

VENDIDÂD

AVESTA TEXT WITH PAHLAVI TRANSLATION AND

COMMENTARY, AND GLOSSARIAL INDEX

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

This Glossarial Index contains all the Pahlavi words occurring in the Vendidad, and those Avesta words, which are either quoted in the Pahlavi commentary, or are simply transcribed in the Pahlavi version of the Avesta Vendidad.

In arranging words, the English alphabetical order is observed, and when a word is read in two or more ways, cross-references are given.

The references are to the *Fargard* and *Section* as numbered in the text; e. g., II. 2, 5, = Fargard II., Sections 2 and 5, and the words are arranged together, as they occur in one particular *Fargard*.

The present system of Pahlavi transliteration is followed in this publication, but the traditional pronunciation is likewise given in parentheses.

Care has been taken to render it as complete and useful as possible. If, however, some words are inadvertently omitted and others not properly explained, the indulgent reader will excuse me, for I am not infallible.

HOSIANG JAMASP DASTOOR.

DASTUR HALL

POONA, 1907.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Abst.	for	Abstract.
Adj.	„	Adjective.
<i>Ad loc.</i>	„	<i>Ad locum.</i>
Agen.	„	Agentive.
Aor.	„	Aorist
Ar	„	Arabic.
Ary.	„	Aryan.
Av.	„	Avesta.
Cf.	„	<i>Confer</i> (compare).
Chald.	„	Chaldean.
Comm.	„	Commentary.
Comp.	„	Compound.
Compar.	„	Comparative.
Conj.	„	Conjunction.
Darm.	„	Darmesteter.
Eng.	„	English
<i>etc.</i>	„	<i>et cetera</i> (and so forth)
G.	„	Geldner.
Gen.	„	Genitive.
Ger.	„	Gerund. •
Gr.	„	Greek.
Guj.	„	Gujarati.
Heb.	„	Hebrew.
Hind.	„	Hindustani.
Huz.	„	Huzvârish.
<i>i. e.</i>	„	<i>id est</i> (that is).
Imp.	„	Imperative.
Inf.	„	Infinitive.
Lat.	„	Latin.
Lit.	„	Literally.

Loc.	for	Locative.
m.	„	mood.
Mar.	„	Marathi.
Mod.	„	Modern. •
MS , MSS		Manuscript (s).
N.	„	Noun.
Neg.	„	Negative.
Nom.	„	Nominative.
Om.	„	Omit
P. or p.	„	Past, page.
P P.	„	Past participle
Pahl.	„	Pahlavi.
Part.	„	Participle.
Pâ/.	„	Pâ/and.
Per.	„	Person.
Pers.	„	Persian
Pl.	„	Plural.
Pret.	„	Preterite.
Pron.	„	Pronoun.
<i>q. v.</i>	„	<i>qui vide</i> (which see).
Rt.	„	Root. •
Sans.	„	Sanskrit.
Sem.	„	Semitic.
Sing.	„	Singular. ;
Supl.	„	Superlative.
Syn.	„	Synonym.
Syr.	„	Syriac.
<i>vide</i>	„	<i>vide licet</i> (namely) .
Wd.	„	Westergaard.

GLOSSARIAL INDEX

AVESTĀ-PAHLAVI VENDIDĀD.

ab or *aba* אב or אב (Heb. אב Av. آب آب) father IV. 1 V. 14
19; VII. 71, 87 10 17, XIX 8

aban آب (Sansk. अभ्र Per. ابر) cloud (see *ar*) V. 15, 17 (ابراهیم);
VII. 2.

abaretā آبَرَتَا (Av. آبَرَتَا), *lit.*, a water-carrier, hence, the priest whose
office is to carry consecrated water to the place where religious ceremonies are
performed. Now-a-days this function is not performed by a separate priest. In the
list of priests who perform different religious functions, *abaretā* stands fourth, the
first being 'hāvaukē'. V. 57, 58. VII. 17, 18 (ابَرَتَا).

abitar آبَتَر (see *ab* or *aba*), father, pl. *abitarin* آبَتَرَن. Dr. Spiegel is
of opinion that in this word, the termination آب is for the Sem. אב, i. e.
, two," meaning thus "two parents", i. e., father and mother. But according to Dr.
Hang, the termination in this word as well as in *amitar* i. e., "mother," is of
Ary. origin. The latter view seems to me correct IV. 1. XV. 9 12 pl. *abitaran*
(آبَتَرَن).

abāt آبَت (a + bōd) | see *bōd*, for *a-kumbūd* (') Sans. अवुधि | mad
rascane, having no wisdom i. e., of unsound mind, unconscious XIII 31 3
(آبَت).

acha آ (a + cha Av. آ Sans च) conj. and, also. In all respects it is
exactly like the Sans च and the Av. آ. When it is added to a word (as is
always done in Av. and Sans) it takes the form آ cha, e. g., آcha *modmanacha*,
آcha *roishmanacha*. I. 14. II. 43; III. 40; IV. 1, 10; V. 32, 36, 44, 56; VII. 11,
2, VIII. 22; XIV. 2, XVI. 2, 4; XVIII. 28, 41, 55. XIX. 7, 16, 19, 26,
+ آ. *achash* آش, 'also to it, him or her. IX. 32, XIII. 12, 30 (آ).

at ات (Av. آت or آت; Sans. यत् or यद्; Heb. אֵת; Ar.
at or اذ; Pārs. آبَت, Pers. اگر) then, at that time, if although, though. [The
change of *at* into *at* in Mod Pers. and Ar. is not unusual e. g., اگر into

آ into گنبد, نودر into نوذر. Similarly the change of و into س in Av. esse comparisons show that it is not correct to read this word *at* (q. v.) as done by tradition and some scholars. (see *adīn*.)]. I. 2 (·آسرس, ·آسرس); 4; IV. 1, 22, 25, 29, 33, 36, 39, 42, 44 (·آسرس); V. 14, 23-33, 35 (·آسرس), 45 (·آسرس); + ٩, *adcha* ٩ 4, 7, 26, 43, 61 (·آسرس); II. 7-9, 13-15, 29, 30, 33, 34, 38, 74, 75 (·آسرس), 58 (·آسرس); + ٩, 68 (·آسرس); VIII. 2, 3, 17-19, 28, 31, 36, 37, 55, 58, 98-104, 106 (·آسرس); + ٩, 41-69 (·آسرس); IX. 14, 21, 39 (·آسرس), 59 (·آسرس); ٩, *adcha* ٩ 21 (·آسرس), 40, 47, 50 (·آسرس); XIII. 10, 11 (·آسرس); + ٩, 31, 36, 38, 39, 49 (·آسرس); XV. 4, 6, 13, 17, 20, 6 (·آسرس); + ٩, *adcha* ٩ 4, 6, 10, 13, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41 (·آسرس); ٩, *ad-memān* ٩ = Pers. اگرد 12 (·آسرس); + ٩, *ad-memān* ٩ 9, 22, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40 (·آسرس); XVI. 2, 7-11 (·آسرس), 12; XVII. 4, 10 (·آسرس); XVIII. 7, 13, 27, 38, 51, 60, 61, 76 (·آسرس); XXI. 3, 5, 9, 13 (·آسرس).

adā (also read *khayā* or *haya*, Ar. حياء or حياء), Paz. ٩ ٩ *adā*, life, vital power, soul. V. 32; VII. 2, 5, 11, 52, 69 (·آسرس); XIII. 3, 8 (·آسرس), 12-15 (·آسرس); XVIII. 27 (·آسرس); XIX. 7 (·آسرس).

adīd ٩ (a neg. + *adīd* q. v.) n. injustice; *adīd*, unjust, irreligious, not strictly according to law; unlawful. IV. 43.

adar ٩ (Av. ٩, Paz. ٩ *adar*) below, downward, underneath. VIII. 69, 70 (·آسرس); IX. 24, 25 (·آسرس).

adchand ٩ (for *and* + *chand*, Pers. اندچند), so much, so many, as much, as it may, would or must be. The usual form is ٩, but *adchand* also sometimes, though rarely, occurs. III. 40; XV. 22, XVI. 7.

adīn ٩ (Chald. ٩; Heb. ٩; Ar. ٩ or ٩), then, afterwards, since, thereupon. The proper reading of this word is *adīn*, like its Chald. equivalent ٩. See pp. 13 & 25 of Gesenius's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, edited by S. P. Fragelles. Traditionally read *agīn* or *asīn*. II. 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16-19, 25, 32, 33 (·آسرس); + ٩, *adīnam* ٩ 4 (·آسرس); + ٩, *adīnash* ٩ 3, 5, 31 (·آسرس); III. 3, 20, 26, 28, 32 (·آسرس), 33 (·آسرس); V. 27-33, 35, 39, (·آسرس); VIII. 1, 10-12, 36, 38-40, 70, 71 (·آسرس); IX. 21-26, 31, 50 (·آسرس), 12, 17 (·آسرس); X. 18 (·آسرس); XI. 4-7 (·آسرس); XIII. 39 (·آسرس); XVI. 11 (·آسرس); XVII. 5 (·آسرس), 6, 7 (·آسرس); XVIII. 12, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, 51 (·آسرس); XIX. 23 (·آسرس); XX. 34 (·آسرس); XXI. 9, 10, 14 (·آسرس).

admut 𐤁𐤌𐤕, see *aimat*.

adve, advip 𐤁𐤕, see *ayve*.

adudik, adudumak 𐤁𐤕𐤕, see *khadidumak*.

adek or advake 𐤁𐤕, see *ack*.

ae 𐤀 or 𐤁 (Pers. ای), O! that is to say, namely, viz. (used in the sense Ar. یعنی and Lat. *id est*). But when read *i*, it is a demons. pron. meaning 'this' Pers. این, Av. 𐬀𐬀𐬀. When read *ae*, it means the numerical cipher 'three.' I. 1-5, 7-9, 12-17; II. 1, 2, 5, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28-30, 36-38, 40, 43; III. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18-20, 23, 27, 32, 33, 35, 40-42; IV. 1-3, 10, 11, 17, 30, 34, 43, 44, 48, 55; V. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15, 21, 26, 32, 34, 36, 42, 51, 54, 56, 57; VI. 5, 25, 27, 32, 38, 40, 43; VII. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 15-17, 19, 25, 35, 41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 52, 57, 65, 75, 77, 79; + 𐤀, *icha* or *aecha* 𐤀𐤕 52, 58 (𐤀𐤕𐤀𐤕); VIII. 3, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20-22, 29, 38, 58, 74, 75, 80, 103, 106, IX. 1, 9, 18-21, 37, 39, 41, 44, 47, 48, 52; + 𐤀, *i-cham* 𐤀𐤕𐤌𐤕 23; XI. 4, 9, 12; XIII. (*ae* or *i*, i. e., 'this'), 2, 4, 6-8, 12, 16-20, 21, 28, 34, 39, 40, 43, 45, 48, 49, 55; XIV. 1, 2, 5, 11, 12, 17, 18; XV. 2, 7, 11, 13, 16, 17, (this, that is to say, that); XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 4-6 (𐤀𐤕), 2-4, 9, 12, 15-17, 22-26, 28-30, 38, 49, 51, 55, 61, 67, 73; XIX. 3-7, 9 (𐤀𐤕), 11, 13, 15, 28, 31, 34, 35, 39, 41, 44; XX. 1-3; XXI. 1, 3-5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16; XXII. 1, 3-6, 8, 10-12, 14, 16-18.

ae or *ae* 𐤀 (Av. 𐬀𐬀; Pers. ای and 𐬀𐬀; Heb. 𐤀 *ai*; Ar. ای), where, who, which, what, that is to say, viz. It is translated in Pāz. by *ku*, Pers. 𐬀 and 𐬀. Tradition reads it *agh*. European scholars *algh*. I think in pronunciation as well as in meaning, it is just like the Av. 𐬀𐬀 or Sem. *ae*; but its form has misled the Dastours and others to read it otherwise. The word is made up of 𐤀 + 𐤀 or 𐤀 + 𐤀 which, when joined, becomes 𐤀; the second letter is to be read 'e,' as in some old MSS., we now and then find 𐤀 for the Av. letter 𐤀 (or this 𐤀 is in all probability another form of the Gathic { 𐤀 }). Its proper pronunciation is therefore *ae* or *ae* and not *agh* or *algh*, this final 𐤀 is not *gh* as the Dastours and other scholars take it. There is a very interesting remark by Dr. Fregelles in the Gesenius's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon under the word 𐤀, which I here subjoin: "This appears to have been formed by the rejection of *Nun* from 𐤀 (whence 𐤀 whence!) and this appears to be the same word as 𐤀 negative; just as, many negative words are applied afterwards to the sense of interrogation (compare Lat. *ne*, Ger. *nichtmal*). 𐤀 is therefore, properly *there is not present* (i. q. 𐤀𐤕𐤕, comp. Job. 14: 10) interrogatively, *is there not present?* which is nearly the same as *where is?*" I. 1, 2, 𐤀𐤀, 3, 4, 6-12, 14-16, 18-21; II. 1-5, 17, 18, 21, 23, 29, 31, 34, 36-38, 40-43; 29, 37 (𐤀𐤕𐤕). + 𐤀, *ash* 𐤀𐤕 II. 2, 3; + 𐤀, *ash* 𐤀𐤕 II. 2, 5, 7, 8

12, 16, 18, 21, 30, 34, 38; + *shân*, 𐬱𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬵 *aeshân* II. 24; + *t*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀 *aet* II. 1; III. 1, 2, 4-11, 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀), 12, 13, 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀) [Sans. क, Pers. ک]; 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10-13, 16, 19, 22, 23, 34 (𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sans. यत्), 1, 2, 4-7, 9-15, 17, 18, 20, 22-24, 26-30, 32-35, 39-42; + *ś*, *aem* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 III. 40; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 III. 10, 21, 31, 40, 41; pl. *aeshân* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 3-23, 29, 32; + *ś*, *aet* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 3-27; IV. 1-18, 20, 21, 25, 29, 33, 34, 36, 39, 41-43, 45-47, 49-55; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀; IV. 1, 2, 17, 44, 45, 48, 49, 53; V. 2-4, 7-15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28-34, 39-46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 8, 11, 14, 26, 62; + 𐬀𐬵𐬀, *aeshân* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 4, 7; VI. 1-4 (𐬀𐬵𐬀, Sans. यत्), 5-7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25-29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 40, 43, 44, 49 (𐬀𐬵𐬀, Sans. क), 45, 46, 48, 50; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀), 5; VII. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-9, 13-16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26-28 (𐬀𐬵𐬀), 29, 33, 39, 44-46, 48-50, 52, 55 (𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sans. क), 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73-75, 77-79; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 2, 13-15, 22, 25, 26, 69, 75, 78, 79; + 𐬀𐬵𐬀, *ae-jênik* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. کج) 73; + *ś*, *aem* 78, 79; VIII. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-11, 13, 15, 17-22, 25-29, 31, 32, 34, 36-38, 41, 42, 44-69, 71, 73-78, 80, 81, 98, 100-107; + *ś*, *aem* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 20; + *ś*, *aet* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 20; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 10, 20, 29, 34; + 𐬀𐬵𐬀, *aeshân* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 2, 3, 18, 34, 41-69 (𐬀𐬵𐬀); + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 75, 76, 91, 96, 98, 104; + *ś*, *aem* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 100, 103; IX. 1-3, 5, 12, 16, 23, 24, 28, 30, 40, 43-49, 52, 55; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 2, 26, 47, 49, 51; X. 2, 3, 7, 11, 15, 18; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 1; XI. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12; XII. 1-8, 12-14, 16-19 (𐬀𐬵𐬀), 20-30, 34, 41, 45, 46, 49-51, 54; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 2, 4, 9, 39, 40, 45; XIV. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11-18; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 7, 9, 14, 18; pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀 *aeshân* 17; XV. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15-17, 17, 18, 20-22, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45-48, 51; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 1, 5, 10, 19, 21, 45; pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀 *aeshân*, 9, 11; XVI. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11-15, 18; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 14, 18; XVII. 1-6, 8-11; XVIII. 1-3 (𐬀𐬵𐬀), 4-7, 9, 13-17, 19, 21-28, 31-33, 36, 37, 39-49, 53-57, 60, 62, 65-69, 72, 75, 76; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 1, 3, 10, 36, 46, 76; + *ś*, *aet* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 27, 30; + *ś*, *aem* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 28; + 𐬀𐬵𐬀, *aeshân* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 76; XIX. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀), 4, 27, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬀), 5, 20, 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬀), 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀), 3, 5-7, 9-11, 12-15, 18-21, 25-31, 35, 36, 38-40, 41, 46; + 𐬀𐬵𐬀, *ae-jênik* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 27; + *ś*, *aem* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 8; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 2, 15, 30, 35, 46; + *ś*, *aet* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 9; XX. 1, 2, 5, 7, 11; + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬀); + *ś*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 1, 3; + *ś*, *aet* 𐬀𐬵𐬀 11; XXI. 1, 2, 4-16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 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1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277

(.ʾek), 77 (.ʾekam); VIII. 2, 3, 103 (.ʾekam), 5-11, 100, 103 (.ʾekam); 19 (.ʾek), 10, 19, 20, 22, 27, 46, 75, 76, 80, 103, 107; 28, 36, 98 (.ʾekam); with *beh*, ʾekam-ʾek 36 (.ʾekam); 76-78 (.ʾekam), 100, 103, 107 (.ʾek); IX. 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 32-35, 37, 41, 47 (.ʾekam), 49 (.ʾek); X. 19 (.ʾek); XI. 4-7 (.ʾek), 1-6 (.ʾek), 4, 12; XIII. 2 (.ʾekam), 16 (.ʾek), 20, 21, 23, 38 (.ʾek), 28, 44 (.ʾekam), 35 (.ʾekam); + *chd*, ʾekam 47 (.ʾekam); ʾ. ʾek, ʾek or ʾek, *sh*, *an* or *varman*, ʾekam, ʾekam or ʾekam, and *and*, ʾek 46, 46-48 (.ʾekam), 2, 6, 7, 18, 40, 45, 48, 49, 55; XIV. 2, 12, 18 (.ʾek), 18; XV. 1, 2, 4, 6-8 (.ʾek), 2 (.ʾekam), 14, 16, 22, 40, 47 (.ʾekam), 45 (.ʾek), 48 (.ʾekam), 49, 50 (.ʾekam), 10, 13, 22, 35; XVI. 2, 11, 12 (.ʾekam), 2, 4, 7, 11, 12, 16; XVII. 2, (.ʾek), 5 (.ʾek), 4, 6, 8; XVIII. 1, 4, 9, 16, 17, 24, 25, 29, 30, 38, 55; 7, 13, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 60, 66 (.ʾekam), 30 (.ʾekam), 75 (.ʾek); XIX. 1 (.ʾek), 4-6, 9, 10, 15, 35; XX 1-3; XXI. 3-5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14; XXII. 1, 5, 12, 18 (.ʾek), 8, 14.

aek ʾek (Av. ʾekam; Pers. ایک or یک; Sans. एक; Guj., Mar., and Hind. *ek* or *eka*), one, single, once. The traditional pronunciation of the word is *adval*. European scholars read it *adval*; some also read it *adkh*. Dr. Haug takes it from Syriac *khad*, 'one', 'first', and reads it *khadukh*. But there being no other Ary. word for 'one' in Pahl., I think it is like the other numerals, *dā*, *sē*, *chēhār* &c. of Ary. origin; and taking the middle letter *ē* or *ʾ* for *e* (Av. ʾek or ʾek) as stated elsewhere, I read it *aek*, to keep harmony with Sans. एक, Pers. ایک or یک (as it is sometimes written). I. 2, 19; + *radagih*, ʾek-radagih (Pers. یک‌رودگی or یک‌رود) altogether. entire: II. 40; + *ârneh*, ʾek-ârneh (Pers. ایک آرنه), 40 (.ʾekam); III. 14, 25-27, 40; + *ekcha*, ʾekcha 42; IV. 10, 58; + *ekcha*, ʾekcha 10; V. 7, 14, 19, 21, 26; 27 (.ʾekam), 44, 49; + *bīnāh*, ʾekam-ʾek 45 (.ʾekam-ʾek); + *bār*, ʾekam 56; + *tām*, ʾekam 49, + *ekmān*, ʾekam 32 (.ʾekam); VI. 5, 25, 29, 35, 43; VII. 6 (.ʾekam); 11, 31, 30, 52, 53; + *hūnēk*, ʾekam-ʾek 58 (.ʾekam-ʾek); + *būr*, ʾekam; 25, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 74 (.ʾekam, Sans. सक्त्र); + *and*, 11, 31, 35; VIII. 3, 10, 22, 28, 73, 100; + *cha*, ʾekam 10; IX. 16, 17, 32, 41; + *bār*, ʾekam (Pers. یک‌بار; Sans. एकवार) 32; + *gām*, ʾekam 8 (.ʾekam); X. 2, 19; XL 3; XIII. + *cha*, ʾekam 43; XIV. 11 (.ʾekam); XV. 14, 22; + *bār*, ʾekam 14; XVI. 2, 7 (.ʾekam), 11, 12; XVII. 8; XVIII. 11, 12 (.ʾekam), 14; XIX. 14, 20, 25, 30; XX. 1 (.ʾek); XXI. 7, 11, 15; XXII. + *mīr*, ʾekam (Pers. یک‌موی), i. e., with hairs of the same colour 4, 11, 17

a'var 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. 𑖦𑖮, Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 towards, by, upto, near, i. e., to believe in, to venerate, to regard), certain, sure, satisfied.

III. 14; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *aerarih* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (i. e., certainty, belief, faith) 14; V. 43, 41; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *aerarih* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 5; XVI. 2.

Afarg (also read *Amarg*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, name of a learned Dastoor who is often quoted in the commentaries of the Vendidad as an authority: he seemed to have flourished before the Sassanian times. III. 14, 33; V. 1, 4, 19; 49; VI. 5; VII. 5, 24, 35, 52; VIII. 18, 22, 34, 80; IX. 32; XIII. 35; XIV. 5, 9; XIX. 25.

afat 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *arat*.

afālm 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ardām*.

afrō 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *urarō*.

āfrīn 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ārrīn*.

āfrīnālan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ārrīnālan*.

afrikhtan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ārrīkhtan*.

afrāntan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 [Heb. 𐤀𐤕𐤕𐤕: Ar. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, cf. Ar. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 to take away. In digging, we separate and take away the earth from the ground; hence,] to dig, to root out, to extract, to furrow, to peel out. Pāz. syn. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 *kandan*. Traditionally read *azrāntan*, *arrūntan* or *khafrāntan*. III. 12, 40; XVI. 2.

P. tense: *afrēnt* or P. Part.: *afrunta* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. III. 40; V. 14; VI. 5, 6; X. 18; XV. 39; XVI. 2.

With 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, *beh-afrēwad* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. VI. 3, 5; VII. 51 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 52; XV. 39.

With 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 *beh ae afrēwad* or *beh and afrēwad* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀). VII. 37-39; XVI. 12.

farād afrānta 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. XV. 39 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

farād ae afrānad 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. VIII. 8; XV. 47 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

līlā afrānad 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 from *līlā afrāntan*, to dig out, to uproot. III. 40 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

an līlā afrānad 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀). III. 36-38.

paḍash afrānad 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), ploughed or dug with it. XIV. 11.

Aorist: *afrānē* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. III. 40; IX. 32; with 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 40; *beh-afrānē* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. III. 22 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 40; V. 14; VI. 5; VIII. 3; XIII. 7; *beh ae afrānē* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) XIV. 6.

Abst. n.: *afrānashna* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. VI. 5; IX. 32; *beh afrānashna* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥.

VII. 24, 26; *beh afrúnashnūh* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎. VII. 30 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); *beh afrúnâe* or *beh afrúnīsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎. XVII. 5, 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

afšós 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *arsós*.

afšūn 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *arsūn*.

afzār 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *arzār*.

afzāyashna 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *arzāyashna*.

afzādan 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *arzādan*.

afzānik 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *arzānik*.

agarz (also read *aharz*) 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 (Pers. آگارز), ever, always, continually. Used generally with a negative, except in the translations from the Av. A variant of this word is 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 *agōr.z.* (q. v.). IV. 46; + 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎, *agarz lā* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎, i. e., "never." V. 9, 44; VII. 31, 35, 77; XV. 8; XVIII. 29.

āgās (also read *ākās*) 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 (Pers. آگاه), aware, discerning, intelligent, acquainted. II. 21; IV. 50-54 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XV. 2 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + *ihō*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 *āgāsīhā*, i. e., knowingly, wilfully. IV. 51, 55 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + *ih*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 *āgāsīh* (Pers. آگاهی), i. e., information, notice, warning (which the dog gives by barking), prophesy. XIII. 10, 11, 40; XVIII. 67 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + *an* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎, *anīgāsīh* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎. XVIII. 54; + *gāsān*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎. XVIII. 51 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + *tām*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 *āg īstām* (superl.) XVIII. 65.

agdan (also read *akdan*) 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 from Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, Sans. अघ, wicked + 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 religion), belonging to a bad religion. One professing a wicked religion or faith (*viz.* that which is against the spirit of Zoroastrianism). I. 13; III. 40, 42; V. 38; VIII. 28.

Āgerept 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), name of a crime, which accrues from raising up a weapon with the intention to injure or assault another. IV. 17, 18, 27 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

aghrn 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. अग्र), large or great, of the first kind or quality, high. VII. 41, 43 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 98 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 37 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

agīnashna 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *ahīnashna*.

agīn 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *ahīn*.

agōptār 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (a neg. + *gōptār*, Pers. گفتار, i. e., speaking), speechless, insane, one who cannot speak, hence a mad dog who cannot bark on account of his madness is called *agōptār*. XIII. 29, 31, 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

agōr.z. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎, a variant of 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 *agarz* (q. v.), ever, perpetually. II. 41; IV. 46.

agein 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵, see *akein*.

āhān 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 (Av. *rt. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 or 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 = Sans. आह, i. e., to sit, to wait or to stand). It is the rendering of the Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵, i. e., sitting, waiting (at others' doors), standing to beg., III. 29 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵); see text.

āhānūt 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 [orig. in all MSS. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 or 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 which I take for Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 (root 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 or 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 Sans. आस to sit)] Sitting. III. 29 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵); see text.

āhar 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵; see *āhar*.

Āharman (also read *Āhharman*) 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 (Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 or 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵; Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵), the evil spirit, "Angra Mainyu," the devil, the destroyer of everything good upon the earth. VII. 52; VIII. 2; XIX. 29.

āharmōg (also read *āharmōk* or *yasharmōk*) 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 Pers. آشموگ, lit., one who violates *asha*, i. e., purity righteousness or order, a destroyer of purity and righteousness, one who does or tries to do mischief to any good work, one who misinterprets the meaning of the Scriptures, one who breaks promises, a calumniator, an apostate; V. 35, 38 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵), 4, 9 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵); IX. 52 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵); XVIII. 11, 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵).

āhstān 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 (written in Av. characters in all MSS.). (1) to spread, (2) to dig, (3) to sit; "to turn (the ground) upside down; to beat" (Kanga); "to knead" (Darmes.); imp. with 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵, *beh āhst* 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵. II. 31 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵); aor. *āhit* 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵. XVI. 2; past *āhst* 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵. II. 32 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵); XIX. 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

āhikhtan 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 (either from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵, Sans. सिञ्च, to draw, to carry; or from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵, to guide), to draw (from the wrong part to the right), hence, to guide, to lead, to educate, to convert. VII. 50 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵); XIX. 26 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 [Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵, i. e., may I convert (into Zoroastrian Mazdayasnian religion) or may I bring them (to the right path)]; XIX. 26 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵).

āhlāsh or *āhlāsh* 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵, see *āhlāsh*.

āhlāb 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵, see *āhlāb*.

ahmurt 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 [is it instead of 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵? a corruption or rendering of the Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵 (= 𐬀 + 𐬵 + 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵, Sans. मर्द्, i. e., to chew + 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵), (a hard bone) that cannot be easily chewed (by a dog), a hard fleshless bone that cannot be eaten or chewed, too hard. Pers. gloss 𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵; see Text. XV. 3 (𐬀𐬵𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵).

ahôsh 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 (*a*, not + *hûsh*, Pers. 𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀, *i. e.*, death), without death, freedom from death; commonly applied to pious and virtuous persons who will not undergo death on the day of judgment, whereas sinful persons, it is believed, will undergo a (spiritual) death in the next life. II. 5.

ahrdîsh (also read *ahlrêsh* or *ahlrôsh*) 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 (from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀) piety, holiness, righteousness, cleanliness, religiousness, un sinfulness. Dr. Haug prefers to read it *yashrôsh* on the analogy of the Heb. יָשָׁר *yashâr*, *i.*, straight, right, just, righteous. III. 3, 31 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 14, 15, 35 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 16, 17; IV. 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 43; with 16, 45 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); V. 4, 7 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 47, 48; VII. 59 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 60, 61; 78. 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 73, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); 6, 7; 20 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); with *chigâmehô*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 34 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); IX. 3 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 4, 5; XIII. 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); XIV. 2, 16 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); XVI. 3, 4; XVII. 4; XVIII. 16, 24, 43. (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 31, 37, 70-72 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 27 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 21; + *cha*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 64 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); + *arzinik*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 6 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); XIX. 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); + *setôshnûh* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); + *khîr.h.* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); XX. 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀).

ahrôb (also read *ahlrôb*) 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 (always for the Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), pious, religious, pure, holy, godly. I. 6. 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); II. 1, 2, 39, 42, 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); III. 1, 2, 4, 13, 15, 16, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36-38 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 16, 17 pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); 34, 35 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 14, 42; + *gînîh*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); IV. 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 10; with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 49 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); V. 20 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 21, 61 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 21, 37, 38, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 38, 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); pl. *ahrôbin* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 47, 48 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 35, 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); with *bi*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 38 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); VI. 1, 42, 43, (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); VII. 1, 12, 13, 23-26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 46, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 44 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 59 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 1, 41, 52, 78; + *ahlrôbîh* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 60; pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 60, 61, 77 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); VIII. 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 12, 33, 36, 97, 98 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 107 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 22; 30 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 6, 7 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); + *ahlrôb-gînîh* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 29 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); IX. 1, 43, 45, 52 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 2, 3, 33-36, 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 4, 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 33-36, 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 1, 37; with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 52, 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀);

X. 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XI. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XIII. 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 35. (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XIV. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 1, 18 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 6-10, 12-16 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XV. 2' (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XVI. pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 3, 4 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 18 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XVII. 1, 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XVIII. 1-6, 14, 62 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 8 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 64 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 29, 61, 67; 22, 34, 37, 46, 49, 54, 57 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 23, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 11, 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 76 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XIX. 1, 6, 26, 31 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 2, 4, 10, 15, 33, 35, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 12, 26 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 18, 19, 29, 30 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 32, 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 34 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 38 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 40, 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 25, 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 30, 32, 37 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XX. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XXI. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), 8, 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀).

ahā 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀), a fault, a defect, a vice. I. 8 (+ *cha* 𐬀𐬵𐬀); see Text.

ahā 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀) (1) a master, a protector, a lord, (2) always existing (God), (3) life, existence. II. 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); VIII. 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XVIII. 27 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); + *arzānik*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (i. e., fit for obtaining lordship or mastership). XVIII. 6 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀).

ahā 𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬀𐬵𐬀, *lil*, a place, the world: see *akhān*.

ahūgināshna 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 (can be either derived from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 = *Saur*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 = Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀, i. e., stained, dirty, filthy; or, from *ahu*, life + *ginashna*, i. e., that which is injurious to life or health, hence, dirty, filthy), filthy, dirty, injuring health and life, polluting. V. 27; VI. 30, 33, 36, 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); VII. 6, 10, 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); IX. 9, 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XVI. 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀). *ahūgināshna*

ahūgināshna 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀, to defile, to spoil, to make defective, to injure or ruin one's health or life; aor. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 (defiles). V. 34 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀); XI. 9, 12: agentive noun *ahūgināshār* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀, XX. 3, 9 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀).

ahūk zivishna 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (𐬀𐬵𐬀, i. e., defective + 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀, i. e., life), persons of defective or sinful lives, sinners. XIX. 29, 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀).

Ahānmat 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀 (instead of *Ahānavat* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀, Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬨𐬀), name of the Gāthā Ahūmavaiti. (Yasna XXVIII to XXXIV.) It is the first of the five Gāthās

Airāvāt 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sans. आर्यावत्), the original home of the Aryans (Sk. आर्या; Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀). According to Vend. I, it was the first place created by Ahura Mazda. Some identify it with the country lying between the Oxus and the Xaxartes, north of the Pamir range. According to Persian geographers: 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. The paradise-like original place or the country of the Aryan people whose situation is now unknown. In Pahl. works and glosses of the Vend., it is considered as an invisible place, 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. I. 2. 3; II. 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 loc.).

airim 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (with Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 = Pāz. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), place of infirmity, a secluded place, place of uncleanness; see *armisht*.

Airmān 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, the angel Airyaman presiding over friendship, union, peace of mind &c. XI. 7; XX. 11, 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXII. 7. 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 8. 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXII. 9. 15. 19. 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

aiśh 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *aesh*.

ait 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Ch. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, Heb. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 there is from which formed; Ar. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (very seldom); Talmud 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), is, it is, there exists, [Av. equivalents 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. (Sans. अस्ति; Pers. است), 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pāz. syn. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 hast. Traditionally read *hēd* or *ait*]. I. 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2-4, 7-10, 40; 14-16. 18-21; II. 20, 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 25, 28, 29, 32, 36-38, 40, 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); III. 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 37, 36-39 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 1, 3, 7, 11, 14, 27, 32, 37, 39, 41, 42; IV. 2, 4, 11-16, 18, 20-22, 24-26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-42, 55 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 17, 43, 46-48 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); + 6, 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 1; V. 2, 5, 22, 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); 28-33, 35 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); 5, 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 25, 32, 34, 44, 49, 51, 57; VI. 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 47 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 5, 29, 32, 35, 43; VII. 7-9, 13-15, 51, 67, 74, 75, 78, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 44, 53, 54, 56, 69, 70 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2, 11, 17, 24. 26, 27, 35, 41, 51-53, 66, 75, 79; VIII. 23-27, 31, 32, 104, 106, 107 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 28, 58, 81-96, 104, 106 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 107 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 3, 10, 19, 20, 22, 27, 29, 31, 71, 74-76, 78, 80, 103, 107 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2, 3, 21, 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 23, 32, 37, 41, 47; X. 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XI. 1, 4, 12; XIII. 4, 12-19, 24-27 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 7, 40 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2, 6, 7, 9, 18, 40, 45, 48, 49, 55; + 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 44 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIV. 1, 18, (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 6, 12, 18 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XV. 9, 24, 30, 33, 36, 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 50 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVI. 2, 7, 11, 13, 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVII. 4, 6, 8; XVIII. 7, 18, 60, 66 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 3, 8, 11, 14, 36, 37, 42, 43, 48, 49, 56, 57, 68, 75 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 1, 3, 4, 9, 15-17, 23-25, 29, 30, 34, 35, 43, 44, 55, 65; XIX. 9 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 4-6, 9,

akarz 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *agurz*.

ākās 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀, see *dgās*.

Akatash 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬲𐬀𐬰𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬲𐬀𐬰𐬀), name of the demon Aktish. X. 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬲𐬀𐬰𐬀); XIX. 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬲𐬀𐬰𐬀).

akdīn 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬳𐬀, see *agdīn*.

akh 𐬀𐬭𐬀 (traditionally read *khū* or *khāh*), (Ar 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Heb 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀); Pāz. 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬀𐬭𐬀), a brother. IV. 44 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 10.

ākhar 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ar. 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Heb. 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pāz. syn. 𐬀𐬭𐬀), afterwards, in the end, at last, then; hind, behind; another, different, second, final. The traditional pronunciation of this word is *āhar*. It is curious to observe that Pers 𐬀𐬭𐬀 which occurs in the idiom 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬭𐬀 (e. g., 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬭𐬀 &c.), and which is also retained after 𐬀𐬭𐬀, the Ar. equivalent of 𐬀𐬭𐬀, has its origin in the Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 in 𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. 𐬀𐬭𐬀. Though 𐬀𐬭𐬀 in 𐬀𐬭𐬀 has not a distinct value, nor is it the sign of the ablative case (which is 𐬀𐬭𐬀), yet in Pers. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 came to be used for the Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀; and this 𐬀𐬭𐬀 of Ary. origin is also attached to *ākhar* (which is of Sem. origin) as 𐬀𐬭𐬀. I. 2, + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 4, 14; II. 24 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 24, 29, 41; III. 3, 14, 18, 20, 40 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 3, 4 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 10, 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 10, 46; V. 4, 5, 54-58 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 8, 26, 39, 42, 52 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 8, 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 14, 41 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 44, 49, 57; + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 56; + *chash*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 14; VI. 23 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29, 32, 38, 11, 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 35, 40, 50 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *men*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 (like Pers. 𐬀𐬭𐬀) 32, 38, 41, 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 2, 5, 24, 27, 38, 40, 62, 65 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 17, 18, 48, 56, 67, 77 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2, 17, 26, 43, 48, 50, 52; + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 31, 35, 103; VIII. 3, 5, 7, 10, 22, 28 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 31, 32, 40, 42, 43, 58, 81-96 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *men murg*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 31, 32, (𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 6, 9, 11, 15, 16, 21, 33-35, 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 12, 14, 29, 32, 36, 41, 57 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32, 41; + *men*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *zak*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 32 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), X. 5, 9, 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9, 12; XIII. 10, 11 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 45, 46 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 12, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 45, 46, 49; XIV. 10; XV. 4-6, 8, 10, 14, 22, 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 48 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *cha*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 10; XVI. 1, 2, 11, 13; XVII. 4, 10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4, 8; XVIII. 1, 15, 38, 43, 44, 49 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 42, 49, 54 (𐬀𐬭𐬀), 55 (𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 24, 28, 33 (𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Ākharman 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *Āharmun*.

ākhezīdan 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (like Pers. *خاستن* or *برخاستن* of which the aorist is *خیزد*).

This infinitive is formed from the aorist, the initial *𐬀* being the same as in *Dari*, to rise, to get up, to arise, to set out. Imp. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *āhikhtan* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌.

akhtman 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ar. *اُخت*; Heb. *אָחַת*), sister. Traditionally read *khātman* XIV. 15 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pāz. 𐬀𐬕); XV. 10

akhūn (also read *akhoe*, *akhūn* or *khān*) 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *akhāne* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Ar. *خان*, i. e., a tavern; Pers. *خان*, *خانم*), place, residence, public place hence the world. It also means life (either in this or the next world). I. 2 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); II. 22 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 24 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 42; III. 33 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌). 35 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 50-54; VII. 50 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 52 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 55 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 81-96 100; IX. 1, 52 XIII. 8, 9, 20, 21, 23, 28; XV. 1; XVII. 2, 4 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 16, 19, 21, 22, 24 29, 30; XIX. 27.

akhvān (also read *ahvān*, 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, i. e., life, world; Pers. *خانه* a place of change, a house, and hence it means also the world (It also means life from *ahū*, see *akhūn*). III. 35; VII. 21, 22, 52; with *dō*, 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 *dō-akhvān* VIII. 19, 20 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 44; X. 19; XIII. 9; XVIII. 6, 26, 76; XIX. 29, 31, 36, 47



akīnashna (also read *agīnashna*) 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, dirt, filth, excrement; dirty, filthy, stinking. Prof. Darmesteter is doubtful of its meaning, but translates it by "humours." VII. 56 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; XVI. 17 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

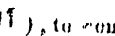

akūn 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *akvīn*.

Akōmun 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pāz. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), lit., one having a bad mind, hence, one who is always thinking evil. The demon Akoman is the antagonist of Vohūman, i. e., the angel of good mind or good thinking. Akoman always likes to see people quarrelling with one another, and produces whims in them. XIX. 1 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 4.

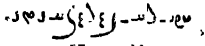

akōrz 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *agōrz*


akvīn 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 [Traditionally *agvīn* or *akvīn*. It is very likely a compound of 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *یک*) and 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (time), i. e., one time, at one time], thither, once, at once, immediately, simultaneously, with, together with; II. with 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 25-28, 35, 36 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 = 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 16, 18, 20 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 11, 35; VIII. 70, 71 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 73 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 25, 26 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) 56, (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 22; XVIII. 16, 24, 55 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).







al ၁၆ (Heb. ; Pâz. ၁၆, some read it *ar* and take it for Pers. *an*, the negative particle; but it is obviously of Sem origin), not, no, neither, never, save, except &c., a particle showing negation I. 8; II. 29 (၁၆); 29 (၁၆); III. 14, 42; IV. 46; V. 58 (၁၆); VI. 2 (၁၆ Sans. ); + *cha*, ၁၆ 2 (၁၆), VII. 18 (၁၆); + *cha* ၁၆ 38 (၁၆); VIII. 13, 15, 37-39 (၁၆), 21 (၁၆), 21; IX. 33-35 (၁၆). XII. 49 (၁၆), 49; XV. 9, 11 (၁၆); XVIII. 1-5, 17, 25 (၁၆), 51 XIX. 6, 19 (၁၆), 14, 51 XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16



alâlan ၁၆ causal of *âlâlar* (Pers.  and ) (to contaminate, to pollute. Aor *âlâlar* V. 19





alâlan or *alâlan* ၁၆ see *arâlan*







Albôr ၁၆ (Av.  Pers.  name of the celebrated mountain of Persia, near Hamadân, on which several temples were erected by the "Magis." It is compared with mount *Mîrâ* of the Hindu Mythology and according to the Dinkart one end of the *chirvat* bridge is supposed to rest on it XIX. 30 (၁၆); XXI. 5, 9, 13 (၁၆).




âlâlan ၁၆ (Pers. ) to contaminate, to stain, to pollute, to amount ၁၆ V. 49

• *am* ၁၆ (Av.  or  Sans.  Pers.  1st sing of *hâlan*, to be), I, I am; when applied to nouns it signifies "my" or rather "me" In many cases it is used in the sense of Pers.  "to us", "to me" (as in the well-known phrase  or "myself" I. 3, 5-14, 17-20 (၁၆); II. 2, 20; III. 7, 14, 41, 42; IV. 4; V. 19; VIII. 29, 29; XI. 4; XIII. 9, 49; XV. 10, 12, 22, XVIII. 44; XIX. 3 (၁၆).

• *am* ၁၆ (Heb.  Ar. ), mother VII. 77

amôr ၁၆ (from Av.  Sans.  Pers.  or ) enumeration, calculation, investigation, minute search, hence, enquiry. I. 2 (၁၆), 6, III. 14, 40; IV. 10, 43; V. 4, 25, 32, 38; VI. 5, 25; VII. 2, 11, 26, 31, 35, 41, 46, 48, 77, 79; + *sh*, ၁၆ 52; VIII. 10, 106; IX. 37; XVIII. 44; + *sh*, ၁၆ VII. 52.

amar ၁၆ (from Av.  Sans.  Pers.  [in  or ], to reckon and ၁၆ neg.). incalculable, that which cannot be counted or reckoned; + *ghna-shnih*, ၁၆ VII. 53, 54 (၁၆). Cf. Pers. .

amarg ၁၆ (a neg. + Av.  Pers.  from Av. root  to die) deathless, immortal, imperishable. II. 20.

amat 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 that, so that, though, as if, whereas, when. It is used as an explanatory particle in the beginning of a sentence in passing from a verb expressing narration to the narration itself; same as the Pers. *که*; Sans. *यत्*; Guj. *જા*; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (VIII. 20) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (VIII. 20); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (VIII. 81-96) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (XVI. 13); + *shân*, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pâz., *keshân*, who): II. 21, 40; III. 11, 23; IV. 43; V. 34; XIX. 13, 28; with *beh*. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 11, 13, 29, 33; VIII. 36; + *m*. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; VIII. 28; XXII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *t*. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌. III. 40; XVIII. 13.

Note.—I consider *amat* as merely another form of writing 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 q. v. or it may be another reading of *amāt*.

amivand 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Sans. *अमिवन्*; Pâz. and old Pers. *امیوان*; Ar. *امیوان*; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 from Av. root 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Sans. *अमि* to be brave, to be courageous), brave, courageous, bold, gallant; + *ih* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌. XVIII. 64 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

amshôspand 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *amšpand*, *amhōspand* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Paz. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. *امشاسپند*; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 neg. + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 to die + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (1) to increase, to benefit or (2) to be wise), an immortal, beneficent, holy being, an archangel, an immortal benefactor. The *Amshaspands* are seven in number, and their names are (1) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Ahurmazd*, (2) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Vohimān*, (3) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Arđuvahisht* (4) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Shatōro*, (5) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Spendrmaē*, (6) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Khirdad* and (7) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *Amardad*; pl. *amshōspandān*. XII. (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; XIX. 9, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌). 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

āmōkhtan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *آموزد*), to teach, to learn. Huz. Syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 Abs. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; VIII. 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); Aor. pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌. XIII. 8; Aor. sg. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌. XVII. 6.

an 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. *अन*; Pâz. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. *ان*), a negative particle prefixed to words.

ân 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *آن*). (1) Third Pers. Pron., "he" "she" or "it." (2) That, which, that one, who, one who. I. 1, 14; II. 18, 21, 32; III. 14, 40; IV. 1, 47; V. 4, 9, 25, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 34-36, 39, 52, 59, 60; VI. 5, 10, 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 29, 40, 43; VII. 13, 15, 51, 52, 56, 65; 19, 71 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 50 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 51, 70 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 8, 41, 66-68, 70, 71, 107 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19, 20, 22, 28, 68, 70; 37-39 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; + *rd* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *آن*), 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *ham* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 i. c. that too (Pers. *هم*). 73; IX. 17, 18, 22, 25, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *rd* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌

37 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); 30, 37 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 1. 18 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 7, 12; XV. 13 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19, 47, 50 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 27, 30, 33, 39, 42 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 5, 10, 13, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 48; 46 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 1 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 7-14, (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2, 7, 11; XVII. 4; XVIII. 9, 18, 24 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 37, 43, 68 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 34, 49, 68 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *rd* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌), 1-5, (𐬀𐬎𐬌), XIX. 4, 23 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 23, 41; XX. 3, 5 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXII. 7.

anâ 𐬀𐬎𐬌 Also read *handâ*. (Heb. 𐤀𐤏𐤁, i. e., "behold;" Ar 𐤀𐤏 as in 𐤀𐤏𐤁 'till that,' 𐤀𐤏𐤁𐤀 'after that,' 𐤀𐤏𐤁𐤀 'so that,' or 𐤀𐤏 as in 𐤀𐤏𐤁𐤀 'there is no mistake but that.' &c.). (1) This, that, the same. (2) Indeed, truly. (3) Lo! Behold!. This particle 𐬀𐬎𐬌 and also the particles 𐬀𐬎𐬌 and 𐬀𐬎𐬌 which I read *ae* and *yen* are used in Pahlavi to form desiderative or intensive verbs, as in 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 — 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 — 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 — 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 — 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 — 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 &c. I. 2, 3, 9-11, 14; + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 15, 18, 19; II. 2, 5, 21, 22, 37, 38, 41; + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 5, 23, 29, 37; III. 9, 14, 18, 29, 32, 40-42; 3, 4, 23, 42; IV. 1, 3, 4, 10, 43; with 𐬀𐬎𐬌 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐤀𐤏𐤁𐤀); V. 4, 5, 7, 14, 20, 21, 44, 49, 52; VI. 5, 29; VII. 11, 19, 53, 65, 69, 78; VIII. 18, 20, 29, 75, 80, 102; + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 8; IX. 2 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 29, 32; X. 18; XI. 4, 9, 12; XIII. 3, 16, 34, 40; + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 6 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 5, 17 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); with *pa* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 14 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *cha* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 19; XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11-13; XVII. 4-6, 9; XVIII. 1, 3, 9, 12, 15-17, 24, 25, 28, 51; 22 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 13, 15, 35, 36, 38; XX. 1, 2; XXI. 6, 10, 13, 14; XXII. 5, 6, 12, 18.

anâ 𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ar. 𐤀𐤏𐤁); a vase, a vessel, a urn. V. 49.

anâ-dañan 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (com. of 𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Sans. 𐤀𐤏 and *dañan*, Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐤀𐤏 cf. Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌), to place, to lay upon, to put. Aor. with *beh*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 *beh-anâ-dañan*. VI. 27 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌), 29, 31, 31, 37, 40, 43 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 23 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌). *Note*: In VI. 43, instead of 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 there is 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌. This shows that 𐬀𐬎𐬌 is just like 𐬀𐬎𐬌 (= 𐬀𐬎𐬌).

anâgih (also read *anîkih* or *kanîkih*) 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌, annihilation; disappearance, the setting of a star; wickedness, impurity, injury, harm, mischief. V. 9; VII. 9, 27, 56; VIII. 20, 21.

an-air 𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *anîr* 𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of *an* neg. and *air* q. 𐬀𐬎), one who is not an Aryan, hence, one who belongs to another religion—other than the Zoroastrian, a foreigner. III. 42; IV. 2; V. 35, 36, 38; VII. 52. + 𐬀𐬎, *an-airîcha*, foreign, non-Zoroastrian, "un-Aryan", barbarian. I. 18 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌). *Note*: It was customary to speak of the people of other countries (foreigners)

as “Un-âryan,” which is also found in the Sassanian inscriptions, thus *Malakîin Mulukî aerîn va an-aerîn*. I think the word *anîlî* آنایلی, or अथाडी, or آنادی which is in common use in Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani, for an ignorant person, a fool &c., is from the same origin (अन + आर्थ).

andk آنک (Pers. آنک, Old Pers. and Pâz. آنک, i. e., polluted), wicked mischievous; *abst. n.* آنیکه *anikîh* q. v.

anakhtîntan (also read *anâtîntan* or *hunakhtîntan*) آناکهتنتان (“It is the Afel [causal] of the Aramaic root כתר ‘to descend.’” Haug), to put, to place, to lay, to set (Pers. آنان, Av. آنان); *aor.* *anakhtînéd* آناکهتنتان or آناکهتنتان. III. 14, 40; VI. 29; VII. 2, 9 (آناکهتنتان), 104; IX. 9; with آن, *beh anakhtînéd* IV. 49; XIV. 17; XVIII. 30 (آناکهتنتان-آن); with آن, آناکهتنتان-آن IV. 17; with آن, آناکهتنتان-آن IV. 3, 4; V. 4, 14; آناکهتنتان III. 40; *abst. n.* آناکهتنتان V. 4; VI. 29; VIII. 7, 22, 74; IX. 32; XV. 14; XVII. 6; with آن, *beh anakhtîntan* VI. 29; IX. 32; with آن, *gen-anakhtîntan* VIII. 74; *pret* آناکهتنتان VII. 48; VIII. 7, 105; with آن, *gen-anakhtîntan* VIII. 74; آناکهتنتان VIII. 22.

anikîh آنیکه, see *anâgîh*.

anâpôhal آنآپوهال (Av. آنآپوهال, from آن, not and آپوه, to cross), *lit* not crossable, i. e., unable to cross the Chinvat Bridge after death, hence unatonable, inexpiable, (a sin) which cannot be expiated either by atonement or repentance. I. 12, 13, 17 (آنآپوهال); pl. آنآپوهاله. III. 39 (آنآپوهاله), 41 (آنآپوهاله); VIII. 27 (آنآپوهاله).

Note.—Though the Dastoores pronounced this word *anavunâr*, I read it *anâpôhal* or *anâvôhal*, as in all cases it is the rendering of the Av. *anî + peretha* or *pereta*, i. e., a bridge for which the Pahl. word is *pôhal* (Pers. پل). The second part of the word has become in Pâz *fîr* or *cal* as in the word *tanîfur* which has also been read *tanâval* as in *tanîvalgun gunîh*.

anâr آنار (Pers. آنار), pomegranate. VII. 35.

anârat آنآرات (Av. آنآرات), meaning obscure; traditionally “full of skin diseases”, “itch”; Kanga—“Hair-wax or uncleanness.” XIV. 17 (آنآرات).

anâshnô (also read *hanâ-dân* q. v.) آنآشنو, thus, in this manner. XVIII. 1-6 (Av. آنآشنو).

anîstareta آنآستارستا (a rendering or rather a transcription of the Av. آنآستارستا), without sin, unsinfully, innocent; DR آنآستارستا (gloss). VIII. 22 (آنآستارستا).

anjāmīlan 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 (Pers. انجامیدن from انجام, end or conclusion), to come to an end, to conclude, to terminate: *abst. n.* with 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 VI. 5.

anshōtī 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 (Heb. אנשׁוֹת; Ar. انسان, انس and انسان, Av. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 or 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢; Pāz. syn. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), a man, a person, a human being, mankind; *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢. I. 1, 2; II. 3 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 16, 17, 20, 39, 32 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 2, 5, 8, 12, 16, 18, 21, 25, 33, 37 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 21 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 29 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); + 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 21; *pl.* *anshōtān* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 III. 14, 29, 40; IV. 49 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); V. 1 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 21, 57, 58 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 32, 38, 62; *pl. gen.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢. IV. 16, 18, 20, 42 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); VII. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 17, 18 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 22, 45, 48 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 56 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), (this 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 at the end is throughout for genitive and not plural, as mentioned elsewhere) 12, 23, 28, 72, 76 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); + 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 1 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), *i. e.*, killed by a man: VIII. 14; *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 28; IX. 1 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); *pl. anshōtān* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 X 18 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XI. 6; XIII. 2, 4, 6, 7 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 31; XV. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 12; *pl. anshōtān* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 9, 11 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 13; *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 XVII. 1, 3 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XVIII. 1, 15, 16, 23, 24 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 12 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 1, 76; XIX. 20, 23, 25, 27 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 26, 29, 41 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 28 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XX. *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 1, 2, 5, 9 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), 1, 2 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); + 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 XXI. 1 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); *pl.* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 7, 11, 15. *Note:* It may be here remarked that *an. an* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 besides being employed in Pahl. and Pers. as a *pl.* termination, sometimes also denotes the *gen. pl.* in such names as *Spīhōmān*, *Kōbādōn*, *Zartōshōn*. Similarly in IV. 16, 18, 20, 40, and VII 12, 23, 28, 72, 76 the final 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 of *anshōtān* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 denotes the *gen. pl.*

anāmā 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, *anāmā* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 or *anāmi* 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 (Av. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢), small cattle such as a sheep, a goat, a ram, &c. II. 21 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); VII. 43 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); IX. 38 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XIV. 16 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XVIII. 70 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); XXII. 4, 11, 17, 20 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢); + *masā*, 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢 *i. e.*, of the value of some small cattle as a goat. IV. 48 (𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢). *Note:* Traditionally *anāmā* was taken to mean only a 'goat' and this is the technical meaning, but etymologically it means 'a small cattle' from *anā*, Av. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢, Sans. अन्, *i. e.*, moderate, small and *mā*, Av. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢, Sans. मा, to measure.

anusū . 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎢𐎡𐎢, sorry, unhappy; unwilling. It is the Av. word itself, quoted in the comm. of. IX. 1.

arjānik or *arzanik* արջեմ (Pers. ارزاني; Av. rt. արջեմ to be worthy) deserving (either good or bad); safe, sure, worthy of charity; *arzanikān* արջեմ V. 16, 18; XI. 7; with 56, *maem-arzanik* արջեմ-56 XIV. 7 (արջեմ-56); with 57, *arzanikih* արջեմ-57 XVIII. 76; + 58, *arzanikān* արջեմ-58 12; XX. 11 (արջեմ-58).

arjelan or *arzelan* արջեմ (Av. արջեմ, to be worthy; Pers. ارزیدن: see *arj*), to become, to suit, to be worth. VII. 41; aor. *arzel* արջեմ XIII. 50.

arkāntu (also read *khatkāntu*) արքեմ, to give, to bestow, to pardon, to forgive; aor. *arkānt* արքեմ VII. 100-102 (արքեմ); Pers. بخشیدن; pret. with 59, *beh-arkānt* արքեմ-59 XXI. 1 (արքեմ-59); XV. 12 (*arkānt*) with 60, արքեմ-60 VI. 38; XVIII. 55.

arkgā արկ (Pers. ارگاو or ارغا, a river), a running stream, a river, XIV. 33.

Ârmaiti արմայե [quoted in IX. 32 (comm.)], the archangel Spentâ Ârmaiti, the genius of the earth; contented, patient: contentment, patience. Note: *ârmaiti* is always translated in Pahl. by արմայե *armāshnik*, having a contented mind: cf. Pers. راضی or راضی.

armšht արմշտ (Av. արմշտ: cf. Gr. éreun aor. Sans. इरण or ईरिण), seclusion, sequestration, quiet; an infirm or totally invalid person; with 61, it has several meanings, viz., (1) a place set apart for a woman in whites (2) an unclean place which renders an *ashomard* polluted by entering it. (3) a woman sitting in a sequestered or retired place; pl. արմշտ V. 59; IX. 33-35 (արմշտ); XVI. 8-10 (արմշտ).

armšht արմշտ (Av. արմշտ = արմ + 62) standing, motionless, stagnant (water). VI. 30 (արմշտ).

armintan or *armīnistān* (also read *khehmintan*) արմեան or արմեան [Heb. חלם; Ar. حلم, i. e., to dream ("because fatness of body inclines to sleep and dreams. At all events, the significations of fatness and dreaming are often found in the other cognate languages expressed by the same letters." Hebrew and Chaldic Lexicon, p. CCLXXXII.) The pronunciation of the word, therefore, should be *helmintan* or *helmīnastān* but as the Pers. آرام, sleep, repose and آرامیدن to rest, repose and sleep, are so near and possible that one may think it to be of an Aryan origin, I prefer to keep the traditional pronunciation *armintan* or *armīnustān*. Pāz. syn. արմեան, to sleep, to rest, to repose; aor. with *anā*, արմեմ-ան and-*armīnēf* IV. 45 (արմեմ-ան); aor. *armīnēf* (արմեմ) IX. 9, 12; XIII. 39, 46; inf. արմեմ XVI. 7; pret. *armīnt* արմեմ XVIII. 46 (արմեմ = Pers. خفت).

Arshashvang ʾarššm (Av. ʾarššm; Pāz. ʾarššm; other forms ʾarššm, ʾarššm), the angel Ashi or Arashishvang presiding over wealth, treasure and righteousness. XIX. 39 (ʾarššm).

aršmē ʾaršmē (some ʾaršmē), wrist of the hand. VIII. 40, 46; IX. 15, 17.

aršht ʾaršht (Av. ʾaršht; Sans. अश्वि): a spear, a javelin, a pike, a lance. XIV. 9 (ʾaršht).

artēštār ʾartēštār (Av. ʾartēštār), n. a warrior, a hero, a member of the 2nd grade in the Mazdayasnian community; adj. war-like, noble. I. 6; V. 23 (ʾartēštār), 57, 58 (ʾartēštār); VII. 7 (ʾartēštār), 17, 18 (ʾartēštār); XIII. 44, 45 (ʾartēštār), 45 (ʾartēštār); pl. *artēštārān* ʾartēštārān XIV. 9 (ʾartēštār); XVIII. 12 (pl. *artēštārān*).

arēdashm or *arēšhm* ʾarēdashm (from ʾarēdashm, Pers. ارشد or ارشد, Av. ʾarēdashm or ʾarēdashm to grow, to increase), growth, growing, increase, product. VI. 6 (ʾarēdashm); IX. 53-55, 57 (ʾarēdashm); XIII. 53 (ʾarēdashm); XIX. 45 (ʾarēdashm); + ʾarēdashm, *arēdashm-himond* ʾarēdashm-himond XVIII. 53 (ʾarēdashm-himond); XIX. 18 (ʾarēdashm-himond).

Arām ʾarām (Lat. *Roma*; Pers. روم the *r* at the beginning having the same value as in *Dari*, cf. *ashkam*), Greece, Rome, the Roman Empire, Romelia, the whole Turkish Empire. I. 20. Note:—All these meanings are given in Pers. Dictionaries for the word روم *Rām*.

arvad-asp ʾarvad-asp or *arvand-asp* ʾarvand-asp (ʾarvad q. v. + ʾarvad; Av. ʾarvad-asp), of or having swift horses, the master of swift horses; an epithet applied to Khārshīd and Apām Napāt. XXI. 5.

arvand ʾarvand (Av. ʾarvand; Sans. अश्वत्थ), swift, fast, agile; + *shigraft* (or *shigraft*) tag, ʾarvand-asp ʾarvand-asp, i. e., swift and courageous in going. XXII. 3, 10, 16 (ʾarvand-asp).

Arvāstān ʾarvāstān, see *Arangistān*.

ar ʾar, see *arj*.

arjānik ʾarjānik, see *arjānik*.

Arēch ʾarēch (Av. ʾarēch), the name of the first clime, country or region of the world as divided into seven climes, each of which is supposed to be immediately dependent on one of the planets. XIX. 39 (ʾarēch).

arjān ʾarjān, see *arjān*.

arzāk ܐܪܙܐܝܬ. excellent, exalted, high, desirable. I. 21 (ܐܪܙܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ); XVIII. 27 (ܐܪܙܐܝܬܐܝܬ). *Note*.—The Av. word ܐܪܙܐܝܬܐܝܬ occurs in the Gāthas in different forms: where also it is uniformly translated by ܐܪܙܐܝܬ.

Arzûr ܐܪܙܐܝܬ (Av. ܐܪܙܐܝܬܐܝܬ), the door of the hell: *Arzûra* was a fiend or demon who, according to Mainyâ-i Kherad, was killed by Gayomard near a mount, which was hence called *Arzûra*: it is said to be located in ܐܪܙܐܝܬ *Arûm* (q. v.). According to Bândešîšnâ and Dâlistân it is a mount at the gate of hell whence the demons rush forth. III. 7; XIX. 44. 45 (ܐܪܙܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ).

âs ܐܫ [most probably from Heb. ܐܫ, Chald. ܐܫܬܐ, fire, fever, heat and brightness of the sun. As the fire is used poetically for destruction in war, it is very likely used in this case metaphorically for wine; or from Pers. ܐܫ (from ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ), drinking, a drink, a liquid; hence, wine; or from Ar. ܐܫ honey; hence, wine; or Ar. ܐܫܪܐܬܐ, (pl. of ܫܪܐܐܬܐ), wine, drunk beverage.], wine, liquor; Pâz. syn. ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ. VI. 5; VIII. 22; XIV. 17 (ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ; Sans. ܐܫ; Pers. ܐܫ; Pahl. ܐܫܐܝܬ); XIX. 41.

asak ܐܫܐܝܬ (this is not a word but a *form-numerie*). 90, XC, the figure for 'ninety.' III. 19; XXII. 6. 9. 15 (ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ).

âsan or *âsin* ܐܫܐܝܬ or ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ (q. v.) (Av. ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ; Pers. ܐܫܐܝܬ; it is the same as *âhan*, 'h' being here changed into 'a') iron; metal. III. 32 (ܐܫܐܝܬ); + ܐܫ, *âsinâ* ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ (Av. ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ; Pers. ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ, i. e., made of iron, i. e., very hard). IV. 50 (ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ); + ܐܫ, *âsanach* ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ V. 38 (ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ); + ܐܫ, *âsinin* ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ VII. 46 (ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ); VII. 75 (*âsinin*).

âsîn ܐܫܐܝܬ (Pers. ܐܫܐܝܬ), easy, commodious, comfortable, quiet; + ܐܫ *âsînch* ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ (Pers. ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ), repose, ease, happiness, comfort I. 1, 2 (ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ); + ܐܫ, *âsîncher* ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ 1; + ܐܫ, *âsînch* ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ III. 21 (ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ), 1, 2, 4-6, with *an* (neg.), ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ *anâsînch* 11; + ܐܫ *âm* (super), ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ 1. 2, 4-6 (ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ); with *an* (neg.), ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ 7-11 (ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ).

asar ܐܫܐܝܬ (*a* + *sar*), endless, unlimited, boundless; hence, eternal; + ܐܫ, *asarch*. V. 38 [ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ (G. ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬܐܝܬ)]; XI. 1. 2. 10. 13; XIX. 35 (ܐܫܐܝܬܐܝܬ).

âsh ܐܫܐܝܬ (Pers. ܐܫܐܝܬ), meal, victuals, soup, broth, pottage. XIII. 28.

ash ܐܫܐܝܬ (Av. ܐܫܐܝܬ, or ܐܫܐܝܬ; Pers. ܐܫܐܝܬ as added to words ending in ܐ, ܐ, ܐ and ܐ, ܐ and ܐ, ܐ and ܐ being added in other cases), the third pers. sing. of the pers. pron., he, him, to him, for him, his, its, her (rare

pl. *ashân* 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Per. 𐬰𐬀𐬵𐬀). I. 16; II. 18, 21, 29, 30, 37, 38; III. 14, 20, 33, 35, 40, 42; IV. 1, 2, 4, 17, 51-53; V. 4, 9, 12, 14, 26, 40, 45, 49, 56, 59, 62; VI. 5, 29, 30, 33, 36, 38, 39; VII. 1-5, 10, 11, 19, 21, 22, 24, 41-43, 46, 48, 50-52, 69, 71; VIII. 7, 11, 13, 22, 41-46, 50-69, 74, 78, 100, 101, 103; IX. 13, 32, 37, 38, 41-43, 49, 51; XIII. 2-4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 23, 28, 45, 48, 55; XV. 10, 12, 17, 20-23, 29, 32, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45; XVI. 2, 7, 11-13; XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 5, 10-12, 15, 16, 23, 24, 26, 29, 44, 46, 55, 63, 64, 76; XIX. 3, 13, 15, 25, 29, 33, 36, 37, 40, 46; XX. 1; XXI. 4, 8, 12; XXII. 6; pl. *ashân* 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀. II. 43; III. 14, 31; V. 11; VII. 6, 21, 27, 57, 58; VIII. 22; IX. 41; X. 18; XVI. 7; XVIII. 16, 24.

Ashavahesht 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 or *Ashvahišht* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), *lit.* the best righteousness: Ardibeheshta, the third Amesha Spenta, who presides over purity and holiness. XIX. 11 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

ashdāmō 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, a reference to some unknown Avesta text. XX. 1 (comm.).

Ashem or *Ashemvahišk* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 the well-known Av. prayer. XVIII. 41, 49; XIX. 22 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

Ashem-rohō 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, the well-known Av. prayer quoted in IX. 32; XVI. 7, XVII. 6, 8.

ashkakhutun (also read *hashkakhutun*) 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀. (Pâz. syn. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), to obtain, to get, to find, to procure: aor. *ashkakhutun* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 XIII. 36 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀); *ashkakhut* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 V. 54; ger *ashkakhutashun* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 V. 56; pres. 1st pers. pl. *ashkakhunam* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 XIX. 46 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀); 2nd pers. sing. *ashkakhini* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 XIX. 6 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

ashkam 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, *ashkim* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 or *ashkīm* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), belly, abdomen, stomach. XIV. 5.

ashkand 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, comp. of 𐬀𐬶 (neg.) and 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, *i.* 𐬀𐬶, a wound. Pers. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 from 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀) *lit.* not wounded, unhurt; hence, unviolated; an unviolated, chaste virgin, a girl that has not reached the age of puberty. XIV. 15 (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

ashkarak or *ashkirch* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), manifest simple, clear, open, public. VIII. 107; XIV. 18; + 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 *i*hā, 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 *ashkarakihā*. I¹ 15; + 𐬀𐬶, with 𐬀𐬶, *anashkarakān* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, V. 16, 18.

ashkambeh 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 or *ashkamba* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), belly, stomach, abdomen. XV. 14.

ashkōp 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), roof, ceiling, a row of bricks in the roofing of a house. (𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, a pillar). VI. 5; + 𐬀𐬶, *ashkōpeh* 𐬀𐬶𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀.

Āshūtāz or *Āshūtāt* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Pers. اشقاد), the angel presiding over 'truth', 'justice', etc.; she is a *hunkār* or co-worker with *Rushna* (q. v.). VIII. 22.

ashteh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, see *khishteh*.

āshūtih 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Pers. آشتی), peace, concord, reconciliation. III. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

ashtva 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sans. अष्ट; Pers. اشد), (1) dagger, sword, javelin, poniard: (2) the whip used with *Sraushō-churana*; (in the sense of a poniard or dagger), II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XIV. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); (in the sense of a whip), III. 36-39; IV. 11-16, 18-21, 25, 30, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); V. 44; VI. 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 43; VII. 71; VIII. 23-27, 105, 107; XIII. 4, 12-15, 24-27; XIV. 2, 18; XV. 51; XVI. 13, 15, 16; XVII. 9, 10; XVIII. 68, 71, 75; XX. 1.

asīm 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Old Pers. اشم; Mod. Pers. اشم; Fr. Argent; Lat. Argentum), silver. XIV. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, *asīm-patgar* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VIII. 88 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, i. e., pertaining to silver moulding, melting or casting; of the silversmith); + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, *asīngar* silversmith, pl. *asīngarān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VIII. 88.

asīn 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Pers. آهن), iron, steel; + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 *asīnān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, Pers. آهن i. e., of iron). IX. 14; XVI. 6; + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, *asīnūskar* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, i. e., iron-headed XIV. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 *asīnpatgarān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VIII. 89 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, i. e., pertaining to iron casting; or of the ironsmith); + 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, pl. *garān*, *asīngarān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Per. آهنگر, pl. آهنگران, ironsmiths) VIII. 90.

āsmān 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. آسمان; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 *shemayā* or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 *shemayyā*), heaven, the sky, the celestial orb; 2. the angel *Āsmān*. III. 7; V. 25; XIX. 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

āsnatir 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or *āsnātār* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), *lit.*, purifier, washer; name of one of the priests employed in performing Yasna, Vendidad and Visparad ceremonies, whose function it was to supply water and to clean *ālāts*, i. e., ceremonial utensils, but nowadays no separate priest is engaged for the purpose. V. 57, 58 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 17, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

asneh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sans. अह्न), one of the five parts or *gāh*, into which the day (consisting of 24 hours) is divided, a "gāh" or "gēh." They are: (1) *Hirani* (from early dawn to noon), (2) *Rapithwina* (from noon to 3 P. M.),

(3) *Uzayēirina* (from 3 P. M. to sunset), (4) *Atiwirāthrima* (from sunset to midnight) and (5) *Ushahina* (from midnight to dawn). VII. 5 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

āsniḥan 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. स्ना, to wash, to bathe), to wash, to clean, to bathe; 1st pers. sing. with 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *panir āsnivam* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXI. 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌): with 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 *beh.* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXI. 7, 11, 19.

asp 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. अश्व; Pers. اسپ), horse, steer, stallion, charger; Sem. syn. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 *s'syā*, III. 36, 37 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 11-16, 18-21, 25, 30, 55; V. 41; VI. 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 48; VII. 71; VIII. 23-26, 105, 107; XIII. 4, 12-15, 24-27; XIV. 2; XV. 51; XVI. 13, 15, 16; XVIII. 71; + 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *asp-i dāničeh* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, i. e. mare, VII. 42 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

aspanārgān 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, a dowry. XIV. 15.

asparis 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 and 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. اس پار), lit., horse way; hence, race-course, riding-ground, an open field measuring about 2 or 3 *hisrās* square on every side; + *daránā*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 25, 33 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

asparān-masie 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of *asparān* and *masie*; Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), of the weight or value of an *asparān*. i. e., a "deram," as much as an *asparān*. IV. 48; V. 60; VII. 20 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

aspastān 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. अश्वस्थान; Pers. اسبستان), lit., place for horses, i. e., stable. XV. 26 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 27 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 27 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

āsravan, āsrān 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *āsurreh, āsrūk* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. अश्वर्वन्), lit., protector of fire, one who looks after the sacred fire; hence, a priest learned in the Zoroastrian lore; 2. the priestly order or community, it being the first and foremost of the four grades into which the whole nation was divided by king Jamshid. I. 6; + 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *āsravan-hāmand* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 2 [𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. आश्वत्थ, i. e., (a house) wherein a fire (hearth) is burning, i. e., (a house) well-inhabited or well populated, or as some take it, "(a house) having an Athravan," i. e., "(a house) of an Athravan.]; V. 28 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32, 57, 58 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 7 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 41 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 17, 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 19 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 37 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 22, 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. *āsravanān* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 44, 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 8 pl. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVIII. 1-6 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *āsravagih* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 1-5 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 6 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

asrōsh 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; see *Srōsh*), *lit.*, not hearing; hence, one who is reckless about religious advice and precepts, disobedient to religious commandments. XVI. 18; XVII. 11.

āsrūn 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, see *āsravān*.

asrūntan 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or *asrūnushan* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Heb. 𐤀𐤏𐤍; Chald. 𐤀𐤏𐤍; Ar. 𐤀𐤏𐤍), to bind, to close, to shut, to put in bonds, to fasten, to prohibit. aor. *asrūnēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 V. 8, 9 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); aor. with 𐬀𐬎, *beh-asrūnēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VI. 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); with 𐬀𐬎, *beh anī asrūnēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); *asrūnēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎; with 𐬀𐬎, *panāz-asrūnēd* 𐬀𐬎; aor. *asrūnad* IX. 23, 24; with 𐬀𐬎, *beh-asrūnēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 14; with 𐬀𐬎, *ham anī asrūnēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); abst. n. with 𐬀𐬎, *ham anī asrūnushna* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); aor. with 𐬀𐬎, *beh-asrūnad* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XIII. 38; *beh-asrūnēd* 31, 34; with 𐬀𐬎, *beh ae asrūnēd* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 31, 34, 37 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); aor. with 𐬀𐬎, *beh ae asrūnad* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XV. 48 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); *asrūnushna* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XVI. 2.

ast 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sans. अस्ति; Pers. است or است), is, it is. IV. 37, 38.

Note: The word 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 in this sense is unique here. The usual Pahl. word for it, is 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 *ast*. This shows that the strangely written passage in which it occurs is a later addition, the usual expression for it being 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀.

āst 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, probably a transcript of Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (rt. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀. Sans. आस, to sit), remains, stays (rendered by 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 in V. 54-56). V. 53.

astu 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sans. अस्ति; Pers. است as in 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), bone. IV. 7, 8 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 29, 46, 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 32; V. 9 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 16, 18 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VI. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 29, 46, 47 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 7, 8 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 58 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XV. 3 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 4 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XIX. 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

astohūmand 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *ast* and *hūmand*; Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Pers. استخوان), *lit.*, having or possessing bones or bodies; hence, corporeal, material. I. 2 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); II. 22 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 24 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); *astohūmandān* (gen.) 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 1, 39, 42, 43 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 III. 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36-38 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); IV. 50-54 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); (gen.) 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 2 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); V. 4, 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 39 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 50 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 55 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VIII. 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 21 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 81-96 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

10 (ၵိမ္မာဏဿ) IX. 1, 52 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); ၵုဗ္ဗဏဿ 1, 43, 45 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); X 19 (ၵိမ္မာဏဿ); ၵုဗ္ဗဏဿ XI 1 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); XIII. 20, 21, 23, 28 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); ၵုဗ္ဗဏဿ XIV. 1 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); XV. 1 (ၵိမ္မာဏဿ); XVII 2, 1 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); ၵုဗ္ဗဏဿ 1 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); XVIII. 16, 24 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); 22, 30, 31 (ၵိမ္မာဏဿ); XIX. 27 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ). 29 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ).

astūda-rañā ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ or *astūda-rañā* ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ from ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ, Sans. स्थित, Pers. استای to remain, to stand, to fix, and Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ master, lord), lit., (girl) who remains in the house or is under the control of parents or guardians, hence, an unmarried girl, spinster. Its opposite is *an-astūda-rañā* (q. v.). XV. 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ).

astūmek ၵုဗ္ဗဏဿ (Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ), (1) a dog's neck. XIII. 30, 37 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); (2) the mouth of a dog, muzzle. XIII. 31, 34; XV. 4 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ).

astūmek urishnu ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ or *astūmek urishnu* ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ, fire poker pair of tongs. Kanga: "heat-producing or heat-conducting instrument"; Prof. Darmesteter. "a broom (to cleanse the Atash-dān or fire-vessel) Yasna IX 1" XIV. 7 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ).

asturidan ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ, causal *asturidan* ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ + rt. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ or ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ. Sans. आ + स्तृ, to spread, to diffuse), to defile, to pollute, to render guilty; to cause to spread defilement, contagion, pollution; aor. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ IV. 5-10 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); V. 3, 4, 6 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ), 7 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ), 12 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ VI. 3 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ), 29 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ XIII. 20-23 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ).

astushnu ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ; Sans. अश्नु; Pers. است; equivalent to ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ; see XIV. 18, where Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ is rendered by ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ instead of ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ), being, existing, remaining, standing. II. 20; VIII. 107 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ).

astūdan or *astūdan* ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (Pers. استای or استاند; Av. rt. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ - Sans. आ + स्था to stand), to establish, to fix, to confirm, to make stand (being the causal of ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ *astūdan*, to stand); impf. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ) III. 18; V. 49; with *an-*, ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ VII. 62.

astūbin ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ (Av. ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ; Pers. استوای), firm, strong (in religious feeling and belief), faithful, true (to religion), trustworthy. III. 18 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ), 40 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); with *an-* (neg.), *an-astūbin* ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ 40 (ၵုဗ္ဗာဏဿ); + *an-*,

astōbānīh 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 40 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 41 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 28 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); with neg. 𐬀, *an-astōbān* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 28 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + *ih*, *astōbānīh* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 28 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

astōdān 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *astō*, bones + *dān*, keeping, holding or keeper, Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), *lit.*, a keeper of bones or anything that keeps or holds bones; hence, the place where the bones of dead bodies are deposited or preserved, the receptacle for placing the bones of the dead. The bones of the dead bodies were very scrupulously preserved by the ancient Persian kings, and were safely deposited in a vault on the summit of a mountain, over which, hollows, domes or structures were erected. The idea then prevalent was that at the time of the Resurrection, these bones will be rejoined together, and original men formed therefrom. Pahl. books support this belief and a faint relic of it is still to be found in modern times in the special receptacles made for the accumulation of the bones of the dead in the Parsi Towers of Silence. V. 11; VI. 50.

ast-tabrān 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *ast*, Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, Sans. अस्थि, Pers. است and from it استخوان *i. e.*, 'a bone' and 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 imp. of *tabrānastan* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, Chald. ܬܒܪ, Heb. שבר, Ar. ٿبر, 'to break'), bone-breaking. such (a wound) as would break a bone. IV. 37, 39 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Ast-vidāt 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, *Astō-vidāt* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, or *Ast-rihād* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 *i. e.*, a breaker of bones), name of the Demon of death who stops the breathing of those who are drowning or burning (Vend. V §§ 8, 9), who throws a halter around the neck of the dead and drags them to hell. Those whose good deeds are in excess of their sins escape the halter and go to heaven (Dādistān-i-Diūk). (Also see Text V. 8. n. 6). IV. 49; V. 8. 9 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

asān 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *ad'n*.

asadr 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, (1) having no rampart I. 20; (2.) *asadrār* *i. e.*, without a chief: the Pahl. comm. supports the latter view. It says 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀. For further explanation, see I. 20, n. 3.

asgāt 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 from 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 and 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), chest, bosom, breast.* VIII. 50, 51 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 18.

at 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *ad*.

at 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, sometimes this *at* is dropped and only 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 is used *e. g.*, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 &c.), 2nd. pers. pron. sing., to thee, for thee, thee, by thee; pl. *atān* 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀) III. 22; V. 62; VII. 22; XI. 4, 7.

atan-pāhar ^{ᠠᠲᠠᠨ} ^{ᠫᠠᠬᠤᠷ}, a (neg.) + *tan*, Av. ^{𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀} body + *pāhar*, Av. ^{𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀} from ^{𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀} to go beyond, to cross), of untransgressed body. i. e., unsinful. Some derive the last component from ^{𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀} full, and take it in the sense of bodies not yet full (grown) or bodies not yet full, i. e., bulky or fatty, i. e., of healthy bodies. Darmesteter: "that do not push"; Kanga: "of unenfeebled body"; Spiegel: "whose bodies are not yet full grown." XXII. 4. 11. 17 (^{ᠠᠲᠠᠨ} ^{ᠫᠠᠬᠤᠷ} ^{ᠠᠲᠠᠨ} ^{ᠫᠠᠬᠤᠷ}).

nature (Av. av. ५५५५५; Sans यतर), whoever of the two. XVIII. 26
(५५५५५).

Ātarō (also read *Ātūn*) *𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀* (Av. 𐬠𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. آذر or آذر), fire; name of the Angel who presides over fire both earthly and spiritual. The ninth day of every month and ninth month of the Parsi year is named after this angel. VIII, 22 (month of Ādar).

Ātaršpūt 𐬰𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬠𐬀𐬊𐬯𐬭𐬀-𐬠𐬀𐬊𐬯𐬭𐬀). *lit.* a priest whose function it is to look after the sacred fire and keep it always burning; the name of a celebrated Dastoor of the Sassanian period (see 'Text IV. 45, n. 29). IV. 45.

Note :—We know for certain that a very learned and pious Dastoor of the name of Adarbād Mārespaud flourished in the time of Shāpur the Great. Yet it is not improbable that there may have been more than one Dastoors of the same name and title before and after him. Nay, it is even possible that the name may have been given to him for celebrity in learning ; &c., as we find the same name in the Farvardin Yasht § 102 :

Āturōpādgaia آذر بیدجان (Pers. اذر بیدجان), *lit.*, a region of fire; a province of Persia, which corresponds nearly with the ancient Media, though it comprehends also a part of Syria and Armenia Major. 1. 6.

Note:--In the Persian Lexicon *Kashf-ul-lughat* كشف اللغات it is said *وگویند زرتشت* *از آذربایجان* صاحب مذہب اہل اہل بود *i. e.* "it is said that Zoroaster of Azarbaijân was the master of an acceptable religion". This passage indicates that Zoroaster's birth-place was, according to this Mahomedan authority, once called "Azarbaijân." We also infer from Zarathushtra being called Zartosht-e Azarbaijâni in the above passage, that he might have first propagated his doctrines there.

ātar-vaksh آتار واکش (Av. *vaxša-* *vaxš-*; comp. of *ātar*, Av. *aitar*. i. e., fire and *vaksh*, Av. *vaxša-*, to increase), the priest whose function it is to kindle the fire and stand opposite the *Zotar* in the performance of the Yasna. Vend and Visp. ceremonies. V. 57, 58; VII, 17, 18 (*vaxša-*).

āturrek (probably a corruption of *Av. ātar*), any fire taken up for consecration, any fire brought to its proper place (*dāityō gāt* or *dādghā*) according to Vend. VIII. 75-78. VIII. 81, 96.

âtîsh 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀 nom. sing.; Pers. آتش), fire. II. 33 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀); + 𐬵, *âtîshacha* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 8, 12, 16, 17, 25 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); III. 3 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀), 14, 16, 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀), 41; + 𐬵 *cha*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); V. 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀), 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀), 4, 9 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀), 14, 34, 37, 41-43 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀); 39, 40 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 44, 47, 48 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 49, 51, 56; pl. *âtîshân* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 44; + *cha*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); + *varâram* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 the most sacred fire consecrated and established with great solemnity by the Parsis (Pâz. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀) 4; VII. 26, 31, 60, 61 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); + *cha*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 59 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 25 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 3. 29, 74-78, 81, 106 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 20 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 80 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); + *cha* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); + *shjâk*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 *âtîsh-shjâk* (Pers. آتش سوزاک) 81-96 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); + *tâkhmeh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 75 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 75 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); + *varâran* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 93; IX. 4, 5, 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 33-36, 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); + *cha*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 3 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XI. 1, 2, 4, 9, 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 4 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 10, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIII. 55 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIV. 2, 3, 7 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 6 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 7; XV. 45 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 48 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVI. 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 3, 4 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); with 𐬵. XVII. 4 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVIII. 18, 20, 22, 26 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 26, 70, 71 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 27 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIX. 24, 40 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 40 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

âtî 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (comp. of *a* neg. and *tî*, Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀, to be able or capable; a corruption of Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀? Pers. نقوان), impossible, such as may not or cannot be. I. 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀). Note: This is the traditional explanation, but I believe it is nothing but the word 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 itself meaning 'a rogue', 'a thief'.

Âtân 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *Âtarô*.

âtînistar 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (comp. of *âtî* and *star*, Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), ashes; with 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀, *âtîsh âtînistar* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 V. 51 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); + 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀, *âtînistar-khârdeh* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 *i. e.*, small particles of ashes, VI. 5; VII. 35; with 𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 64 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 8 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Âtîharmazd (also read *Anhômâ*) 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, Pers. هورمزد), *lit.*, the life giver or creator or the omniscient; the Mazdayasnian name of God. Dr. Spiegel identified this word with the Heb. אלהים, 'Elohim. This view does not commend itself to me. I. 1, 2, 5-20 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); II. 2-5, 31, 32, 40, 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 1, 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); III. 2, 4-10, 12, 13, 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); IV. 2, 5-10

(ᠰᠡ᠋ᠭᠦᠨ, 2 (ᠰᠡ᠊ᠶᠢᠨ); V. 15-18, 21, 60 (ᠰᠡ᠊ᠶᠢᠨ), 46 (ᠰᠡ᠊ᠶᠢᠨ); VI. 42, 44, 49 (ᠰᠡ᠊ᠶᠢᠨ); VII. 1 (ᠰᠡ᠊ᠶᠢᠨ), 1, 12, 23, 25, 32, 73, 78 (ᠰᠡ᠊ᠶᠢᠨ); VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22 (ᠰᠡ᠊ᠶᠢᠨ), 80 (ᠰᠡ᠊ᠶᠢᠨ); IX. 3 (ᠰᠡ᠊ᠶᠢᠨ), 1, 51 (ᠰᠡ᠊ᠶᠢᠨ); X. 10; XI. 1; XIII. 41; XIV. 1, 2, 3, 7; XV. 45, 48; XVIII. 18, 20, 22, 26, 61; XIX. 11, 13-17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 32, 34-36; XX. 1; XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

ainak 914 or *ahragih* 4933 (Av. 𐬀𐬢𐬢𐬀; Pers. آند or آنگ), tin. VIII.
86, 93 (𐬀𐬢𐬢𐬀).

aûrvâneh-sakht-kôp འུ་རྩ་བོ་དགོང་མཁའ་སྐྱོན་ (comp. of *aûrvâneh*, swift + *sakht*, hard or durable + *kôp*, Pers. گد، hump), swift and big or hard humped (camels).
XXII. 3, 10, 16 (ཆེན་པོ་ལྷ་མོ་ཡི་ཕུང་ཀློང་།).

âv འ (Av. .âv, .âv and .âv); Sans. अय and आय; Old Pers. and Pāz. 𐎠𐎡𐎴 which in Mod. Pers. is آب; Lat. *Aqua*; Sem. syn. .âv), water; figuratively it also means “lustre”. The common Pers. word آب (lit. water of the face), dignity, honour, glory &c., is from this word. *Âv-hâmand* འཇམ་འབྲུག་, full of water, watery. III. 4, 23 (.ཇམ་འབྲུག་); with འ, *an-âv* འཇམ་འབྲུག་ V. 65 (.ཇམ་འབྲུག་); + འ, *âvîk* འབྲུག་ (Pers. آبگویی watery) XIII. 16, 51 (.ཇམ་འབྲུག་); pl. *âvân* འབྲུག་ 51 (.ཇམ་འབྲུག་); + འ, *âvîk* འབྲུག་ XIV. 1 (.ཇམ་འབྲུག་), 5 (.ཇམ་འབྲུག་); + འ, *âryân* འཇམ་འབྲུག་ (of water) 16; pl. *âvân* འབྲུག་ XVIII. 74; + འ, *âv-tôkhmeḥ* འཇམ་འབྲུག་ XXI. 13 (.ཇམ་འབྲུག་); + འ, *âv-hâmand* འཇམ་འབྲུག་ 5, 9, 13 (.ཇམ་འབྲུག་); pl. *âvân* འབྲུག་ (Pers. آبان) 4, 8, 12 (.ཇམ་འབྲུག་).

āwāḏ ʾāwāḏ (Pers. آباد), cultivated, peopled, flourishing, prosperous. + ʾ, *āwāḏīh* (Pers. آبادی) XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (آبادی).

* *āwādān* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 or *āwēdān* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. *ابادان*) same as *āwād* (q. v.). III. 23; *āwēdān* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XIV. 17; with neg. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, *anāwēdān* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XXI. 17.

avadīcha अवदिचा (६ is a mere particle here; Av. अवदि; Sans. अद्) originally अव + दि, *lit.*, “keeping water”, hence a ‘cloud’. II. 24 (अवदिचा).

avdūm (also read *afdūm*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Old Pers. and Pāz. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, the end, with the particle *ūm*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), last, final, ultimate. V. 56; VII. 52.

ava'paem (for *ava'paem* ?), traditionally explained as 'a subterranean canal of water' or 'a reservoir of water'. In this case its latter part must be either *aepem*, *apem* or *ûpem*. It is evident from the word being not written in Pahl. characters, that either there was no Pahl. equivalent of it or the translator did not know it. It seems to me that the word simply means 'a

avārik (also read avārik or apārik) अवृक (Av. अवृक; Sans. अवृक), the rest

remaining, others. II. 1; III. 21, 37; V. 4, 9, 22, 26, 34; VII. 1, 5, 13, 52, 56, 75; VIII. 10, 22; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 10, 16, 74; pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 41-68; IX. 1, 32, 50; X. 18; XIII. 9, 12; XIV. 1; XVI. 2; XIX. 5; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 38.

avar 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Sans. अवर; Pers. ابر), cloud; see abar. XXI. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

avar 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pāz. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, the same as old Pers. ابر and Mod. Pers. ابر; rarely used, the usual form being 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *maem* (*q. v.*), (1) on, upon, above; (2) sublime, high; (3) top, summit. With 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *zak avar* VI. 1 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; VII. 2; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (super.) *avartim* (highest) VIII. 38 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (super.), *avartim* IX. 30 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); (super.) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *i. e.*, highest or topmost), XIV. 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XXII. 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *i. e.*, on); + *tar* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (compar.) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. उपरि; Guj. ઉપર; Hind. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), high, higher, above; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *avartarimeh* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 onwards, upwards VI. 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥) though the Av. word is merely 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, in Pahl. the particle 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 is added to ascertain the place; *avartar* (Pers. برتر higher) VIII. 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 16.

avri (also read *afri*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or avryā 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Heb. אפר dust; the primitive root is perhaps as Dr. Fregelles says, אפר ashes), dust, mud, earth. VI. 5; VIII. 50; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

- *avar-avāgīnīḍan* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *maem-avāgīnīḍan* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (*avar* or *maem* + *avāgīnīḍan*; Pers. برآوردن or برافشان), to remove, to throw up, to scatter. Aor. *avar-avāgīnīḍ* I. 10 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); *maem-avāgīnīḍ* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 56 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

Avarg 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *Afurg*.

avāriḍan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, to remove, to drive away. 1st pers. with 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXII. 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

avārik 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *avānik*.

avar-kār 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; comp. of *avar* (*q. v.*), on, high and *kār*, Pers. کار), of higher business or office; Darmesteter: 'Whose action is most high'; Kanga: 'working on high'. XIX. 13, 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

avar-karīnashnīh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (*avar* + *karīnashnīh* from *karīnīḍan*), cutting off. IX. 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

avar-mānashnīh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, propagation, spread or circulation. Darmesteter: "pride". I. 11 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

avar-mānḍan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. برماندن, to live upon) *lit.*, to remain upon; hence, to reside, inhabit, live.

Avarsân آوارسان, the name of a mountainous place. II. 23. Note: I am not aware of the situation of the place, nor can I trace the etymology of the word. Prof. Darmesteter: "Apârsân (the Upairisaëna or Hindû-Kûsh)"; see Text II. 23, n. 4.

avarsar آوارسار [comp. of *avar* and *sar*; Pers. افسر; MU, بالا سايه (gloss)] what is taken on the head or the top, what is put or drawn on the head; [hence, an umbrella (?)]. VIII. 7.

avârûn آوارون (antonym of *frârûn*; Pers. اوارين), wicked, dishonest, bad ugly, infamous, silly, ignominious. I. 18, 19 (آوارسان), 19 (آوارسان); III. 40 (آوارسان); + آ, *avârûnik* آوارونيك VII. 27; VIII. 28 (آوارسان).

avar-zadun آوارزدن (comp. of *avar* and *zadun*; Pers. بزدن), to strike, to beat; *avar-zad* with neg. *an*, آوارزدنه VII. 29 (آوارزدنه). Darmesteter: "not been expelled"; Kanga: "not gnawled"; see *maem mahitnutan*.

avash [also read *avash* (q. v.)] آوَش (Pers. اوَش him, to him; or sometimes 'he'; or ازِش for this, therefore, because he, thus he), (1) his, her, its; (2) afterwards; (3) thus to him; pl. آوَشان *avashân*.

avash آوَش, (Av. آوَش, Hcb. آو, Ar. او, to, unto, then; probably a comp. of *av* + *ash*), then; into it; then that.

avaspârdan آوَسپاردان (Pers. سپردن, سپاردان), to entrust, to make over, to give in charge of, to give to another, to resign. With *beh* ae, آوَسپاردان به III. 20 (آوَسپاردان); آوَسپاردان (for آوَسپاردان); V. 25 (آوَسپاردان); آوَسپاردان 62 (آوَسپاردان); آوَسپاردان 25 (آوَسپاردان); آوَسپاردان VII. 22 (آوَسپاردان); imp. آوَسپاردان XV. 22; pres. 1st sign. with *beh*, آوَسپاردان به XVIII. 51 (آوَسپاردان); pres. 2nd sing. with آوَسپاردان, آوَسپاردان 51 (آوَسپاردان).

avastik آوَسْتِيک, *Avistik* آوَسْتِيک (Av. آوَسْتِيک; Sans. अवस्तिक, what is to be studied or prepared by heart; Pers. اوستا or اوستا), (1) the Zoroastrian scriptures; (2) the language in which the sacred texts of the Parsis were written; (3) a quotation from the scriptures. See Pahl.-Pâz. Glos. pp. 78-81. I. 19; II. 18; III. 14, 40, 42; IV. 1, 4, 43; V. 7, 14, 38, 44, 51, 52; VI. 29, 32, 35; VII. 11, 24, 52, 65, 71; VIII. 3, 10, 18, 20, 22, 74, 78; IX. 32; XIV. 2; XVII. 6, 8; XVIII. 5, 38, 44; XIX. 9.

avat (also read *afat*) آوَت (Pâz. آوَت; Pers. آت or ات) 2nd pers. pron. sing. to (for, by, or through) thee, thee, thy. IV. 1; VII. 41; XI. 7; XVII. 9; pl. *avatin* آوَتِيک (Pâz. and Pers. اوتان) XVIII. 17, 25; XIX. 5-7; XXI. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15.

avayaḷ 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (a corruption of Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), rushes after in order to terrify or drive away. XV. 5 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

āvīyaḷ 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Old Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, which by dropping the initial 𐬀 and changing 𐬭 into 𐬕 became 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 in Mod. Pers.; inf. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, to be necessary or requisite), it is necessary, it behoves, it is fit or proper; when added to a verb it has the sense of 'should', 'must', 'may' &c., e. g., *āvīyaḷ yabībūtan*, i. e., may be given, *lā āvīyaḷ kartan*, i. e., must not be done. III. 14, 24, 40-42; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 14, 24, 41; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭𐬀 41; + 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀) 41; IV. 1, 43, 47-49; V. 11, 44, 59; VI. 29, 31, 34; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 35, 37, 40; VII. 9, 16, 19, 48; VIII. 10, 18, 20, 22, 29, 34; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭𐬀 29; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 29, 34; IX. 32; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 32; XI. 7; pl. *āvīyēnd* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 7; XV. 45; XVII. 3; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 3; XVIII. 9; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 16, 24; *āvīyast* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 27; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭𐬀 38; with 𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 1, 2; XIX. 13, 30; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭𐬀 15, 35; XX. 11; pl. *āvīyēnd* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 11.

āvīyashnīk 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, suitable, desirable, requisite. I. 21.

avāz 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pâz. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Mod. Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), (1) a particle used before verbs to denote contrariety; (2) back, again, anew, afresh, towards. VIII. 21; XVII. 6.

avāz-kān 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (*avāz*, Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 + *kān*, Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), with the back-side inverted; with deficient buttocks. VII. 2; VIII. 16-18, 71; IX. 26 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), Darmesteter: "with the tail sticking out", Kanga: "of the back parts".

avī 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *avī*.

avγandān 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), to throw, to cast away, (up, off or down). Aor. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 fII. 35 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 8.

āvīgīneh 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), glass, mirror. III. 40; VII. 2, 75.

avī (traditionally read *avī*) 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pâz. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Old Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; cf. Saadi: 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Mod. Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), a neg. particle meaning "without."

avī-gūmān 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (see *avī* and *gūmān*; Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), doubtless, undoubtedly; without any suspicion; + 𐬕𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀, *avī-gūmānīk* or *avī-gūmānīk* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 40, 42; VIII. 28.

avīn 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *avīn*.

avīr 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, great, much, very. III. 38; V. 4, 14, 44; VIII. 7; XVII. 4.

avítūntan ʾvīntan, or *avítūnastan* ʾvīntan (also read *khavítūntan* and *khavítūnastan*; traditionally read *avítūntan* and *avítūnastan*; Heb. וָחִי; Ar. وحي), to know, to understand, to believe, to comprehend. Pret. ʾvīntan III. 14; aor. ʾvīntan 14; ʾvīntan 14, 40, 41; aor. ʾvīntan IV. 1; with *beh* and + *hāmanāt* ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan 45; ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan V. 21; ʾvīntan 49; *beḥ-avítūnand* VI. 45 (ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan); aor. ʾvīntan VII. 55; ʾvīntan 52; aor. ʾvīntan VIII. 22, 29; with ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan; pl. ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan 10 (ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan); with ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan 2, 3 (ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan); pres. 1st pers. sing. ʾvīntan 20; aor. ʾvīntan IX. 2, 10; with ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan 2, 47 (ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan); + ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan XVI. 2; ʾvīntan 2; pres. 1st. pers. sing. ʾvīntan 2, 7; aor. with ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan XVII. 4; 1st pres. sing. ʾvīntan XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66; aor. ʾvīntan XX. 1; pp. ʾvīntan XXII. 6; + ʾvīntan, ʾvīntan-ʾvīntan 6.

avīzeh ʾvīzeh (Pers. آویزه from آویختن or آویزدن), gallows, scaffold; see Text VII. 4, n. 9.

avīzeh ʾvīzeh (Pers. آویزه or آویزد), pure, unmixed, clear; hence, the purest or cleanest part of anything. I. 21; V. 17, 21 (ʾvīzeh); VII. 74; VIII. 107; X. 19 (ʾvīzeh); XVII. 7; XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66 (ʾvīzeh), 51; + *vardashnik*, ʾvīzeh XIX. 3.

avūs ʾvūs (Pers. ابفوس), ebony. VII. 75.

avū ʾvū, see *avan*.

Avohvarsh ʾvohvarsh or ʾvohvarsh (Av. ʾvohvarsh), the sin of rushing with a weapon in hand with the intention of striking a person. IV. 17, 22 25 (ʾvohvarsh).

avōrnāe ʾvōrnāe, *avōrnāik* ʾvōrnāik, ʾvōrnāe or *aperendyik* ʾvōrnāe (also read *apūrnāk*, *apūrnāik*, Av. ʾvōrnāe, i. e., not grown up; Pers. جوان), a youth, a lad who has not attained to maturity, a child; pl. ʾvōrnāe. III. 3 (ʾvōrnāe), 31; + ʾvōrnāe 11 (ʾvōrnāe); pl. ʾvōrnāe 31; V. 49; VII. 71; IX. 38 (ʾvōrnāe); pl. ʾvōrnāe 44, 48 (ʾvōrnāe); ʾvōrnāe XV. 8, 12, 15-18 (ʾvōrnāe), 45 (ʾvōrnāe); pl. ʾvōrnāe 48 (ʾvōrnāe); XVI. 7 (ʾvōrnāe).

avōstan, *apūstan* ʾvōstan or *avēstan* ʾvōstan (*a* + *pūs*, Av. ʾvōstan, Pāz. ʾvōstan, Pers. ʾvōstan + *tan*; cf. Pers. آبستن), to become pregnant, to conceive. III. 25; ʾvōstan V. 49; *avōstan* VII. 16; + ʾvōstan 77; ʾvōstan XV. 4, 8, 10, 13, 14; + ʾvōstan 8, 12; + ʾvōstan, ʾvōstan XVIII. 30, 32, 35, 41, 47.

avriġān ʾvriġān, meaning not known; with *ham.* ʾvriġān-ʾ V. 52; VII. 65 (ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān); with *lāli*, ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān V. 52; VII. 65 (ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān). Darmesteter translates ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān and ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān by "with pap or without pap"; Spiegel-Bleeck and Kanga by "large and small fruits," and at the same time they doubt their own interpretations.

avrin ʾvrin (Pers. آفرین; Av. ʾvriġān; Sans. अ + वि), blessing, benediction. XVIII. (ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān).

avrinān ʾvriġān or ʾvriġān (Pers. آفرین کردن), to bless, to wish well, to pray for. Aor. with *beh*, ʾvriġān VII. 37 (ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān); aor. ʾvriġān XVIII. 26 (ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān); pres. 1st pers. sing. ʾvriġān XXII. 5, 12, 18 (ʾvriġān-ʾvriġān).

avrisi ʾvrisi (Pers. اورسی), an ornament set with jewels. VII. 75.

avriġhtan (also read *afrīkhtan*) ʾvriġhtan (from Av. ʾvriġhtan and ʾvriġhtan; Pers. آفرین کردن), to kindle, to ignite, to set on fire, to burn. Aor. ʾvriġhtan (Pers. آفرین کردن) V. 2 (ʾvriġhtan-ʾvriġhtan); imp. ʾvriġhtan XVIII. 19, 21 (ʾvriġhtan-ʾvriġhtan).

avriġntan ʾvriġntan, see *afrīntan*.

avsiġdan ʾvsiġdan (Pers. افشاردن, to press, to constrain), to extinguish; aor. ʾvsiġdan VII. 75, 77; with ʾvsiġdan, ʾvsiġdan, or ʾvsiġdan, ʾvsiġdan VII. 75, 76; abst. n. ʾvsiġdan 78; with ʾvsiġdan, ʾvsiġdan 78; p. p. ʾvsiġdan 78; ʾvsiġdan XIX. 4; ʾvsiġdan 4 (ʾvsiġdan-ʾvsiġdan).

avsiġdan ʾvsiġdan, to destroy, to annihilate; aor. with ʾvsiġdan, ʾvsiġdan XIX. 5.

avšs (also read *afšs*) ʾvšs (Pers. افسوس or افسوس), ridicule, derision, contempt. II. 29, 37.

avšn (also read *afšn*) ʾvšn (from Av. ʾvšn, Pers. افسون), charm, incantation, the use of sacred formulae in order to bring about certain good results. VII. 44. Note:—I think *avšn* conveys a good sense while *jādūk* ʾvšn (Av. yātūk) is always used in a bad sense. See Vend. VII. 44, where *avšn* is employed for the chanting of the physician who cures diseases by reciting the sacred *Māntra* (ʾvšn-ʾvšn-ʾvšn; Sans. मंत्र भिषक्).

avzār (also read *afzār*) ʾvzār [Pers. افراز or افراز (sing. روز) (1) arms, weapons, implements; hence, successful, heroic, powerful; (2) tools or implements necessary for carrying on a profession or trade. I. 6, 17 (ʾvzār? Sans. शूर or शूर); II. 7; VII. 31; XIV. 7, 10; XVIII. 15, 23, 32 (ʾvzār); + ʾvzār, ʾvzār XIX. 23 (ʾvzār-ʾvzār-ʾvzār); XX. 8; XXI. 2, 3. Note:—The Av. word ʾvzār (Sansk. शूर) is always translated in Pahl. by this

word *avār* or *afār* the reason being either that in those warlike days, a man's success in life depended chiefly upon his skill in the use of arms and implements, or that *avār* (weapons) being the symbol of power, strength or success was metaphorically used as the rendering of the Av. *sāra*. The Dasturs always translate *avār* traditionally by արարժ (Av. عظمتي), i. e., greatest, most supreme, powerful miraculous.

arđyashna (also read *afđyashna*) արծյաշնա (from *av-ādan* or *ar-ādan*, Pers. افزودن, افزایش, abst. n. افزایش), increase, augmentation, growth. V. 4.

av-ānīdan արանիծ, to tie, to bind. Aor. with արանիծես VI. 5; արանիծես XIII. 30, 37 (արանիծես), Darmesteter: "they shall tie", Kanga: "They shall tie firmly".

av-ādan (also read *af-ādan*) արաճ (Pers. افزودن - افزودن), to add, to exceed, to fatten, to increase, to abound. Aor. with արաճես II. 20; aor. արաճես (Pers. افزایش) III. 40; with արաճես 40, causal *av-ānīd* with արանիծես XI. 6; causal with արանիծես XVII. 5; արանիծ XXI. 1.

av-ānīk (also read *af-ānīk*) արանիկ (from *av-ādan*, *q. r.*; Pers. افزودن), increasing, beneficent, bountiful, abounding. II. 1 (արանիկ); VII. 2 (արանիկ); IX. 1 (արանիկ); 12 (արանիկ); XI. 1 (արանիկ); XIII. 9; XIV. 1 (արանիկ); XVII. 1 (արանիկ); XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66 (արանիկ); + 61, 61, 7, 13, 60, 66 (արանիկ); XIX. 38 (արանիկ); XXI. 1 (արանիկ in the comp. արանիկ which is translated by արանիկ in Pahlavi); XXII. 19 (արանիկ). Note: The Av. արանիկ is always thus rendered in Pahl. by *av-ānīk*, but some European scholars deriving it from 𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎, translate it "most holy."

ayōman արյոման, see *ānman*.

ayōv, *ayūp* or *ayūf* արյո (traditionally read *adōv* or *adūp*; Chald. ܐܕܘܒ; Ar. اد), or, if, unless, if not, also, otherwise. III. 8, 12, 36-38 (for արյո in *spānacha* and *naracha*); 25 (արյո); + *sh*, արյո 40 (արյո), 7, 14, 23, 40; IV. 1, 44 (արյո, Sans. अथ), 10, 19; V. 5, 12, 27, 32, 39, 41, 43, 44, 51, 59; + *sh*, արյո 12; VI. 1-4, (արյո), 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 32, 42, 45-47 (արյո); + *sh*, արյո 5; VII. 6, 12, 19, 23, 25, 28-30, 32-34, 54, 64, 72, 75, 76 (արյո), 43, 46, 52; + *sh*, արյո 4, 8-10, 14, 23-25, 32, 35-37, 73, 75, 79, 98 (արյո), 3, 16-18, 26, 27, 73, 74; + *sh*, արյո 1, 28 (արյո); IX. 11, 14, 32, 46, 56 (արյո), 32, 41; XIII. 10, 11, 31, 34, 38, 40, 55 (արյո);

32-34, 55; XIV. 3, 15 (اس); XV. 2-6, 14 (اس), 22, 43; + sh, اس 24, 31, 33, 36, 39, 42 (اساس); XVI. 2, 12 (اس-اس), 6 (اس), 14; + sh, اس 11; XVII. 6, 8 (اس), 2, 4; XVIII. 54, 71 (اس); + sh, اس 44.

ayādagih اس (from *yād*, Pers. یوت), drought, plague, a murrain among cattle. Darmesteter: "disease or corruption." Kanga: "pain or filth." The Dasturs take it only in the sense of "drought," but it also signifies a murrain among cattle; cf. Pers. یوت. II. 5 (اس-اس); V. 27 (اس-اس); VI. 30, 33, 36, 39 (اس-اس), 43 (اس-اس), 48; VII. 6, 10, 11 (اس-اس), 56 (اس-اس), 57 (اس-اس).

ayūg اس, yoke. + ٩, اس XIV. 10 (اس-اس). Note: Darmesteter omits the translation of *ayazhāna*. Kanga hesitatingly renders it by "an agricultural animal or a ploughing animal (such as a horse or an ox)."

ayājashna اس (Av. اس, Sans. युज्, Pers. یاز, یوز or یوز to bind, to join together) trying, endeavouring; (2) yoking, joining; (3) supporting. IV. 45 (اس i. e., perseveringly); with اس VII. 41 (اس-اس), four yoked, i. e., (a carriage to which) four (horses) are yoked; XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56; XXI. 4.

ayājēdan (also read *hēnjēdan*) اس (from Av. اس, اس to join, to bind to unite, to come in contact, to yoke. *ayājēd* اس V. 55, 56 (اس; Darmesteter: "shall live separated"; Kanga: "she may touch"); with ٥, *ham ayājēd* 57; *ham ayājand* 58 (اس-اس; Darmesteter and Kanga: "can be used"); with ٥, *ham-ayājēd* and *ham-ayājand* VII. 17, 18 (اس-اس).

Āz ٧ (Av. اس, Pers. آز), the demon of lust and avarice, who extinguishes fire. XVIII. 19, 21, 22 (اس).

az اس (Av. اس), a three years old cow; DN, DJE: گاو از یعنی (gloss.); Kanga derives it from اس, to walk or to graze and takes it in the sense of walking or grazing. IX. 37 (اس).

azān (also read *khaẓān*) اس (cf. Ar. خزان or خزان, a depository), a tomb in which dead bodies are placed; nowadays applied to "the Tower of Silence" in which the Parsis expose their dead; see Cama's *Zarhoshti Abhiyās* pp. 22-30 and 83-87. III. 9, 13 (اس); V. 4; 14 (اس-اس), 16, 13 (اس), 51 (اس); VII. 49 (اس), 50, 54-56 (اس-اس), 57 (اس-اس), 64 (اس); VIII. 2 (اس), 7.

āzār اس (Av. اس from rt. اس, Sans. अज् or अज्, to oppress; Pers. آزار, trouble, oppression, affliction, grief, pain, disease. With ٩, اس (Av.

𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, i. e., patiently enduring any evil or pain; hence, patient or forbearing). XIII. 45.

azarmân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (a, neg. + zarmân, i. e., old; Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. जर, to be old) without decay, i. e., in good and happy condition; not old, i. e., young. II. 20.

azash 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of az + ash; Pers. ازش), for this, thereby, therefore, then. IX. 13; XIX. 17, 36.

azîr 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Sans. अङ्गि; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), a serpent, snake, cobra, dragon. + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀 I. 3 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIV. 5 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 65 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 73 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Azîdahâk 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. ازدا; lit, a biting snake), Zohak, the notorious tyrant of Ancient Persia. I. 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

azîr 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. زیر), beneath, below, under, lower; the *gâh* "Hâvan" is called "*gâh-e-azîr*" i.e., the time when the sun is down and not up. III. 7-9, 12, 13; VII. 11; VIII. 3, 22, 41; IX. 16, 21-23, 32; XIV. 7 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 7, 9; XVI. 2, 4, 11; XVIII. 55; XXI. 5, 9, 13.

azmâyashna, azmâyashnîh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. آزمایش), proof, experiment, trial. VII. 36 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 43; with 𐬀𐬀, anî-azmâyashna 37 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); with 𐬀𐬀, beh-azmâyashna 38 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 38 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); with 𐬀𐬀, beh-azmâyashnîh 38, 40 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); azmâdeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. آزموده, i. e., tried); with 𐬀, anazmâdeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 37 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 43.

azmâdan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. آزمودن), to try, to prove, to make on experiment. azmâyênd with 𐬀𐬀 𐬀𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 VII. 40 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

azrûntan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀, see afrûntan.

azvar (also read azpar) 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬀𐬀 ?); Old Pers. and Pâz. ازبر; Mod. Pers. زیر the initial "a" being dropped as in *zîr* and 'v' changed to 'b. '), above, over, upon. III. 7; VII. 11; VIII. 3; IX. 23; XIV. 7; XVI. 4.

b

babû باب (Heb. בַּב; Ar. باب), (1) a gate, door; (2) a chapter of a book, subject. I. 18; III. 7, 29 (باب); Sans. द्वार; Pers. در; Eng. "door"; V. 1, 4, 44; VIII. 10; XIII. 49; XV. 22; XVI. 2.

bacheh بچه (Pers. بچه), an offspring, a child. With دوست, دوست-دوست XIX. 30.

bavear بابر, see *biv ar*.

buga-bakht or *bagû-bakht* بگو بخت (also written بگو بخت) (comp. of بگو or بخت, Av. بخت, Sans. भग, i. e., God and बख्त, Av. بخت, Pers. بخت, i. e., given) lit., bestowed or given by God; hence, destined, allotted by Divine Providence. XXI. 5, 9, 13 (بگو بخت).

bug-dûd بگو دود (Av. بگو دود; comp. of بگو (see above) and دود, Av. دود i. e., created), made or created by God. Pers. بغداد *Baghdâd*, the famous emporium of Persian trade is derived from this word. XIX. 23 (بگو دود).

bâhar (also read *bêhar*) بهار (Pers. بهار), a share, lot, portion. XV. 12.

bâhar-hâmandân بهار هاندان (Pers. بهار هاندان), powerful, strong; Ervad Kanga derives it from بهار and takes it in the sense of "addicted to sorcery," but the Pahl. gloss بهار, supports the meaning given here. XX. 1 (بهار هاندان).

bajashk بهاشک (Pers. بهاشک or بهشک or بزشک; Sans. भेषज्य? Av. باهشک), a physician; (2) a horse doctor, a veterinary surgeon. Pl. *bajushkân* بهاشکان VII. 43; + بشک (Pers. بزشکی), medical practice or profession 36 (باهشک). Note: This is a remarkable word. It is preserved in many of the Aryan languages in similar forms. The root is भिषज i. e., medicine.

bajeh بجه or بهجه (Pers. بجه), knuckle or joint of the finger. VI. 10, 12, 14 (باهشک); XVII. 7 (باهشک).

Bakhâr بخار, name of the famous city Balkh; this city must not be confounded with the modern city of Bokhârâ. I. 7, 8 (بخار). Note: According to the Persians, there were formerly two cities bearing the name Balkh: one, *Balkh-e bâmi* بلخ بامی, which was afterwards also called *Balkh-e Bokhârâ*, and the other *Balkh-e Marvî*, i. e., the Modern Bokhârâ. Here the first named city is meant. The city of Balkh (Bactria) was originally the capital of the Persian kings (in Transoxiana), about ten 'farsangs' (leagues) from the Oxus or *Jihân*. It was also called شهر ابراهيم i. e., the city of Ibrahim or Abraham. It was

highly venerated by the ancient Persians as Mecca is now venerated by staunch Mahomedans.

bakhšdra باخشدرا or *bôkhšdreh* باخشدره (Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*). uncastrated, ungelded. XIX. 21 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*).

bakhshîdan باخشیدن (Pers. بخشیدن; Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*), to give, to bestow. V. 61 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); VII. 21 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*).

bakht باخت (Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*, rt. *𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*, to break), thrashed (corn or grain). VII. 35 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); with *𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀* 35 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*).

bakht باخت (Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*, rt. *𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*, to divide, to distribute; Pers. باخت; Sans. भाग्य), luck (good or bad), fate, destiny, fortune. V. 8, 9 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*).

bâlî بالی (Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*; Pers. بالا), high, exalted, elevated; above, upwards. With *gubrd*, *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀* (*i. e.*, of the height of a man.) VI. 27 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); with *kôsta*, *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀* 40 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); XVII. 6, 8.

bîleh بالی (Pers. بال), the wing of a bird. XVII. 15 (the wing of the dung-hill cock).

bîleshna بالیشنا (Pers. بالشت or بالش), (1) cushion, pillow; (2) carpet; (3) a seat; (4) something resembling a throne. VI. 27 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*), 59 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); VII. 6 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*), 9, 10, 19 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*), 11; XIV. 11 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*), 14; XVIII. 26 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*).

bîlest بالیست, or *bîlést* بالیست (Av. *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*, super. of *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*; Pers. بالا or بلند), super. of *bîli*; highest, most exalted, most elevated. II. 32, 28 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*), 36; III. 20 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); + *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀* 27, 29 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); VI. 45 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀* 45 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); VIII. *bîlést* *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀* 22; + *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀* 10 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); IX. 15 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); + *𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀* XVIII. 27.

bâlî بالی, see *bâi*.

bîlîn بالین (Pers. بالین), (1) pillow (because it keeps the head high), (2) height, elevation, summit, the crown of the head. II. 20 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*); VIII. 10.

bîlînîdân بالینیدن (Pers. بالانیدن), to extol, to commend; to help, to protect. XIII. 9 (*𐬠𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀*).

bâm-dîdân بامدیان (Pers. بامداد or دامداد), (son) of "Bâmdâd" or of the Bâmdâd family. IV. 49.

bāmīk 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 from *bām* shining), brilliant, shining, radiant. I. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XIX. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

bām 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, i. e., dawn), dawn, morning. day-break. + 𐭠, 𐭠𐭥𐭥 XIX. 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

bān 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a roof, ceiling, terrace. VI. 5.

banā 𐭠𐭥𐭥, see *barā* or *beh*.

band 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a bond, bondage, chain, joint, knot. III. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 41; VII. 11; XIX. 29; XX. 1.

bandeh 𐭠𐭥𐭥 or *bāndeh* 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a servant, slave, bondsman. XV. 10

band-i drōsh 𐭠𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *band* and *drōsh*), heavy fetters. IV. 1

bāndīr 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (*baur* 𐭠𐭥𐭥 is the reading of IM.; cf. Ar. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, i. e., very dry earth, entirely dried up), dried up earth, clods, gravel. IX. 11 [(G. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀) 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀].

bānūh 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a princess, lady, mistress of the house, woman of high rank. XV. 10.

bānūv 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, from rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, to shine; Sans. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a ray, flame, heat of the fire. VIII. 75 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

bar 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), fruit, produce, result, effect. III. 25; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (i. e., its fruit) V. 4; VII. 35; XV. 42.

bār 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), a wall, fortification, rampart. + *ich*, 𐭠𐭥𐭥 I. 18. Note: I read it *bārīch* because it is in connection with 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 i. e., the capital of Carmania which was a famous emporium and noted for its fortifications. Others read it *bālicz* taking it in the sense of "exalted".

bār 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), time, occasion, opportunity, turn, as in *kanā* *bār* every time, at every turn, or in *dū-bār*, *shār*, i. e., two times or twice and three times or thrice. II. 20; III. 14; V. 56, 59; VI. 41; VII. 16, 19, 52, 55; VIII. 74, 78, 99, 101; IX. 32; XVI. 14, 16; XVIII. 61, 62, 65.

barā 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Am. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀; Pers. equivalent 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), without, except; see *beh*. Note: I read it *barā* while others read it *bandā*, *barā* or *bandā* without making any distinction in pronunciation between this word and that which is read by me *beh* (𐭠𐭥𐭥 q. v.) which is purely of Ary. origin. I. 2; III. 11, 14, 18, 22, 27, 29, 30, 40-42; V. 44, 56; VII. 2, 35, 69, 79; VIII. 2, 13, 19, 78; XIII. 19; XIV. 17; XV. 45; XVI. 2, 11; XIX. 46; XXII. 6.

barā 𐭠𐭥𐭥, habit, way, custom. XIII.

barad-gadman بارادگادمان (comp. of *barad* and *gadman*), (one) who bears or wears glory ('khoreh'). XIX. 37 (بارادگادمان).

barâh باره, lustre, glory, splendour. XVI. 2.

bârîch باره. see *bâr*.

bərəud or *bōraud* بارود (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*, Sans. भरन्त carrying away with force or violence), storm or tempest with wind and snow. VIII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

barashna بارشن (Abst. n. from *bōrdan* (q. v.), Pers. بردن, Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀*, Sans. भर, i. e., to carry), (1) bearing (a child); (2) habit, quality, characteristic, conduct; (3) price, value. With *𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*, *hasht-barashna*, i. e., (eight qualities or characteristics) XIII. 44 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 11 (value).

barashnih بارشنه (Av. rt. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀*, Sans. भृ, to thrive, to carry etc.; cf. Pers. بر breast?), *lit.*, one who bears (a child), one who suckles her young, one who brings forth fruits; hence, a mother. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀* (some *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀*) II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

barēhniḍan بارهنيډان (Pers. بره or برهه, 'lot'), *lit.* to give a share, to distribute shares or lots; hence, to create, to give, to produce, to ordain. *Presl.* with *𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 I. 3, 5-14, 16-20 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀* III. 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀* V. 9; VII. with *pani*, *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 67 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with *𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀* 69; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*-𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with *𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI 5, 9, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

barhineh بارهينه (Pers. برهه), naked, bare. VIII. 10 (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀*; Sans. नम), 10.

bārik باره (Pers. باریک), thin, subtle, tiny, small. XIII. 2-4.

barin باره [cf. Pers. برین (بر + ین), i. e., 'eternal, perpetual'], higher, supreme; perpetual, eternal. III. 33; V. 8, 9.

barin باره (see *bōrdan*; used in the sense of an agent), a bearer, a carrier. II. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 8, 9.

Barashnum بارشنوم or *Barshanam* بارشانام (Sp. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀*) (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*), the Barashnum ceremony for purifying or cleansing a man who has become 'riman' or polluted by coming in contact with the dead body of a man or dog. It is called the Barashnum ceremony from the Av. word *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*, i. e., the top, because the ceremony begins with washing the top of the head of the defiled person. It commences with *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀* *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀* and is fully described in Vend. VIII. 40, etc. and IX. 15 etc.. III. 14; IV. 32, 40.

barshtun 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (Pers. برشتن), to fry, to roast, to bake. Aor. pl. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎
VIII. 74, [Pers. بریزند (gloss)]; 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (Pers. برشتگی) 74.

barsôm 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 or *barsam* 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎; Pers. بوسم). twigs of pomegranate tree or wires or slender rods of brass or silver about a span long, tied in bundles and used by the priests while performing the Yasna, Visperad and Vendidad ceremonies and in the consecration of "Darius." The twigs or wires tied up with "aivyâonghana" are collectively called the Barsam, the number varying in each of the above ceremonies. III. 16, 17 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 40; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 15; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎, 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 i. e., having the Barsam in hand (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); V. 4, 31, 39, 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); 56; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 31, 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 47, 48 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 VII. 59 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 60, 61 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); 77 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 79; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (name of a book) 52; VIII. 6, 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 15 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 5 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 14, 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); IX. 4, 5, 56 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIII. 55 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIV. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 8; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎, 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎, i. e., of the Barsam 8 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XVI. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 2-4 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 4; XVII. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XVIII. 3, 72 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIX. 19 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎).

basaryâ 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 ("Heb. בשר; Ar. بشر or بشرة which denotes the exterior skin, metaphorically the human race, a signification which is taken from 'flesh,'—Fregelles), flesh, meat; also "food" (Ar. بشر i. e., "sweet-meats, desert at a feast"); sometimes but very rarely it also means "milk" (*Jivâm*) i. e., consecrated milk mixed with water and used in the Yasna, Vendidad and Visperad ceremonies; sometimes for a cow or an ox. III. 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); IV. 48 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); V. 44, 52-54 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); VII. 35; 43, 77 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 65-67 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 35 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); VIII. 22; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎, 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIII. 28 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XVI. 7; XVIII. 29 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎), 29; + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎, 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎). Note: There was a great and bitter controversy among the Dastûrs about the meaning of this word *basaryâ*. Though the Pahl.-Pâz. Glossary explains it simply by: "*basariâ-gosht*," yet the same word *basaryâ* stands in the Pahl. translation of the Yasna in more than four places for *jivâm* which is a little quantity of goat's milk mixed with the *zaotru* (consecrated water), according to certain prescribed ceremonies. Those Dastûrs who were in favour of eating meat and especially using it for certain ceremonial purposes always explained the word *basaryâ* by *gûsht*, i. e., meat, mutton, but those who held the contrary opinion and considered 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 or, "killing of animal" a sin, understood by *basaryâ* either *jivâm* (milk) or food. Modern philology has shown that all the meanings, given above, are applicable to *basaryâ*.

basen 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎 (Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎; Sans. बंध; Pers. بستن; Sem. syn. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎)

or 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥), to bind, to tie, to close up, to set fetters on. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 III. 14; 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 V. 8, 9 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 44; 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Pers. بست) VI. 35; 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 VII. 2, 11, 31; p. p. with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭-𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 VIII. 75 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); 76, 77 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭-𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 IX. 32; pret. with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 XIV. 9, 10; *basta* 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 XIX. 29 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bavîhântan 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *bavîhânastan* 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pâz. syn. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥), to seek, to inquire, to wish, to ask, to petition. *bavîhânast* II. 33; aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 42; abst. n. *bavîhânashna* 40; aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 IV. 78, 79 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 57 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); aor. pl. with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 VIII. 2 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 10 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 100, 103 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); 2nd pers. sing. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 14 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 XI. 12; aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 36 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 35 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 19 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); p. p. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 34; aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, XIV. 7 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); aor. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 18, 20, 22 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); imp. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 19, 21 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 21 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); p. p. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 XX. 3 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bavrak 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, see *bôfreh*.


bâzâ or *bâzîz* 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Av. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭; Sans. 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭; Pers. بازو), an arm or the upper part of it; (2) the foreleg of animals; (3) the name of a sin or crime, which takes place when a bloody wound is inflicted on a person. III. 25 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); IV. 43 (the sin 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); V. 32 (the sin); + 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 20; + 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 or 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 20 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 20; with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 and + 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 VII. 30, 33, 34 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 and + 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭 34 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 12 (the sin); XVIII. 70 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); 23, 25 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 1.


bazâyin 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥 or 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥 (cf. Pers. باز, a crime, sin), unclean, polluted, sinful, criminal (Kanga takes it in the sense of "weak, feeble"). VII. 68 (𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bâzâdar 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. بازدار), an agriculturist, a sower of seeds. III. 30.

beh (Pers. ب or به which is pronounced simply *ba* or *be*), a particle having the following meanings: (1) before verbal forms it is pleonastic and without any signification, but is added merely for the sake of euphony (called 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭥 in Persian); (2) for, because; (3) in, into; (4) at, to; (5) by; (6) on, upon; (7) according to. Note: Though it is generally read *benâ*, *bandâ* or *bardâ*, I prefer to read it *beh* or *bah*, as I do not find any particle having so many significations in any of the Semetic languages known to me, except perhaps Ar. (ب). It exactly corresponds with Pers. ب or به grammatically called

بای عارضی زاید بر اصل. The stroke in the middle of **ا** is like *zabar* here. I also read it *barî* (q. v.) when it is used in the sense of the Pers. *بی* i. e., without, except. I. 3, 5, 8, 15, 17; II. 18, 20, 37, 38; IV. 47, 53; + **ا**, **ا** 48; V. 4, 9, 12, 14, 25, 34, 41, 49, 54, 60, 61; VI. 5, 6, 25, 27, 29, 43; VIII. 2, 8, 10, 20-22, 74, 75, 78, 84-94, 96, 100-103; IX. 20, 29, 32, 40, 41, 44, 46, 49, 53; XIII. 3, 10, 11, 20, 28, 30, 31, 34, 39, 49, 52, 55; XIV. 12; XV. 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 16, 21, 22, 24, 30, 36, 39, 42, 43, 45; XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11, 17; XVII. 4, 7, 9; XVIII. 1-5, 12, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, 33, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 48, 53, 56; XIX. 3, 13, 15, 29, 32, 40; XX. 1; XXII. 1, 8, 14.

bēhar , see *bîhar*.

bāl  (Pers. بیل), a shovel, a spade. XIV. 11.

benî —u, see *beh*.



benâ بنى, see *barâ* and *beh*.

benaṣṣalmān **بَنَاصِلْمَانْ** (Ar. **بنفس**; Pāz. syn. **𐭠𐭥𐭩**), self, own, one's self. I. 40; V. 15; VI. 40; + **بَنَاصِلْمَانْ-بَنَاصِلْمَانْ** 51 (**𐭠𐭥𐭩-𐭠𐭥𐭩** i. e., with his own bedding or covering); VIII. 19; XV. 8; XVIII. 41; XIX. 3, 34 (**𐭠𐭥𐭩**); XXI. 6, 10, 14.

benman ᄃᄃ (Ar. بن or بِن 'man', and man is a suffix; Heb. בֵּן, a son. II. 43; III. 25 (ᄃᄃ, Sans. पुत्र, Pers. پسر); + *hūmand*, ᄃᄃ ᄃᄃ 2 (ᄃᄃ, «-ᄃᄃ»); + *khāšhnik*, ᄃᄃ ᄃᄃ 33 (ᄃᄃ-ᄃᄃ); with neg. α, ᄃᄃ 24 (ᄃᄃ); with neg. α, ᄃᄃ IV. 47 (ᄃᄃ); V. 2 (ᄃᄃ), 14; VIII. 14, 15, 22 (ᄃᄃ), 89; XIV. 16 (ᄃᄃ); XV. 9, 13 (ᄃᄃ), 14 (ᄃᄃ), 45 (ᄃᄃ), 48-50 (ᄃᄃ), 49, 50 (ᄃᄃ); XVI. 17 (ᄃᄃ); XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (ᄃᄃ); XIX. 6 (ᄃᄃ); XXI. 7, 11; 15 (ᄃᄃ).

bentman (also read *būtmēn*) בִּנְתָּם (Heb. בֵּית; Ar. بنت), a daughter.
XIV. 15 (دختر; Pers. دختر); XIX. 13 (دختر); XXI. 6, 14.

bēsh 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. द्वेष), pain, hardship, affliction: hatred, malice, disgust. + *hīmand*, 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥 III. 35 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 4; + *𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥 4 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); with *𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌* 𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭥 52; XVIII. 61 (𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 4.*

bīśhāz:  (Av. ); Sans. भेषज or भैषज्य *i. e.*, medicine), a cure, restorative, remedy.

b sházimīdan 𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭩𐭬𐭥 or 𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭩𐭬𐭥, to restore to health, cure. Aor.
𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭩𐭬𐭥 VII. 41-44 (𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭩𐭬𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭩𐭬𐭥, 𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭩𐭬𐭥𐭥𐭥 (𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭩𐭬𐭥𐭥𐭥)

𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲-); with 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲, 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲-𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 44 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲-𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲); with 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲, 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲-𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 44 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲-𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲); agen. n. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 (i. e., a doctor, a healer) 44 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲); pl. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 44.

bēshīdan 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 (inf. from bēsh, q. v.), to injure, hurt, annoy, afflict. Agen. n. pl. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 VIII. 21 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲); p. p. bēshī, with neg. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 IX. 39 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲); aor. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 XVIII. 61 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲); with neg. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 26 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲).

bīdanā 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲, see bīnā.

bīh 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 (Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲), a quince, a kind of fruit. II. 28, 36.

bīlakh 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲, see bīnā.

bīm 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 (Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲), fear, terror, dread, danger. III. 8, 40; IV. 5-10; V. 49; VI. 29, 35, 40; 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 (Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲) 29; 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 29; VIII. 4, 7, 11, 19; XIII. 17; XVI. 7.

bīmgīntar 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 [comp. of 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲, q. v., + 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 + 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲], most fearful, most terrible, most dreadful. (It should be here observed that often in Pahlavi the termination for the comparative degree stands for that of the superlative). II. 23 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲).

bīnā (also read bīlakh, bīrakh, bīdanā), 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 (Pāz. syn. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲), the period of a month either solar or lunar, a month. I. 4 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲); 4, 9, V. 45 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲); + 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲, 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 12, 42, 43 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲), 44; VII. 15 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲); VIII. 3, 22; + 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲, 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 9 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲); XIV. 17; XV. 45 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲). Note: The word bīnā originally meant simply "in" or "between;" cf. Heb.

בין, Ar. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 i. e. "in." It afterwards came to have the signification of a month. When a certain date was to be expressed in words, it was done in this fashion: the day so and so in (the month) so and so, e. g., 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 i. e., the day Behram in Meher, but not the day Behrām in the month Meher; in other words, the word 'month' was not expressed before the name of the month, as was the word 'day' before the name of the day. In such expressions the word bīnā before the name of the month, though it literally meant simply 'in', came to be understood in the sense of 'in the month of,' and thus afterwards it meant 'a month' itself. The names of the twelve Parsi months (which are also the names of some of the days of the month); are 1. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Fravardīn, 2. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Ardāvahešt, 3. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Khōrdađ, 4. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Tir, 5. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Amerdađ, 6. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Shatvafro, 7. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Mitrō, 8. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Ābān, 9. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Ātro, 10. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Dadvo, 11. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Vohāman, 12. 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲 Spendarmat.

bīrakh 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭭𐭲, see bīnā.

bôd འྲ (Av. འྲ; Sans. बुद्धि), life, spirit, consciousness, intellect.
 IV. 50-53; with འྲ, འྲ 40, 41 (འྲ); V. 9; with
 འྲ, འྲ 12 (འྲ); with འྲ, འྲ 37 (འྲ);
 (འྲ; VII. 2 (འྲ), 55; VIII. 81-96 (འྲ); IX. 43
 (འྲ); XIII. 50 (འྲ); with འྲ, འྲ 13-15
 (འྲ); with neg. འྲ (i. e., without life) 42, 43; with འྲ,
 འྲ (འྲ) XIV. 5, XXII. 5, 11. 17.

1-3, 15, 23, 27 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 26 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 10 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 70-72 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 29; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 5; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 24 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 45 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bōrdār 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (from *bōrdan*, *q. v.*, *lit.*, one who carries; hence, (1) a pregnant woman; (2) a womb, (3) a mother. V. 51 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 61 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XV. 49, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 50; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (i. e., pregnancy) 49, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bōvreh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, see *bōvreh*.

bravad 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Sans. ब्रु or ब्रू; Pers. ابرو; Eng. "brow"), pl. *bravadin*. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 i. e., eyebrows. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 VIII. 41, 42 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 IX. 15, 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bādan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. rt. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; Sans. भू; Pers. بود; Sem. syn. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), to be, to become, to exist. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 1. 2; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 7; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 II. 5; 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 7, 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 12, 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 21, 38; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 9; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 20; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 14, 20; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 8, 40; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 IV. 17; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 V. 4, 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 14, 44; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 VII. 2; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 50; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 VIII. 88; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XI. 47; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 X. 6; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XI. 9, 12; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 7; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XII. 9, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XIV. 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XVI. 11; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 11; XVIII. 24, 26; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 17, 25 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 17, 25; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 41, 47; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XIX. 4 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XXI. 4, 8, 10, 12, 16; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 7, 11, 15.

bīj 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; Pers. بيز), he or she-goat. V. 52; VII. 11, 65 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bājāktām 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (from *būzāk*, Pers. بزک a very ill-omened black-bird; hence, most unclean; or from *bazeh*, Pers. بزه, i. e., sin or crime; hence, most sinful or wicked), most wicked, most unclean, dirtiest, worst; most ill-natured. VII. 2, 3 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 16; XI. 26 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bāland 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. بلند), high, elevated. V. 1, 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

buland, *bāland* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. بلند), high, elevated, tall, lofty. + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 100, 103 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bām 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; Sans. भूमि; Pers. بوم), a region, a field or desert; land, earth. IX. 32.

būn 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀): Pers. بن, basis, root; beginning, bottom, foundation; extremity, end, origin. I. 2; with 𐬭 and + 𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭 II. 6; III. 7, 20, 25, 40, 42; IV. 17, 43; + 𐬭, 𐬨𐬀𐬭 4, 8, 19, 56; VI. 35; VII. 52, 69; VIII. 78, 100-103; + 𐬭, 𐬨𐬀𐬭 22; with 𐬭, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭 74; IX. 32, 49; XIII. 23; XIV. 7; XV. 10, 18, 42; XVI. 11, 13; + 𐬭, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭 55; XIX. 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭). Note: The word 𐬨𐬀 also occurs in the heading (superscription) of each fargard, e. g., 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭 i. e. the commencement of the first chapter.

būnbar 𐬨𐬀𐬭 (Pers. بن بر or بن و بنخ; comp. of *būn* and *bar*, i. e., from foot to head or toe to top), the whole, all, everything. III. 3.

būndeheshna 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭 (būn, i. e., beginning + *deheshna*, i. e., creation from *dādan*, Av. rt. 𐬭𐬀, to create), the beginning or the commencement of the creation, original creation. I. 2; III. 32; XIII. 55.

bunjīdan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭 (Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭: Pers. بنجیدن, بنختن; (see *bakhtan*), to release, to make free, to save. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭 VII. 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭).

bunshūnastan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭, to desire, to wish, to demand. See *bavīhūnastan*. Note: Most of the Dastūrs read it as above, but some also read it *bavīhūnastan*, which seems more reasonable and correct.

būrīdan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭 (Pers. بریدن), to cut, to sever. Aor. with 𐬭, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭 VII. 77.

būr-i or *bōrāi* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭, *būrāk* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭; Sans. ब्रह्म; Pers. بوز), high, elegant, sublime, superb. XIX. 14.

burīdan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭 (Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭, to bless, to exalt; Pers. بوز), to bless, to exalt, to rejoice. *būrīn ash* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭 VII. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭); pres. 1st sing. *burzam* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭).

Bāshāsp 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭), name of the demon of unusual sleep and idleness; fiend of lethargy and sloth. IX. 9, 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭); XIII. 40; XVIII. 16, 17, 24, 25.

bātmen 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭, see *bentman*.

Būš-shaēdā 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭), the demon Bufti. XIX. 1, 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭𐬭).

bār 𐬨𐬀 (Pers. بوز), a bed or carpet, a rich carpet. VII. 11.

C

cháh -హ (Av. .ఛాహ; Pers. چاه), a well, a pit VI. 35; + హ, హ-హ 35; pl. హహ 33 (హహహ); XIII. 38 (ఛాహ); XV. 6 (ఛాహ).

chahár చాహ (Pers. چار or چار; Av. .ఛాహర; Sans. चतुर) Four. Numerically written హ or హ. Sem. syn. హ *arh.* II. 25, 33; V. 4, 32; + హ, హ హ 31 (హహ); VI. 43; + hm, హ-హ VIII. 77 (హహ); IX. 6, 7, 9, 29; + hár, హ హ X. 11 (హహ); XI. 11, 14, 17; XII. 12; + hm, హ-హ XV. 22; XVI. 8; XVIII. 11, 31, 43, 49.

chahár-ayáshna హహహ హ (Av. .ఛాహరాయశనా) *lit.*, four-yoked, four tied; hence, (a chariot) to which four horses are yoked. VII. 41 (హహహహ).

chahár-bináh హహ హ (Av. .ఛాహరబినాహ), four months, of four months, (a child) of four months (in the womb of its mother). V. 45 (హహహహ).

chahár-chashm హహ హ (Av. .ఛాహరచాశమ్) four-eyed, (a dog) with four eyes. VIII. 16-19 (హహహహ).

chahár-dahúm హహ-హ (Av. .ఛాహరదాహమ్; Pers. چاردهم; Sans. चतुर्दश), fourteenth, 14th. I. 18 (హహహహ).

chahár-gúsh హహ-హ (Av. .ఛాహరగూష్; Pers. چارگوش), four-sided or four-cornered. I. 18 (హహహహ), + ih, హహ-హ 18.

chahár-patishtán హహహహ హ (Av. .ఛాహరపతిష్టాన్) from .ఛాహహ i. e., four, హహ i. e., on, and హహహ, rt. హహ to stand, *lit.*, standing on four i. e., four-footed, a quadruped. XV. 19.

chahár-ráz హహ హ (Av. .ఛాహరరజ్), four hundred, 400. VI. 21; VIII. 23, 84, 105, 107.

chahár-zang హహ-హ (Av. .ఛాహరజాంగ) *lit.*, four-footed; hence, quadruped. XVIII. 33, 44, 50 (హహహహ).

chakácha ఛాఛ, see *chánacha*.

chakát ఛాఛ (Pers. چاكات) a hill, a summit. XIX. 30.

chakátas హహ (Pers. چاكات) hillock, peak. II. 20.

Chakhra చాఖ్రా. The name of the thirteenth best created land according to Vend. I. Dr. Spiegel thinks that Chakhra may possibly be the country which Firdusi calls *Chehram*. Bunsen and Haug are not certain about this place. Its exact situation is not determined, though it is generally supposed to be the

charmin ചര്മിൻ (comp of *charm* and *in*; Pers. چرمی or چرمی) of leather; made of leather XVIII. 2.

charpashna ചര്പാശ്ന (Pers. چرپاش) filth, dirty matter, spittle, puss, blood, &c., coming out of a dead body. V. 4; VI. 10, 12, 11, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 32, 35; VII. 13.

charpih ചര്പി (Pers. چرپی) *lit*, fatness; hence, prosperity. Av. equivalent ചര്പി. IX. 53-57 (ചര്പി); XIII. 52, 54 (ചര്പി); 28 (ചര്പി).

chāragarūn ചാറാഗരൂൻ (comp. of ചാ + റാഗരൂൻ; compare Pers. چارو , *e*, lime) of a lime-maker or of lime-makers. VIII. 81.

chāshashna ചാശാശ്ന, see *chāshān*.

chāshīlār ചാശീലാർ, see *chāshān*.

chāshā ചാശ, see *chāshān*.

chāshān ചാശാൻ [from Av. چاشن Sans. चित् to know or from Av. چاشن or چاشن to show, to guide; Pers. چاشن or چاشن (?)] to experience, to teach, to instruct, to show; to guide. Agen. n. *chāshīlār* ചാശീലാർ instructor, teacher or preacher. II. 3 (ചാശീലാർ); abst. n. *chāshashna* ചാശാശ്ന (*e*, teaching showing, guiding, accepting.) IV. 44; VIII. 20 (ചാശാശ്ന).

chāshān ചാശാൻ or *chāshā* ചാശ (from Av. *it*. چاشن, Sans. चित् to know. Av. ചാശാൻ *i. e.*, wisdom) opinion, saying, writing, teaching; a book, knowledge, sometimes in the sense of the Arab. قضاء *i. e.*, judgment. III. 14, 42; IV. 10, 49 (ചാശാൻ); V. 4; VII. 25; VIII. 10; XVI. 7.

chātrāshāmūt ചാത്രാശാമൂത് or *chātrāshāmūt* ചാത്രാശാമൂത് (variants: ചാത്രാശാമൂത്, ചാത്രാശാമൂത് and ചാത്രാശാമൂത്) (Av. ചാത്രാശാമൂത്), (holy verses) which are to be repeated four times. IX. 46, (ചാത്രാശാമൂത്); X. 2, 11, 13, 15 (ചാത്രാശാമൂത്).

chātrāshūdeh or *chātrāshūdeh* ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ or *chātrāshūdeh* ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ (variants; ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ, ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ and ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ) (Av. ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ), (1) four sides, on all sides; II. 25, 33 (ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ); VI. 31, 37; VII. 29, 31, 34, 35 (ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ); IX. 2 (ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ). (2) a fourth part, one-fourth, (Av. ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ); VI. 32 (ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ); XVI. 2 (ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ).

chāshān ചാശാൻ, see *chāshān*.

chātrāshāmūt ചാത്രാശാമൂത്, see *chātrāshāmūt*.

chātrāshūdeh ചാത്രാശുദ്ധേ, see *chātrāshūdeh*.

chólman, *chórmán* or *chavalman* ʔl̥, collar; sometimes also used for a "neck."
IV. 53.

chýn (also read *chigún* or *chasín*) ʔl̥ (Pers. ʔl̥; Av. ʔl̥) like what? how, like, as, when, in this manner, thus, because, whereas, since. I. 15 (ʔl̥), 17, 21; II. 19 (ʔl̥), 20 (ʔl̥), 20, 23, 28, 31 (ʔl̥), 31 (ʔl̥), 32 (ʔl̥), 36; III. 8, 14, 20, 25 (ʔl̥), 31, 35, 38 (ʔl̥), 40, 42 (ʔl̥), 42; IV. 1, 37, 43, 47-54 (ʔl̥); + ʔl̥, ʔl̥ i. e., as said (before) 26, 29, 30, 39, 40; + *nəpesht* ʔl̥ ʔl̥ i. e., as written (before) 30, 33-35, 41, 42; V. 10, 39, 45 (ʔl̥), 17, 21, 23-25, 36, 40 (ʔl̥), 1, 14, 32, 34, 38, 42, 44, 49, 56, 57, 60; VI. 3, 5, 6, 26, 28 (ʔl̥), 32, 35, 38, 41, 43 (ʔl̥) 35, 42 (ʔl̥), 45 (ʔl̥); + ʔl̥, ʔl̥ 29; VII. 2, 37, 51, 55, 77 (ʔl̥), 4 (ʔl̥), 23, 25, 28, 32, 72, 76 (ʔl̥), 58 (ʔl̥), 2, 5, 11, 13, 15-17, 20, 26, 31, 33, 35, 46, 73, 75, 79; VIII. 1. 4, 73 (ʔl̥); 10 (ʔl̥), 14, 27, 33, 35, 97 (ʔl̥); 19 (ʔl̥), 22, 30, 69, 70, 75, 76, 78, 81-96 (ʔl̥); 10, 19, 20-22, 31, 32, 36, 46, 74, 98; + ʔl̥, ʔl̥ 76 (ʔl̥); IX. 1, 9, 45, 47 (ʔl̥), 8-10 (ʔl̥), 24, 26, 46, 48 (ʔl̥), 1, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 32, 41, 45, 47; X. 1 (ʔl̥); XIII. 2, 6-8, 20-23, 35, 41-44, 46, 48 (ʔl̥), 29, 35, 36 (ʔl̥), 45, + ʔl̥, ʔl̥ 10, 11; XIV. 2, 9, 12; XV. 22, 40, 50; 46 (ʔl̥); XVI. 1 (ʔl̥), 4, 11, 17; + ʔl̥, ʔl̥ 17 (ʔl̥); XVII. 1, 6, 8; XVIII. 1, 12, 28, 35, 68; 10, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 65 (ʔl̥), 68 (ʔl̥); XIX. 12, 30; 12 (ʔl̥), 31 (ʔl̥), 33 (ʔl̥); + ʔl̥, ʔl̥ 6 (ʔl̥); XX. 1; XXI. 3, 4, 8, 12, 16; XXII. 6 (ʔl̥).

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dad 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎; Pers. داد), law, custom, justice, equity; gift; chosen faith or religion; that which is proper, right or lawful. I. 10, 12, 13, 17; III. 37, 42; V. 22-24 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎), 38; VII. 2; VIII. 7; IX. 32, 42; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎), 49; XVIII. 9; XIX. 16, 29, 35 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎), 9, 16, 26, 40.

dadān 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 or *dadān* 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 [this word 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 *dadān* is found inflected only in the past tense and the past participle in the forms 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 or 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎]. (Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎; Sans. दा or धा; Pers. داد), to give, to offer, to bestow; to make, to create, to produce. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 I. 1; 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎); 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 II. 5; with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 29, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎); pret. with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 IV. 3, 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 VII. 11; 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 VIII. 19; with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 76, 78 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 XI. 6; abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 6; 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 z. c., given); 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 25, 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎); abst. n. with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎); pret. with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 XV. 9; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 8; with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); pret. with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 XVII. 5; pret. XVIII. 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), 24, 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); with 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 38; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), 38; 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 XIX. 9; abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 36; pret. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 XX. 1; pret. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 5; pret. XXI. 4, 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎); 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 6, 10, 14; pres. 2nd sing. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Pers. دهی) 1.

Dādāt 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. दातः, दात्र, दातार; Pers. دادار), one of the epithets of God; Distributor of justice; Giver, Creator, Benefactor, Forgiver, Just. II. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), 39, 42, 43, (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); III. 1, 2, 4-16, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36-38 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); IV. 2, 5-16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); V. 5, 8-11, 15, 22, 27, 33, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 50, 33, 57 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); VI. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 44, 47, 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 1, 4, 6, 10, 12, 17, 23, 25, 28, 32, 36, 45, 47, 49, 52, 53, 58, 60, 63, 66, 68, 76 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 4, 6, 12, 14, 23-27, 31, 33, 35, 41, 42-69, 73, 81-97, 104, 106 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 1, 4, 43, 45, 47, 49, 54 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); X. 3, 7, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XI. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIII. 4, 12-15, 17-29, 35, 36, 41, 50, 53 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIV. 1, 11-15 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XV. 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 46, 50 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), 10; XVI. 1, 3, 5, 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVII. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 8, 14, 61, 67 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎);

+ 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

dādestān 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Pers. دادستان), a religious decision, decree or opinion, a judgment. XV. 2; XXI. 4.

Dād-farākh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, *Dād-ē farākh* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 or *Dād-farkh* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Pers. دادفرخ or فرخ داد), name of a Pahl. commentator. V. 34; VI. 29.

Dād-gōyāshusp 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, name of a Pahl. commentator; see III. § 10, n. 70. III. 40.

dāḡignr 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Pers. دادر or دادرگر), second, next, secondly, other, another. I. 2, 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); II. heading; III. 3, 8, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); IV. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 18, 30, 41, 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); V. 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); VII. 37, 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); VIII. 38, 77, 101 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 78; IX. 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XIII. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XIV. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XV. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XVI. 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XVIII. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 39, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

dāḡihā 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), proper, lawful, fit; properly, lawfully. V. 11, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); VI. 27; VIII. 81-96 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 XIV. 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XVIII. 44

• *dāḡihā-gīs* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Pers. دادگاه) *lit.*, the proper or right place; hence, the proper office or the right work or occupation; the place or throne of sacred fire or a vessel in which fire is kept. VIII. 81-96 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XIII. 17-19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

dāḡihākart 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), made according to the rules or religious laws. XIV. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XIX. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

dāḡihā-lherat 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎) in proper senses. With neg. *a*, and + *ih*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (*i. e.*, not in proper senses; insane; foolish) XIII. 29, 31, 31, 35 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

dāḡihā-pashūn 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), proper food or nourishment; suitable catables. XIII. 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

dāḡihā-sūdārih (also read *-sandārih* or *-sardārih*) 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (comp. of *dāḡihā*, *i. e.*, proper and *sūdārih*, support or protection), proper protection or support. With neg. *a*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 XV. 16, 22, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

dahishna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (from 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 *dādan*; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, to give or create; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Sem. syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), a gift, giving, donation; what is created, creation

formation, production. + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 III. 41; IV. 1; with neg. 𐬀, and + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 46 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); V. 25; with 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 25; with 𐬀, and + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 25; with 𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 VII. 54 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 20 (𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahma 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 from rt. 𐬀𐬀𐬀, Sans. दाह् 𐬀. e., to destroy (evil creation), to protect (good creation); hence, a good and pious man, a righteous and just person; name of an angel presiding over priests. + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀 VII. 69 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIII. 55 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahmân 𐬔𐬀𐬀, pl. of *dahma* (𐬀 𐬀). VII. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 69 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 69 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 79; IX. 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XII. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIV. 4; XVIII. 62 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); with neg. 𐬀 and + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 62 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahmân-kart 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), prepared or made by pious persons. XIII. 23 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIV. 4; XVIII. 72.

dahmân-nagîrêd 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), (Haoma) strained or examined by a pious man. XIV. 4 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 72.

dahmân-yôshdûsrîncê 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 [comp. of 𐬔𐬀𐬀 (𐬀. v.) and 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 from 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 to purify, to sanctify; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀], purified, cleaned or sanctified by pious men. XIV. 4 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 72 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahyôpat 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), *lit.*, the master or owner of a country; hence, a king, emperor, ruler. VII. 41, 42; IX. 37 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); X. 5 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIX. 6 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Dâit 𐬔𐬀𐬀 or *Dâitih* 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), name of a celebrated and highly venerated river in Airyana-vaeja; also called *Vîh-dâit* (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀) or *Shapir-dâit* (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), *i. e.*, the good Dâit. Prof. Darmesteter thinks it to be the modern "Araxe". I. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); II. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIX. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dash 𐬔𐬀𐬀 (some MSS. 𐬔𐬀𐬀) (Pers. داغ), a brand, red-hot iron mark; any mark, blot or scar. VIII. 74.

dah 𐬔, see *dash* or *jah*.

dahmeh 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 from rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. داهمه), a tomb, grave in which dead bodies are buried: a circular building in the form of a

cylinder, on the flat bottom of which the Parsis expose their dead to the sun, a Tower of Silence. III. 9.

dakshak ډاکشاک (Av. ډاکشاک), a mark, sign, peculiarity; a conspicuous mark or sign; hence, the badge or mark of the Mazdyasnyans viz., the "Sudreh Kusti"; a bad mark or defect, blemish; menstruation mark, menses; implement. I. 5, 12; II. 5 (the "Sudreh Kusti"), 29, 37 (ډاکشاک); + ډ, ډاکشاک 5; 29, 37 (ډاکشاک); IV. 2; VII. 57; XIII. 22 (ډاکشاک); + ډ, ډاکشاک 28; ډاکشاک (utensil or implement) XIV. 6 (ډاکشاک); + ډاکشاک, ډاکشاک XV. 7 (ډاکشاک) i. e., a woman in menses; XVI. 13, 14 (ډاکشاک), 14 (ډاکشاک); + ډاکشاک, ډاکشاک 1 (ډاکشاک), 5, 6, 13, 14 (ډاکشاک), 17 (ډاکشاک); + ډاکشاک, ډاکشاک XVIII. 67, 69 (ډاکشاک); with ډاکشاک and + ډ, ډاکشاک 15; with ډاکشاک and + ډ, ډاکشاک ډاکشاک (before the signal, i. e. before the crowing of the cock) 15; + ډ, ډاکشاک XXI. 1

dakyā ډکيا (Ary. syn. ډکيا), pure, clean, clear, chaste, innocent, neat. V. 4, 32, 44; with neg. ډ, ډکيا 14; + ډ, ډکيا 19; with ډ and + ډ, ډکيا 40; VI. 5, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 40; VII. 11, 13, 15, 16, 29, 33, 35, 45, 46, 49, 73, 75, 77; with neg. ډ, ډکيا 77; VIII. 3, 22, 36, 71, 98; with neg. ډ, ډکيا 32; IX. 1, 30, 32; X. 18; XIII. 3, 39; XIV. 4; XVI. 2, 11; + ډ, ډکيا 11; XVIII. 27, 72; XXI. 6, 10, 14.

dalin ډالين or *ḍalīn* ډالين (Ary. syn. ډ or ډ dū), two, a pair, couple (as husband and wife); II. 41 (ډالين); V. 49; XIII. 55.

ḍālman ډالمان or ډالمان (Pers. ډالمان), a black eagle, an eagle. I. 17; VII. 2.

dām ډام (Av. ډام; Pers. ډام; Sans. धामन्), creature, creation; production. Gen. pl. ډام II. 10, 11, 18, 20; III. 20 (ډام); V. 33-36 (ډام); + ډ, ډام IX. 49 (ډام); XI. 5; pl. ډام 5; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (ډام), 1, 5, 16; pl. ډام 1, 2, 5, 6, 28 (ډام); + ډ, ډام 25; XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66; XIX. 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 17, 34, 35 (ډام), 8, 9; pl. ډام 37 (ډام); + ډ, ډام (locative) XXI. 5, 9, 13 (ډام).

damak ډاک, see *dameh*.

damân ډامن (for *zamân* ڙامن (q. v.), the original *z* being here changed into *d* or *j* in Pahlavi as is the case in Persian. See *damastân* and *damik*. Pers. دما, also دما), time, season, age. I. 4; II. 5, 21; III. 33, 40; IV. 46; V. 32; VI. 1 (ډامن); 2, 5; 4, 45, 47, 49 (ډامن); XIII. 2, 6;

NIX. 9 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 13, 16 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 9, 15, 37; + 𐬎𐬎, 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 29 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

dāmān 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *dām*.

damastūn 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 (for *amastūn*; comp. of *am*, Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌, Sans. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 and *astūn*; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎), winter, the cold season; idiomatically, "one year"; cf. the English idiom 'a man of sixty winters' I 4 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬎, *damastūnacha* 3, 20 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); II 22, 24, (𐬀𐬎𐬌) 22 (𐬀𐬎𐬌). IV. 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 49; V. 12, 13; 10, 42 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII 27 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 9, 10; IX 6, 9 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 45 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), XVI. 12 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎).

dameh 𐬔𐬀 (also read *dumak*) (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎; Ar. 𐬔𐬀𐬎), snow and wind, tempest, storm, hurricane. VIII 4

damīl 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (for *amīl* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌. Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), earth, land; region, field I. 2; 4 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 1, 2, 4-11, 15, 18, 34-39 (𐬀𐬎𐬌). 12, 13, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 31 (𐬀𐬎𐬌). 24, 26, 28 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 1, 2, 4-9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 25, 40; V. 4, 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 12, 13, 25 (𐬀𐬎𐬌). 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬎𐬎, *damīl-tām* 46; VI. 1, 7, 43 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2-4, 6 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 5, 29, 31, 37, 40, 51 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 35; VII 15, 20, 30-35, 45-49, 62, 74, 75 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 45-49 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 54 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 11, 46; + 𐬎𐬎, 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 39 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 8, 10, 37-39 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 9, 10 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 76, 78 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 70, 71; + 𐬎, *damīlīn* 19 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); with 𐬎𐬎𐬎, *khāshk-damīl* 8 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 2, 3, 29, 30 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 33-36, 42 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 11, 24-26, 49; X. 18 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 1, 2, 5, 9, 12 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 10, 13 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 5; 6 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 13 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 13 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 17 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 47; XVI. 12 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVII 3 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 5, 6; XIX. 4 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 13, 21, 26, 35 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXI 3 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 8 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬎, *damīkacha* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 4, 8, 12 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌).

damīl-pa- 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎 or *damīl-pachu* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎 (comp. of *damīl*, earth and *pacha* or *pa-*, Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎, to bake, to cook; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), a potter, brick-maker Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬎 VIII. 84 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

damyā 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Heb. 𐬔𐬀𐬎, Ar. 𐬔𐬀𐬎 rarely 𐬔𐬀𐬎 whence 𐬔𐬀𐬎, to emit blood), blood. V. 14; + 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (i. e., the flowing of blood). VI. 7 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

dānuil 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (from 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 to know; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎), wise, learned, knowing, sagacious. + 𐬎𐬎, *dānuil-tām* XIX 14; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 XX. 1.

dānar ڊڻس (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌; Ar. دينار or ڊنار), a kind of weight or measure. XVI. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), 7.

dānestan ڊانستان (Pers. دانستن; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌, Sans. ज्ञा, to know, understand, consider, regard, comprehend. Aor. ڊڻس III. 41; pl. ڊڻس 40; aor. ڊڻس IV. 1; ڊڻس V. 49; aor. ڊڻس VIII. 28, 29; aor. ڊڻس IX. 47, 52; with ڄو, ڊڻس-ڄو 52 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌-ڄو); aor. ڊڻس XV. 2, 10; pres. 1st. pl. ڊڻس 10; aor. ڊڻس XVI. 2; pl. ڊڻس 1.

dāna-kash ڊانا-ڪاش (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌-ڪاش; Pers. دانكش), what carries away corn; corn-carrying (ants). XIV. 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌-ڪاش); XVI. 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌-ڪاش); XVIII. 73 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌-ڪاش).

dār ڊار (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. دار), timber, wood; a beam, roof; a tree; a stake. V. 4; 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 35, 46, 75; + ڀو, ڊارو (i. e., made of wood, wooden) 75 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌-ڀو); VIII. 10; + ڊار-ماهم-ڊاشٽر *dār-maem-dāštār* (i. e., having a roof above) 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌-ماهم-ڊاشٽر); IX. 32; XIII. 30, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 42.

dār ڊار (Pers. دار), a gallows, gibbet. VI. 5.

darakht ڊارڪٽ (Pers. درخت), a tree; a plant, shrub. Pl. *darakhtān* ڊارڪٽان I. 10; V. 4.

Darakht-hūnar ڊارڪٽ-هونار (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌-هونار), *lil*, a trained dog; name of a species of dog. XIII. 8, 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌-هونار); + *ih*, ڊارڪٽ ڊارڪٽ (i. e., the characteristics or qualities of a *Darakht-hūnar*) 8.

dārashna ڊاراشنا (verbal n. and also imp. from *dāstān* ڊاسٽان q. v.) treating, treatment; should treat or regard (imp., e. g., in *ash pa darvand dārashna* i. e., he should be treated like a *darvand*; bringing up or taking care of (cf. Pers. داشت and برداشت); watching, keeping. III. 20, 42; V. 44; VII. 46; IX. 32; XIII. 39 (ڊاراشنا, i. e., to watch, for watching); XIX. 40; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

dard ڊارڊ (Pers. درد), pain, sickness, affliction, ache; misery, trouble. With ڊارڊ, ڊارڊ-ڊارڊ (Pers. دردمند) III. 35; VII. 56; XX. 3, 7, 9 (ڊارڊ).

Darezi ڊاري or *Darezik* ڊاريڪ (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of a river in Aērān-Vej, which ran from the mountain *Zabar*, and on whose banks stood the house of Zarathushtra's father Pourushaspa, (see Vend. XIX. §§ 4, 11). XIX. ڊاري 11 (ڊارڊ); ڊاري 4 (ڊارڊ), 4.

dargds درگدس [Pers. درگاه (gloss)], a window; a small aperture in the middle of the house kept for allowing the smoke to escape or for free access of light and air, a loop-hole; a gate, door; the lower threshold. II. 30, 38; V. 44.

darham درهم (Pers. درهم, comp. of در and هم), intermixed, interwoven: intricate, complex; a coin, دره. VII 35.

dariđan دریدن (Pers. دریدن; Av. rt. دریدن; Sem. syn. دریدن), to tear, rend, lacerate. Aor درید V. 34.

dārmak or *dārmeh* درمک (Pers. دارمک or دارمه) a hyacinth (bearing beautiful spikes); + درمک, درمک or درمک: درمک, درمک or درمک (comp. of *dārmak* and *sarveh*, *sarah* or *sar*) i. e., one having beautiful spikes like a hyacinth on his head; hence, one having "a tuft" just like an owl. XIII. 2, 3, 4 [درمک, درمک (Kanga); "with long and thin muzzle" (Darmesteter); + درمک (Pers. gloss).]

darmān درمان (Pers. درمان), remedy, medicine + درمان, *darmānīh* XIII 35; XV. 14.

dārū درو or *dārūk* دروک (Pers. دارو), medicine, drug, remedy. VII. 42, 44; XIV. 17; XV. 14.

dariđan دریدن (Pers. درودن; Sem. syn. دریدن) to mow, reap, cut down, دریدن VI. 5.

darūk دروک (Pers. دروک). scantlings, planks. XV. 42

darūst دروست (traditionally read *dōnast*) or دروست (Pers. درست), well, sound, safe, firm, fit. II. 2; + دروست, دروست (Pers. درستی, i. e., happiness) IX. 53-55, 57 (دروست); + دروست, دروست XIII. 52-54 (دروست); XIV. 15; دروست 17; XXII. 3; 5, 12, 18 (دروست i. e. cured, sound), 10, 16.

darvand دروند (Av. دروند. from rt. دروند, Sans. द्रु, to run; Pers. دروند), lit., one who runs astray from the right or proper path and follows the wrong one; hence, a wicked or perverse person, heretic, infidel. III. 35, 42; IV. 49 (دروند); V. 35, 36, 38 (دروند), 38; 62 (دروند), 62; pl. دروند 62 (دروند); VII. 22, 26, 27 (دروند), 22; pl. دروند 22 (دروند); VIII. 20 (دروند); pl. دروند 80 (دروند); IX. 13 (دروند); XVI. 18 (دروند), 18; XVII. 11 (دروند); pl. دروند XVIII. 76 (دروند); XIX. 3, 33 (دروند), 29 (دروند), 29; pl. دروند 26, 29, 41 (دروند), 28, 44, 45, 47 (دروند); XX. 10, 12 (دروند); XXI. 1 (دروند).

darydāsh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. درويش or درويش), poor, indigent; a darvish, monk, mendicant. Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 41; VII. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 20.

dasa 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Sans. दश; Guj. દસ; Pers. ده), ten; quoted in reference to some Av. passage. VIII. 96; IX. 32.

dashna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. दक्षिण), the right (as opposed to the left), the right-hand side. III. 25, 26, 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 44-49 52-57, 59-68, 70, 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌): IX. 16, 17, 20-26, 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32; XIII. 32, 33 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 23, 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

dāshna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *deheshna*.

dasht 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. داشت), a desert, plain, jungle, field. I. 5; III. 14; VI. 29; VII. 19; IX. 2, 17, 21, 23, 32; with 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔 (i. e., in the same field) XXI. 7, 11, 15

dashtān 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 lit., a mark; Pers. داشتان), menstruation, the menstrual discharge, a woman in menses I. 18, 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 40; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 33; V. 4, 49, 56, 59; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 59 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Sans. स्थान), 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (i. e., the place set apart for menstruous women) 4; VII. 18, 19; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 32; XV. 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 9, 10; XVI. 1, 2, 7, 11, 13; with 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔 2; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 11; + *stān*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 2; XVIII. 67, 69.

dāshtan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. داشتن; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. धृ; Sem. syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to keep, possess, have, hold, profess, maintain, treat. Pret. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 2, 20, 38; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (i. e., erect; Pers. برداشتن), pret. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 9, 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IV. 49; abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 5-10; V. 7; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4, 11; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 9; VI. 32, 43; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 18, 79; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 11; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 54 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 29; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 74; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 7; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 74 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 32; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 18, 22, 39; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 39; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIV. 4; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 2, 10; pres. 1st pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 10; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVI. 18; with neg. 𐬔 and + *dātōbar*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 *adāsh-t-dātōbar* (i. e., one who does not regard the advice of a "dāvar") 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 2; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 18; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVII. 11; with neg. 𐬔 and + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *adāsh-t-dātōbar* 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 8; XVIII. 9; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 51, 72; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 14; igen. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (a keeper) 1; XIX. 15; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 15, 35;

with دوسرا 19 (دوسرا); دوسرا 25; XX. دوسرا 1 (دوسرا).

dûsra دوسرا or *dûsreh* دوسره (Av. دوسره), a lot, portion; award, gift. XIX. 27 (دوسره); XXI. 1 (دوسره).

dasteh (also read *dastak*) داسته (Pers. دسته), a handle, pestle. II. 6.

dusteh-kart داسته-کارت (Ar. and Pers. دستگاه, a village, canton), a street. V. 10.

dastôbar داستوبار [comp. of *dast* and *var* (*v* changed to *b*; cf. *mazdôbar*, a hired labourer, made up of *mazd* and *var*); Pers. داستور], the *dastûr*, high-priest or the spiritual head of the Parsis; rule, custom, canon; leave, permission (rare); a prime minister (rare). II. 29, 37, 43; pl. داستورین III. 41; IV. 43; V. 25, 26; + داسته, داسته 56; VII. 69; VIII. 20; + داسته, داسته 20; + داسته, داسته 19; pl. داستورین 29; XVIII. 27; XX. 5.

dastyârîh داستیاریه (comp. of *dast* and *yârîh*; Pers. دستیار), aid, assistance, help, succour. III. 31.

dâstûntan (also read *jâstûntan*) داستونتان, see *yakhsûntan*.

dâtôbar داتوبار (orig. *dâz* + *var*; Pers. داور), a judge, administrator, arbiter. + داتوباریه, *dâtôbarîh* داتوباریه, the office of the *dâtôbar* or *dâvar*; a sentence, decree, justice. V. 25; pl. داتوباریان VIII. 74; XVI. 18; XVII. 11.

davîdan دایدان (Pers. دویدن), to run, flow. Pret. with دیده, دیده XIX. 47.

davîtan دایتان, see *dûstan* دستان (Av. دستان), to reply, urge (applied only to demons and evil persons). Pret. دیده XIX. 8 (دستان).

dayadacha or *dahyadcha* دایداچه, small suckling cattle; a field or a corn-field. I. 5 (دایداچه). It is very likely that the Persian word دهکده *dehcha* is derived from this word. Dr. Spiegel translates it by "field" and Kanga and Bunsen by "small-cattle", those cattle which still suckle; both these meanings are applicable here. Prof. Darmosteter renders it by "plants". Dr. Haug reads it *yohéd-ich*, and translates it by "even destroys." The Dastûrs understood it in the sense of "gives," taking it for Pers. داده which is evidently wrong and inapplicable here. I have kept the reading of the text دایداچه, though I prefer to read it دایدا; see also Text I. § 5, n. 5.

dâyeḥ دایه (Pers. دایه), a wet-nurse; a foster-mother; a midwife. Pl. دایه‌ها + دایه, دایه‌ها III. 31.

dazdamanastan دزدمانستان, see *yazdamanastan*.

dazīdan دزدان (Av. rt. دزد; Sans. दह्; Pers. دزدان), to burn, set on fire, inflame. V. 9 (دزدانان); XV. 4 (دزدانان).

deh ده or د (Av. دند; Sans. दश; Pers. ده), ten; the numerical figure for 10. I. 4 (دند); 69 (i. e., tenth) 13 (دندند); IV. 18 (دند); V. 40; + 36, *dehmāheh* 45 (دندندند), + *ām*, 69 32; + 19, 19 28 (دندند); + 19, 19 17 (دندند); + 36, 36 22; IX. 21; 69 XIV. 9 (دندند); + 69, 69 XVII. 4 (دندند).

deheshnu (also read *dāshnu*) دشن (Pers. دشن), a present, gift, a gift of God to men (نعمت) such as that of speech, intelligence, wisdom &c. III. 41.

dihli دلی (Pers. دلیز), a vestibule, the space between two gates or between the outer gate and the house; a gallery. portico V. 11.

dil دل, see *dil*.

denman دن (traditionally read *gōman*) (Sem. *den* = this or this side, *men* being a suffix; Chald. ܕܢ, *men* suffix), a demons. pron. or adj. meaning 'this'. I. 1, 2, 16, 17; II. 1, 2, 5; 8, 9 (د); 9-11 (دند); 12, 16, 17 (د); 19 (دند), 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, 40; III. 1, 2, 4-11, 15, 18, 34-38, (دند), 12, 13, 22-26, 28 (دند), 20 (دند), 26, 28 (د), 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 32, 37, 40, 42; IV. 1, 2, 4, 10, 53, 55; V. 4, 7 (دند), 21 (دند), 22-25 (دند), 4, 7, 14, 15, 19, 22, 25, 32, 38, 44, 51, 52, 56; VI. 1, 7 (دند), 5, 9, 29, 32, 35, 43, 51; with 19 VII. 29, 39, 53-55, 62 (دند), 51 (دند), 2, 5, 11, 13, 24, 26, 35, 46, 48, 50, 52, 57, 65, 77, 79; VIII. 3, 8; 10, 37-39 (دند), 10, 16, 18, 19, 22, 74, 78, 96, 98; 34 (دند), 76, 78 (دند); IX. 3 (دند), 12 (دند), 16, 17 (دند), 18 (دند), 18; XI. 4-7 (دند), 5 (دند), 6; XIII. 2, 6, 7, 12, 17, 19, 24, 34, 48, 55; + 9, 9 35; XIV. 6 (دند), 17; XV. 10, 22, 45, 50, 51; 47 (دند); XVI. 2, 4, 7, 12, 16, 18; 12 (دند); XVII. 4, 6, 8, 9, 11; 5, 7 (دند), 9 (دند); XVIII. 1, 27; 27 (دند), 33, 44; 51 (دند), 61, 62; XIX. 4 (دند), 14, 17, 18, 34 (دند), 20 (دند), 39 (دند), 45 (دند), 4, 6, 8, 15, 25, 30, 38, 39; XXII. 7, 8, 13, 14 (دند).

dér دەر (Pers. دیر; Sem. syn. دیر or دیر), late, after, antique; long; slow. III. 24 (دیر; Sans. दीर्घ), 33; V. 36 (دیر); VII. 30, XIII. 18.

ديني), 20; IX. 2, 47, 52 (ديني); + د, دني 41; X. 18 (ديني), 19 (ديني), 19 (ديني); XI. 7 (ديني); + د, دني XIII. 39; XVIII. 1-4 (ديني), 17, 25; 9 (ديني); دني 16, 24; XIX. 2. 6, 7, 13, 16 (ديني); XX. 11 (ديني).

dinâ دني or *dinâk* دني (Av. دني; Pers. دينا; Chal. ܕܝܢܐ i. e., justice), according to law or religion; a judicial decree, judgment; a religious decision or decree or opinion, a religious commandment; any religious action, ceremony or performance. I 2, 6, 21; III. 14, 42; V. 41, 56; + دني دني (i. e., properly or lawfully made) VII. 75; with neg. د, and + د, دني (i. e., unlawfully, without justification) 4; VIII. 23; XIII. 21; + *ârmânêd*, دني دني (i. e., sleeps according to rule or as long as is proper) 46 (ديني-ديني); with *zakdi*, دني دني (i. e., of a foreign faith, of another faith) XV. 2 (ديني-ديني); XVI. 2, 11; + دني, دني 11; + *hâmand*, دني-دني XVII. 8.

dindêh or *dînêh* دني (Av. دني; Sans. दिनु i. e., a cow that has lately calved; a milch cow), a milch animal (such as a cow, a mare or a camel) with her young. It is added to a masculine noun to form its feminine, in lower animals. With دني, دني دني (a she-ass) VII. 42 (ديني-ديني); with دني, دني دني (a cow) 42 (ديني-ديني); with دني, دني دني (a mare) 42 (ديني-ديني); with دني, دني دني (a she-camel) 42 (ديني-ديني).

dîrang دني (Av. دني; Pers. دبرنگ or درنگ; Sans. दिर्घ), delay. VIII. 74; + دني, دني [(i. e., long handed), an epithet of *Bâshyâsta* the demon of idleness] XI. 9, 12 (ديني-ديني); + دني, دني or دني 9, 12, + دني, دني XVIII. 16, 24 (ديني-ديني), 16.

dis دني (Av. دني), a beast of prey, a ferocious animal. XII. 47 (ديني); *disân* دني 44 (ديني), 47 (ديني).

disht دني (Av. دني), a sort of measure. Darm.—“a *disti* = ten fingers”. Kanga—“half a span”. XVII. 5 (ديني).

divâl or *divâr* دني (Pers. دیوار or دیوار), a wall, a parapet. V. 44; IX. 32.

divar دني (Heb. דיור; Ar. ديرة and دائرة “a circle” and “round about” respectively), a small round unleavened bread or cake made up of wheat about three or four inches in diameter, used by the Parsis in religious ceremonies bread in general. V. 26 (ديني). Traditionally the word *divar* is

taken to be the same as the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Paz. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Guj. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌. I do not find any etymology of the word *draona* to which we can trace its present signification. But as, in Sans. 𑖑𑖦𑖦 among other significations means 'a round or oval vessel' and as in Persia (as also in India) the shape of bread is generally round and not square or triangular, it is possible that *draona* (*drûn*) may originally have meant 'a round bread or cake', and this view is supported by the Heb. and Ar. equivalents of the Pahl. word *divar*.

divyasna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 comp. of *div* and *yasna*), an idol worshipper, a worshipper of the Daevas. Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 34; VII. 37, 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 43; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 36, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 62 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); with neg. 𐬀, and + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 62 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 26, 29, 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

dô 𐬔 or 𐬔 (Av. 𐬔; Pers. 𐬔), two; the figure 2. I. 2, 4 (𐬔); + *mih*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (i. e., secondly; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) 4; with 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 5, 25; 41 (𐬔); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, i. e., in two, double, a pair), 28, 36 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 7, 14, 36, 37, 40, 42; IV. 1, 2, 43; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (i. e., two hundred) 20, 21, 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 14, 21; 27 (𐬔), 49, 59; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); with *kanâ*, and + *yadman* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 59 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 31, 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (i. e., 200) 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *dôshapeh* 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 35, 36, 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VI. 5, 18; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 5, 9, 19, 48 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); *dô* 𐬔 VII. 6, 68, + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 58 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19, 43, 48, 52; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 3; 10 (𐬔); 13 (𐬔), 19, 22, 74, 75; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 19; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 80; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) 80 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 6, 9 (𐬔), 24, 32, 41; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔, *dôbâr* X. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 30, 37 (𐬔), 51 (𐬔), 55; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 24 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 16 (𐬔), 17 (𐬔); with 𐬔, and + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 i. e., twice as much as); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, doubled) 13; XV. 45 (𐬔), + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (i. e., bipeds, human beings) 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 7, 12, (𐬔), 11; 12, 13 (𐬔); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVII. 6; XVIII. 1, 2, 12; 43, 49 (𐬔); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 73 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 1; + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (twice) 22 (𐬔); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌). This is simply a numeral, cipher for 2. The general belief is that it was originally 𐬔 but afterwards

written 𐭌. I think it originally consisted of two curves (sic) 𐭌𐭌 which were afterwards joined together, as we observe that all numerals up to 9 are formed by the addition of an 𐭌 to the preceding numeral. Thus 𐭌 is 1, the component parts of the Pahl. cipher 2 are 𐭌𐭌, of 3 𐭌𐭌𐭌; 4 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; 5 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; 6 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; 7 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; 8 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; 9 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌; these component parts when joined together in writing become 𐭌 1; 𐭌𐭌 2; 𐭌𐭌𐭌 3; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 4; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 5; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 6; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 7; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 8; 𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌𐭌 9.

dôst 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Pers. دوست), a friend, a lover, a sweet-heart. III. 25; XVIII. 26 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 26 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

dôstan 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (properly speaking it ought to be *dôyîdan* [sic. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕] equal to the Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 but traditionally it is read *dôstan*), to reply, retort, answer (applied to demons and evil persons only). 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (some MSS. 𐭌𐭕𐭕) XVIII. 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 51 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭌𐭕𐭕 XIX. 45, 47 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

dôvad 𐭌𐭕𐭕, twofold, double. 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (gloss). XVIII. 1.

drufsh 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕; Sans. द्रुष; Pers. درفش), a banner, standard, flag. I. 7 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); XIX. 37.

drîjô (Av.) 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, length, space; long. IX. 32 (quotation).

• *drânâ* 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕; Pers. دراز or دراز). According to a Persian grammarian, *drânâ* is a corruption of *darâr-nâ* 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, i. e., a long lane and hence it came to mean "long" or "lengthy". I. 9; III. 16 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕); V. 44, 47, 53, 55 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕) (Pers. دراز); VI. 1 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 5, 16, 18, 20; VII. 45, 47, 49, 60, 66 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 46, 77; VIII. 3, 6 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), 18; IX. 2, 4 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕); X. 18; XVI. 3 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ûravâ 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Pers. دروایت), accord, consent, agreement; hence, a conference; see Text II. § 21, n. 4. II. 21.

drenjîndân 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. rt. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), to utter, say, murmur, invoke or recite in a low voice. Aor. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 IV. 45 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); pres. 2nd. sing. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 IX. 12 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); imp. 𐭌𐭕𐭕 13; aor. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 14 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); abst. n. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 27 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

drîveh 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (a Pahlaviciised form of the Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), misery, beggary; see Text II. § 29, n. 9. II. 29, 37 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).


drôsh 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), untruth; hence, theft, robbery; falsehood, breach of trust. III. 41 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); VIII. 29 (𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

drûj 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. द्रुह्; Pers. دروغ) *lit.*, a liar, deceiver; hence, a demon; an evil habit, a besetting sin. III. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 7; 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 7; IV. 1; V. 27-32 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 62; VI. 30, 38, 36, 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 1, 2, 4-11, 24, 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 22; VIII. 16-18, 21, 41-71 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 107 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 13, 15-26, 40, 41, 45, 47, 48 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 47; X. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 54, 56, 57 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 38, 76; XIX. 1-3, 46 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬔𐬀 𐬔𐬀 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬔𐬀 𐬔𐬀 and + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀 𐬔𐬀 46 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XX. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌).

drûjaskân 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 a transcription of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 which Darmesteter translates by "the hell of the Druj," Kanga by "of the druj," Haug by "a wizard" and Harley by "the servants of the Drûj". XIX. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌).

drûjîdan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌; Sans. द्रुह्; Pers. دروغ), to tell a lie, to break a promise, to deceive. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 IV. 3, 4; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 43; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 2; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 11-16 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌), 54, 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 66 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 5-10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 57 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 78, 79 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌).

drûjînistîm 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌, roughest, meanest, coarsest; see Text III. § 19, n. 3. III. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌).

drun 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. द्रुण, *i. e.*, round), a small round unleavened wheat bread which is used by the Parsis as an offering while performing the "bâj" ceremony in honour of any Ameshâspand, Yazata or "farohar" of a dead person. The ceremony is styled in Pahlavi and Pâzend *drun yeshtan*, *i. e.*, to offer or to consecrate "drun" or the sacred bread. The number of "druns" required in the ceremony in honour of the angel Sraosha is six, but in the case of any other angel it is four. Half the number of "druns" (3 or 2 as the case may be) have no mark on them. They are called *frasast* (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌). The remaining half are called *draona*, each of which has nine marks like small cuts as shown in the figure . These nine marks are made before the "drun" is baked. *Humata, hukhta and hvarsha* are repeated when these marks are put. On one of the druns is placed a little clarified butter ("ghee") which is called *gôshâddâ* (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌), and on one of the *frasasta*, some eatable fruit which is called *dravar* (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌) is put. Among the things to be placed before the priest

dār دَر (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎; Pers. دور; Sem. syn. 𐤃𐤓), remote, distant, far off. V. 19, 34; VIII. 11; XIII. 40; XXII. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀).

dāreh دَرَه (Heb. 𐤃𐤓; Ar. دور, round about; Pers. دَوَره or دَوَله), around, round, round about VII. 29, 30, 33, 34; VIII. 50; IX. 6, 16, 18, 32; XVII. 6, 8; XVIII. 44.

dārvadarg 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 (comp. of *dār* and *vadarg*), that cannot be traversed from one end to the other, having very remote ends (applied to the world). XIX. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀).

dāsh 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 [Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 or 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎; Pers. دَش (as in دشمن, and دشنام)], bad, wicked, evil. Used generally as a part of a compound noun.

dāshakū 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 (also read *dāshān*, *dāzhakh*, *dāshakhū*) (comp. of *dāsh*, i. e., evil and *akū*, i. e., space or abode; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀; Pers. دَوَازَخ), hell, the abode of Aharman and evil spirits, the internal region. III. 7, 12, 35; IV. 40; VII. 52; VIII. 1, 7; XIV. 18; XIX. 29; 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀).

dāshuk 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀; Sans. दुष्ट), wicked, evil, bad, unnatural. I. 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀). Kanga derives it from 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀 and takes it for "discontentment"; Haug taking it for *gushak* translates it by "privacy." + *mar* 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀, (i. e., unnatural crime) I. 6.

dāshakāneh 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Pers. دوشک), bedding, quilt; see Vend. VI. § 5, n. 50. • VI. 5.

dāshārm 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Pers. دوشارم), love, esteem, regard. II. 10, 18; (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀, Sans. root 𐤔𐤓); + 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 10, 18; + *ihā* 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 XV. 10, 12, XIX. 7.

dāshastar 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 (*dāsh* + *astar*), the place where the sun goes down or sets i. e., the west. XIX. 5.

dāshāveh 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀; comp. of *dāsh* and *āveh*, Pers. آب), of bad repute, ill-famed, notorious. XIII. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀).

dāsh-dahāk 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 or *dāsh-dāk* 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀), lit., of evil creation, of bad nature, hurtful, mischievous. VII. 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀).

dāsh-dāmānch 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀), of bad creation, of evil nature, evil doing. XIX. 6, 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀).

dāsh-dānāk 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀; comp. of *dāsh* and *dānāk*), ill-informed; evil-knowing, foolish. XI. 10, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀); XIX. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀), 3, 33, 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀), 1, 5, 9, 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀 28, 45, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬌𐬀).

dūsh-gōbashna ډوش-ګوباشنه (comp. of *dūsh* and *gōbashna*; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀), calling by a nickname, evil speaking, abusing, of evil speech. *dūsh-gōbāh* ډوش-ګوباه XIII. 7; + 𐬔, *dūsh-gōbashnih* 2-4, 6, 7 (ډوش-ګوباشنیه); XVIII. 15, 23 (ډوش-ګوباشنیه).

dūsh-hūarsh ډوش-هوارش or *dūsh-hūvarsh* ډوش-هوارش (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀), bad or evil actions, wicked deeds. III. 20, 42 (ډوش-هوارش); VII. 52; VIII. 30 (ډوش-هوارش); IX. 49 (ډوش-هوارش); XVIII. 17, 25 (ډوش-هوارش).

dūsh-hūkt ډوش-هوکت (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀), evil speech, bad words, evil utterance. III. 20, 42 (ډوش-هوکت); VII. 52; VIII. 30 (ډوش-هوکت); IX. 49 (ډوش-هوکت); XVIII. 17, 25 (ډوش-هوکت).

dūsh-kāmāgīh ډوش-ګامګیه (comp. of *dūsh*, i. e., evil, *kām*, i. e., desire and *gīh*, suffix), against one's will, unwillingly, evil-wishingly. VIII. 18.

dūshkhvārīh ډوش-خواریه (comp. of *dūsh* and *khvārīh*; Pers. دشخواری, also دشواری which was originally دشواری), difficulty, trouble, uneasiness; ingloriousness III. 7-11; ډوش-خوار (Pers. دشوارتر) 8. In Pahl. as well as in Pers. ډوش or خوار is synonymous with *āsūn* آسان i. e., easy, soft, comfortable.

dūshman (dūsh evil, and man from *manīdan*, to think; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀; Pers. دشمن), enemy, foe, antagonist. XVIII. 12.

dūshmat ډوش-مات (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀), evil, bad or wicked thought, evil thinking III. 20, 42 (ډوش-مات); VII. 52; VIII. 30 (ډوش-مات); XVIII. 17, 25 (ډوش-مات).

dūshna-kīm (dūshna-khīm) ډوش-ګیم (comp. of ډوش and ګیم; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀; Pers. دشمنه), ill-natured, of a wicked disposition. XIII. 47 (ډوش-ګیم).

dūsh-rōbashna ډوش-روباشنه (dūsh and rōbashna), of evil character, of evil bearing. + ډ, ډوش-روباشنه XIII. 42, 43 (ډوش-روباشنه); Darm.—“more mischievous.” Kanga—“of more evil conduct); XIV. 5 (ډوش-روباشنه).

dūsh-sīyeh ډوش-سییه (dūsh and sīyeh, Pers. سایه, shade, shadow), having bad shadows, of evil shadows. I. 10 (ډوش-سییه); + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀 10.

dāz ډز or ډز (Pers. دزد), a thief, robber. Usually it is ډز. ډوش-ډز III. 41; IV. 1 (ډوش-ډز), 1 ډز (?) for ډز as in ډز ډز for

𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, i. e., the thief of thieves. See Text IV. § 1 n. 37; XIII. 10, 11, 17, 18, 40, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), 45; pl. *dâzân* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 44, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

dâzdîdan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *dâzîdan* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, to rob, thief, steal. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 1; pres. 1st sing. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 29; aor. with 𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIII. 46.

dâzîneh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دوزنه), the sting of an insect; hence, something that prickles, a sharp-pointed arrow. XIV. 9. دوزنه also means the instrument of sewing from دوختن; hence, a needle: hence, an arrow which is pointed like a needle.

dvâr 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. द्वार), a door. See Text II. § 30, n. 9. II. 30, 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dvâzdeh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. द्वादश; Pers. دوازده), twelve. *dvâz-dahûm* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (i. e., 12th) I. 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); IV. 2; V. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دوازدهم) 32; IX. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (i. e., 12 in ciphers) 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIV. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Dvâzd-hômâyasta 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *Dvâzd-hômâst* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (lit., the worship of 12 *Yazatas*), a ritual of 144 Yasna, 144 Vendidad and as many Baj and Afringân ceremonies, one of each kind to be performed every day for 144 consecutive days. III. 33; XIV. 2. This performance of *dvâzd-hômâyasta* is incumbent on a woman who may have unintentionally or inadvertantly seen the sacred fire or touched a pure and holy object, in her menses.

e 𐭥 is used in Pahl. (1) as an 'izāfat', to show the relation between two words which are either related to each other as the possessor and the person or thing possessed, in which case 𐭥 shows the genitive case, *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥, or of which one qualifies the other, *i. e.*, when one is a qualifying adj (Pers. *sifat*) and the other is the thing qualified (Pers. *manṣūf*), *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥. The use of this 'izāfat' is optional, it being sometimes written and sometimes dropped; but in the latter case, the possessor or the qualifying adj. must precede the thing possessed or qualified as the case may be, *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥. It is a rule (though often neglected through mistake or ignorance in MSS.) that when this 'izāfat' is dropped, a 𐭥 or 𐭥 𐭥 is added before the two words related to each other as the possessor and the person or thing possessed, *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥, &c. (2) as a rendering of the Av. rel. pron. 𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭥𐭥𐭥. (3) as the numeral, "one," (*a*) when it precedes 𐭥 and 𐭥, *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭥, one hundred; 𐭥𐭥, one thousand; (*b*) when it follows a substantive, *e. g.*, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 one man, 𐭥𐭥𐭥 one woman. Besides these, 𐭥 has several other significations corresponding to Pers. 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥 and 𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥; but as these are not much in use in Pahl., they are omitted here. I. 5, 8, 9, 12 (𐭥𐭥𐭥), 5, 10 (𐭥𐭥𐭥); II. 1 (𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 2 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XI. 9 (𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 6, 7, 11, 12, 27 (𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIV. 1 (𐭥𐭥𐭥), 17 (𐭥𐭥𐭥); XV. 3 (𐭥𐭥𐭥), 5, 49 (𐭥𐭥𐭥), 4; XVI. 1 (𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 6, 15, 23 (𐭥𐭥𐭥), 15 (𐭥𐭥𐭥), 16, 24, 29 (𐭥𐭥𐭥), 76 (𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 4, 20, 34 (𐭥𐭥𐭥), 16, 21 (𐭥𐭥𐭥); + 𐭥, 𐭥 (*i. e.*, 100) 22 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XX. 10, 12 (𐭥𐭥𐭥); + 𐭥, 𐭥 (*i. e.*, 1000) XXI. 7, 15 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XXII. 2, 9, 15 (𐭥𐭥𐭥), 12; + 𐭥, 𐭥 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 6 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

Ēdadān or Ējdār (also read *yadadān*, *yazdān*, *yehān*, *ēhān*) 𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. यज्ञ; Pers. 𐭥𐭥𐭥), *lit.* one deserving of praise, sacrifice or worship; hence, God; more correctly it is the plural of *yazad*, *lit.* fit to be worshipped; hence, an angel; an epithet of God. I. 2, 8; II. 21 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IV. 45; VIII. 103; XVIII. 14. Some Dasturs read the word *ēhān*. European scholars do not agree as to its pronunciation and etymology. Some think that it is miswritten for 𐭥𐭥𐭥 *yazdān* but I have never seen it written thus in any of the old MSS.. I prefer to read it *Ēdadān* or *Ējdār* as in the cuneiform inscriptions; the Av. root. 𐭥𐭥 *yaz* is often changed into *yad* (*d* being substituted for *z* in several places in the inscriptions and in Pahl. also).*

édman ‎ (also read *yadman*) (Ar. ‎ + *man* a suffix; Ary. Syn. ‎; Sans. ‎; Pers. ‎), hand, forearm. II. 31 32 (‎); III. 14, 17; V. 4, 9; 11 (‎), 11; 56, 59 (‎), 62.

édman-marsh ‎ (comp. of ‎ and ‎, Av. ‎, Sans. ‎, Pers. ‎; Av. ‎), a contract made by the pressing or rubbing of hands, a hand-contract. VI. 2, 6 (‎), 12 (‎), 3, 4.

édman-masá ‎ (comp. *édman* and *masá*), of the value of the hand. IV. 3 (‎).

érag ‎ (not a word but a numeral), a cipher for 1000, M., one thousand; see *e*. III. 31, 37 (‎; Sans. ‎; Pers. ‎; Guj. Mar Hind *hasár*); IV. 10, 16 (‎), 10; V. 19; VI. 25 (‎); + ‎, ‎ (i. e., killing a thousand) VIII. 80 (‎. Kanga: "thousand-fold"); XIII. 4 (‎), 51 (‎); XIV. 1 (‎); XVIII. 70-74 (‎); + ‎, ‎ 28 (‎ i. e., with a thousand beams).

éraz ‎ a numeral, cipher for 100, C. III. 31 (‎; Sans. ‎; Pers. ‎); IV. 52 (‎); V. 19; 27 (‎); VII. 6 (‎); + ‎, ‎ (with a hundred pillars) XVIII. 28 (‎); XIX. 22 (‎).

ésak ‎ (not a word but a numeral), a cipher for seventy, 70, LXX. IV. 19 (‎); VI. 15 (‎; Sans. ‎; Pers. ‎); XVI. 2.

éstádan ‎ (Av. ‎; Sans. ‎; Pers. ‎), to stand, stay, stop. ‎ V. 34; ‎ XVI. 2.

f

farākha (also read *farākhā*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. فراخ), *lit.*, broad, *sassy*; hence, comfortable, happy, prosperous. XIV. 7; + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فراخی), XVIII. 10.

farākhīh-dādār 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, a redeemer. XVIII. 6 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

Farākh-kart (traditionally read *Frān-karda*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. *farākh*, wide and *kart*, made), the sea Vōrū-kasha, the modern Caspian (Av. syn. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, from 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, wide and 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, shore *i. e.*, wide-shored). V. 15, 17 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19, 23 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 35 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

farākhīdan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فراخیدن), to extend, enlarge. Imp. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 4 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); pres. 1st pers. sing. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 5 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

fargard 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (for *far* + *kard*, *i. e.*, made separate or cut down; Sans. प्रकृत), the chapter of a book, specially that of the Vend. (the corresponding term for the chapter of the Yasna, is *hā* (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) and for that of the Visperad and Yasht is *kardeh* (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌?)). V. 14. This word also occurs in the superscription or heading of every chapter. Though this word is now only used for a chapter of the Vend., yet from its application to the chapters of the Hōdokht, Vishtāsp Yasht and Dāmdā, it is evident that originally it meant a chapter generally, *i. e.*, the chapter of any book.

farhāng 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فرهنگ), wisdom, learning, science, knowledge, intellect. XIII. 46.

farmān 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فرمان), a mandate, command, order. + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (*i. e.*, to command or order, to issue a mandate; Pers. فرمان دادن) II. 4, 5; III. 41; VI. 35; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 29; XVIII. 14; + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 5 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

farmānan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فرمودن), to order, command, direct. Aor. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 14; pres. 2nd pers. sing. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فرمای) XIX. 3.

farpeh or *farveh* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فره), flourishing, prosperous (as a country or kingdom); fat, plump, robust. + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 4, 5; XXI. 1.

farəft 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, done, *exercised, performed), consecrated, justified, performed, committed, practised. XV. 1 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌;

𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬵 XVIII. 12 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

farvāmīdan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *farvāmīnīdan* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, to sojourn, walk freely; to be in abundance. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 1 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 15 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 19 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 59 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 18 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

farvardan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *parvardan*.

Farvardīgān (also read *Farvardiyān*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فروردگان), *lit.*, it means belonging to *farvard* or *frūhar*. The term is applied to the period of ten days from the 26th day of the last month of the Parsi year to the last day of the Gāthas. On these days the Parsis offer all sorts of prayers in commemoration of their dead and give in charity food, clothes, money &c., in their name. VIII. 22.

Farvardīn 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فروردین), *lit.*, belonging to the *farvard*. It is the name of the first Parsi month as well as of the 19th day of every month of the Parsi year. VIII. 22.

farvāsh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *farvash* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فروش), see *frūhār*.

farvāt 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, meaning unsettled. Darmesteter and Kanga conjecturally translate it by "ploughing". DN, DJE 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (gloss). IX. 38 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

farvêh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فرمه), fat, plump, fleshy. XVIII. 29.

farvīnīdan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, to cause to flow, pour. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 16 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 18 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

farzāneh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. فرزانه), wise, learned; a wise man. XIX. 39 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

farzīn 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فرزین, *i. e.*, having a bank), a boundary; a raised bank. III. 18; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 49; VII. 62; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 43.

fash 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. فاش, the end or tail of anything), the trunk or the top of a tree. XV. 42.

fashvêh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *pashvêh*.

frabariār 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 from 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 forward + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 to carry), the priest who brings to the Zōtār all the instruments required in religious ceremonies. V. 57, 58 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 18, 19 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

Fradaḍafesh ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ-ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ), name of the 3rd Keshvar (region of the earth, lying on the south-west of Khaniras. XIX. 19 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ-ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ)).

frāhēst ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ; Sans. *प्रेष्ठ*), *lit.*, most, foremost; hence, 'abundantly, most frequently, in large quantities. I. 3, 4 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ); III. 4-6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 22, 23 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ), 10; V. 46 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ); + ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ, ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ 4-7 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ); VII. 59 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ); VIII. 5 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ); + ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ, ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ 34 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ); IX. 2 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ).

frāhūarshla ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ-ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ), of good deeds, doing good deeds. XVIII. 64 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ-ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ).

frāhūkhta ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ-ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ), of good words, speaking good words. XVIII. 64 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ-ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ).

frāhūmata ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ-ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ), of good thoughts. XVIII. 64 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ-ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ).

frakhūnast ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ), reaped or leguminous (corn). VII. 35 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ); with ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ, ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ 35 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ).

frapida ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ; Sans. *प्रपद*), the instep or the upper part of the foot. VIII. 67-69 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ); IX. 24 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ); XVIII. 40 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ), 44; + ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ, ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ 40 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ).

frārūn (also read *prārūn*) ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (comp. of ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ, Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ and ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ; Pers. *فراوون*; antonym ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ), *lit.*, the right side; hence, good, honest, excellent, proper, regular. XVIII. 30.

frārūnīh ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (from *frārūn*, *q. v.*), regularity, piety, virtue, excellence. XXI. 1.

frashkāt (also read *frashgard* or *frashgard*) ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ-ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ; Pers. *فرشکرد*), *lit.*, made new; hence, renovation, resuscitation, resurrection. + ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ, ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ XVIII. 51 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ-ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ).

Frāsyāv ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ; Pers. *فراسياب* or *افراسياب*), name of an unjust and merciless Turanian king, who overran Persia, with the reigning family of which he had a hereditary enmity. He was addicted to sorcery. + ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ, ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (*i. e.*, belonging to or of the family of *Afrasyab*). I. 14.

fratām or *fradām* ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ (Av. ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ; Sans. *प्रथम*), first, foremost. I. superscription, 2, 3, (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ); III. 1, 7, 12 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ), 27; V. 50 (ᠮᠣᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰ).

fshag རྩལ, *fshak* རྩལ or *fshash* རྩལ (Av. རྩལ), fetters, chain IV. 51 (རྩལ).

fshā རྩལ or *fshi* རྩལ (Av. རྩལ from རྩལ, to increase), one who increases, augments. XVIII. 20 (རྩལ), 21 (རྩལ).

fshna (traditional reading; better *pashna*, *q. v.*) བསུ (Av. བསུ or བསུ; Sans. विष्ट *i. e.*, food or nourishment, from rt. བསུ, Pers. ماست to churn milk, *i. e.*, to prepare curd, cream, butter, &c.; hence, to prepare food) nourishment, food. + བསུ, བསུ-མུ (dinner time or dining room) XVI. 7 with བསུ, བསུ བསུ (separate food) 7

g

gabnâ (also read *gabrâ*) گابن (Ary. syn. ٩٦), a man, human being, male; hero (sometimes); husband (rare). I. 12 (گابن); II. 28, 36 (گابن), 41 (گابن), 41 (گابن); pl. گابن 25, 33 (گابن), 41 (گابن); III. 1, 2, 25 (گابن), 8, 12 (گابن), 9, 13 (گابن), 11, 15, 21, 41, 42 (گابن), 16 (گابن), 26, 28 (گابن), 34, 35 (گابن), 36-38 (گابن), 8, 14, 31, 40, 42; + ٩, گابن 15 (گابن); pl. گابن 17 (گابن); IV. 1 (گابن), 10; 17 (گابن), 17; 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42 (گابن), 44, 49 (گابن); pl. گابن 5-10 (گابن), 46 (گابن), 48 (گابن); V. 1, 2, 5, 39-43 (گابن), 3, 6-9, 37, 38 (گابن), 20 (گابن), 26 (گابن), 27 (گابن), 27 (گابن), 4, 7, 9, 14, 21, 34, 44, 49; + ٩, گابن 46 (گابن); pl. گابن 27 (گابن), 27 (گابن), 47, 48 (گابن); VI. 1-4 (گابن), 22 (گابن), 29, 35; pl. گابن 43 (گابن), 44, 49 (گابن); VII. 1, 23, 25 (گابن), 24, 54 (گابن), 44 (گابن), 52 (گابن), 52 (گابن), 2, 5, 46, 48; + ٩, گابن 59 (گابن); pl. گابن 6 (گابن), 6 (گابن), 60, 61, 77 (گابن); VIII. 1, 4, 8, 23, 29, 30 (گابن), 14 (گابن), 3, 10, 74; 33, 35 (گابن), 41, 42 (گابن), 81-96 (گابن); + ٩, گابن 5 (گابن); with گابن, گابن 10 (گابن); pl. گابن 6, 7 (گابن); IX. 2, 28, 33-36, 42 (گابن), 4 (گابن), 15, 16, 39, 40, 42, 47 (گابن), 39, 43, 44 (گابن), 32; + ٩, گابن 3 (گابن); pl. گابن 4, 5 (گابن); X. 5, 6 (گابن); XI. 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (گابن); XIII. 22, 31-34 (گابن); pl. گابن XIV. 6-10, 12-17 (گابن); XV. 2 (گابن), 13 (گابن), 13 (گابن), 14 (گابن), 47 (گابن), 8; + ٩, گابن 8; pl. گابن XVI. 3, 4 (گابن); pl. گابن XVII. 4 (گابن); XVIII. 1, 3-5, 12, 29, 38, 44; 10, 51 (گابن), 34, 37, (گابن), 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 54 (گابن), 64 (گابن); with ٩, گابن 38; XIX. 12, 26 (گابن), 21 (گابن), 22, 23, 27, 30; 34 (گابن); pl. گابن 19 (گابن); XXI. 5, 9, 13.

gach ٩ (Pers. گچ or گچ), mortar. + ٩, گچ V. 44; + ٩, گچ VI. 5, 32; 51 (گچ); + گچ, گچ 5.

gâdan گادان (Pers. گادان), to embrace, to lie together. XV. 8.

Gâdeh گاده (Av. گاده; Sans. गद), name of a disease or sickness. DR. گاده ورا زون. (gâdeh). XXI. 2 (گاده); with گاده, گاده 2 (گاده).

gadman 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, splendor, glory, brightness, prosperity. + *hūmand*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 I. 14 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 21; XIX. 39 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + *hūmand*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 37, 39 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 15; with *kabad*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 16 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + *kastīr*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XXI. 17 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); with *kabad*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XXII. 6 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

gáh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. گاه), a place; bed; throne; room; one of the five periods (or *gāhs*) into which the day (including the night) is divided. III. 25 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); V. 59 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 19 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 81-96 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 22; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬭𐬀 22; XV. 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 8-10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVII. 6, 8.

galūk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. گلو; Sans. गिरि), the throat. XV. 4 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

gām 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. گام), a step, pace, stride, footstep; according to the Vendidad one *gām* is equal to three steps (*pa*). II. 18; III. 17 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀) V. 34, 44; 48 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VI. 5, 35; 31, 37, 40 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 61 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 79; VIII. 7, 11, 39 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 5, 9, 10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 32; pl. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 9, 10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 2, 4; 4, 6 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVII. 4 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 43-45.

gām 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (fr. Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀) "Jivām" or milk mixed with "Zaotira" (consecrated water) used in the Vendidad, Visperad and Yasna ceremonies. + *edman*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Gand-maīnyā 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *Ganāk-maīnyā* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Haug reads it *Ganrūk minavad*), the arch-demon, seducer, the Evil Spirit who is the origin of all evil in this world, the opponent of Spentā-mainyūsh. I. 3, 5-14, 16-20 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); II. 29, 37 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); III. 10, 22 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 21; IX. 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); X. 16 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XI. 10, 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIII. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 2; 5, 6 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 5, 6 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 12 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 30; XIX. 1, 6, 8 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀) 5, 9, 12 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XX. 3, 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XXII. 2, 9, 15 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀). Note: Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 from *an* + *hra* + *mainyūsh* or *a* + *nhra* + *mainyūsh*, i. e., one who has no duration or permanence, one who will not exist till the end, or one who is capable of destruction. This derivation accords well with Av. *pouru-mahrko*, Pahl. *pūr-marg* (i. e. full of death), the common epithet of Aharman, and also with the belief that he (Aharman) emanated from darkness and would survive *ristākhez* (resurrection).

Owing to the ignorance of the proper meaning and exact nature of Aharman the Parsis are regarded by some to believe in dualism, i. e., in the worship of two gods viz., Ahura Mazda, the Creator of everything good and *Anhrmainyush*, the creator of everything bad. This opinion was also partially subscribed to by Pahlavi writers and Dastûrs of former times. Even in the later Avesta texts, Anhra is represented as the opponent of Ahura Mazda. In Vend. I. he is placed in opposition to *Ahura Mazda*; elsewhere in the Avesta texts, he is placed in contra-position to *Spenta Mainyush*. But Yasna XLV, §§ 1, 2 are more explicit and authoritative on the subject. There *Spanya* (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀) and *Anhra* (𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀) are distinctly shown as two creative powers in nature, opposed to each other in every respect, the creator of both being *Ahura Mazda*. (See Dr. Haug's Essays on the Parsis.)

ganashna or *ghanashna* ગણશ (Av. rt. 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀), striking, killing. VIII. 80:

ganashnîh ગણશ્ન (either from Av. rt. 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀, Sans. हन, to strike, smite or from 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀, Sans. घन "full," or गण, "to count"). With 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VII. 53, 54 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀 53, 54 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 53, 54 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6.

gand ગંદ or *gônd* ગંદ (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. گند or گنده; Sans. गन्ध) 'stench, stink, strong offensive smell. VII. 56 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

gangênd ગંદ (Pahl. rendering of the Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 from 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. घस्, to eat (as of evil beings), they eat or devour. VII. 55 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVII. 3 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

gar ગ (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. गिरि; Pers. گری) a mountain, mount, hill. Pl. 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀 II. 22 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 23 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 1, 2 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 28 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

gar ગ (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. गृह; Pers. گر; Guj. ગઃ or ગ; Marathi गृह) scab, mange, boil. VII. 56 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

garabûsh (traditionally read *garbôû* or *garobî*) 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), a dish or meal of sugar and milk, or of rice, sugar and milk, called in Guj. 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀, *khîr*, Sans. क्षीर *khîr*. Some Dastûrs also take it in the sense of a dish of mutton. DN. 𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (gloss). IX. 38 (𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

garâz or *garû* ગર (Pers. گرای), difficult, troublesome, heavy, oppressive; sometimes used for filth, dirt, "nasâ." III. 29; V. 4, 14, 34, 42, 44; VI. 40; VII. 77; VIII. 3, 98; XIII. 16, 24, 45; XV. 51; XVII. 4; XVIII. 38.

garâ ગર, see *girâ*.

Gavâ . . . (for Av. . .) name of the second of the good regions or countries created by Ahura Mazda, according to Vd. I. According to Drs. Spiegel, Haug and Bunsen, it is "Sogd" or "Sogdiana," but from the expression *Gâum yim Sughdho Shayanem*, it is clear that *Gâu* is not the same as Sogd, but a large plain in it. This view is further supported by the Pahlavi commentary *ae Gavâ dasht*, which shows that the pleasant table-land or plateau of Sogd (Samarkand) is meant here. I. 5 (. . .).

gavar, gaver or *gapar* گوار (Av. . . ; Sans. गर्भ), the womb. VII. 16 (. . .); XV. 12 (. . .), 46.

gavâriðan گواریدن (Pers. گواریدن), to swallow, devour. Aor. گوار IV. 1.

Gavâran گواران (Av. . .), name of a dangerous weapon, also called *Gavâran khâr* گواران خار. + *hûmand*, گوارانمند 30, 33 (. . .); Darm. "sorely"; Kanga "cruel"; VII. 27 (. . .); Darm. "piercing"; Kanga "cruel, severe"). Note: I think *gavâran* is a misreading for *go-khrân*; cf. Av. گواران.

gâv-dâd گاو داد (Av. . . ; Sans. गोघन), rich pastures; the wealth of cattle. XXI. 7, 11, 15 (. . .).

gazîðan گزیدن (Pers. گزیدن), to bite, prick, sting. XV. 48.

gehân گهان (Av. . . ; Pers. گهان or rather جهان), the world, earth. I. 2; II. 1, 4, 5, 37, 42, 43 (. . .), 4, 5 (. . .), 20; III. 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16, 22, 23, 30, 36-38 (. . .); IV. 2 (. . .); VII. 1 (. . .); XI. 1 (. . .); XIII. 10 (. . .), 10, 17, 39, 42, 43 (. . .), 39 (. . .); + گهان, گهان 42, 43 (. . .); XIV. 1 (. . .); XVII. 1 (. . .); XVIII. 1; 65 (. . .); XIX. 29 (. . .).

gel گِل or *gil* گیل (Pers. گِل), clay, mud, earth. + گِل, گِل (Pers. گِلین: earthen). V. 44; VII. 35.

geraptan گرفتن (Pers. گرفتن or گرفتن; Av. rt. گرتان; Sans. ग्रह), to take, seize, catch. گرفته (Pers. گرفته; taken) IV. 4; گرفته 44 (. . .); V. 62; VII. 22.

gêta (also read *stâ*) گیتا, *gêti* (also read *stî*) گیتی or *gêtik* (also read *stîk*) گیتی (Av. . . or . . . ; Pers. گیتی), the world, earth; this corporeal world; a settlement, dwelling place. II. 30; V. 8, 9; XIII. 17; + گیتی 17; XVIII. 14; XIX. 28.

ghnyéhé ગ્ન્યેહૈ, an Av. quotation in XI. 5.

girân ગિરૈ (Pers. گران), heavy, great, difficult. III. 11, 41; VIII. 29.

giristan ગિરિસ્ટન (Pers. گریستن), to weep, cry, bewail, bemoan. III. 32 (ગિરિસ્ટન).

giriân ગિરિયૈ (Pers. گریبان), a collar, strap, more specially a hauberk, an implement of war to protect the chest and the neck while fighting. XIV. 9 (ગિરિયૈ).

gôfin or *kôfin* ગોવિન (Pers. گوین or گوین, a hammer), a hammer, mallet; usually used in the sense of a sling; cf. Guj. ગોફન *gôfan*. XIV. 9 (ગોફન); XVII. 9, 10 (ગોફન).

Gôgûshasp, ગોગુશસ્પ, name of a learned commentator of the Vendidad. III. 14, 42; IV. 10; V. 4, 38; VI. 5, 29; VII. 5, 52; VIII. 22, 74; XV. 10, 14, 18, 22; XVI. 2; XVIII. 44, 62.

gôhar or *gavhar* ગોહર (Pers. گوهر, Ar. جوهر), a gem, jewel, precious stone; pearl. VII. 75.

gôkârđan ગોકાર્દન, to vomit, throw out. V. 4.

gôkarî-hûmand ગોકરિ-હુમંદ (Pers. گوگردمند), full of or containing sulphur or brimstone; hence, burning hot. IV. 54, 55 (ગોકરિ-હુમંદ).

Gôkeren ગોકરૈ (Av. ગોકરૈ; Sans. गोकर्ण; Pers. گوکنار), name of the sacred tree which is supposed to stand in the middle of the Sea Vouru Kasha protected by the fish Kara against all attacks. It is called the White Haoma in the Pahlavi Commentary. XX. 4 (ગોકરૈ).

gômêz ગોમેઝ (Av. ગોમેઝ; Sans. गौमेह; comp. of ગ, Av. ગ, Sans. गौ and ષ, Av. ગષ્ટ, Sans. मेह, Pers. مزه, i. e., urine), the urine of the bull, commonly called by the Parsis "gômêz". III. 14; V. 32, 49, 51, 56; 54, 56 (ગોમેઝ); VII. 14, 15, 64, 67, 74, 75 (ગોમેઝ), 24, 46, 77; VIII. 11, 12 (ગોમેઝ), 13; 36-38 (ગોમેઝ), 39, 98, 103 (ગોમેઝ), 74, 98; IX. 14 (ગોમેઝ), 33-35 (ગોમેઝ), 6, 9, 11, 29, 32; XVI. 7; 12 (ગોમેઝ); XIX. 21, 22 (ગોમેઝ).

gômikhtan ગોમિક્તન (Pers. آمیختن), to mix, mingle, blend; to touch, pollute. III. 14 (ગોમિક્તન); 14; with ૬૬, ગોમિક્તન-૬૬ V. 29-33, 35, 36 (ગોમિક્તન-૬૬); 32; with ૬૬, ગોમિક્તન-૬૬ ૩4 (ગોમિક્તન-૬૬); with ૬, ગોમિક્તન-૬ 28-36 (ગોમિક્તન-૬);

with གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན-གམམཁྲིཏན 8 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན VI. 32, 35; གམམཁྲིཏན VII. 50 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ 7-9 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ 18; གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ IX. 45, 47 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ X. 1, 17 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ XV. 12; གམམཁྲིཏན XVI. 14 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན XVIII. 62 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ 20 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ 20 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་); གམམཁྲིཏན-ཅེ 20 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་).

gómizēh གམམཁྲིཏན [Pers. گمیزه; inf. གམམཁྲིཏན *gómikhtan* (q. v.)], mixed together; united (as husband and wife); union. II. 28, 36; 41 (འཇམས་པ་); Sans. मैथुन); XIII. 51 (འཇམས་པ་); XVIII. 28 (འཇམས་པ་).

gómizēh-arkān གམམཁྲིཏན-འཁྲན (comp. of *gómizēh*, mixed and *arkān*, dividing, separating; hence), anything that separates the dross from the original substance, a sieve, a strainer. Technically, it is applied here to an instrument used for the purpose of straining or filtering the Haoma juice. XIV. 8 (འཇམས་པ་ལྟར་འཇམས་པ་).

gúsh, *gúsh* གམམཁྲིཏན (Av. གམམཁྲིཏན; Sans. घोष; Pers. گوش; Sem. syn. *gúsh* *gúsh*), the ear. VIII. 41; 44-46 (འཇམས་པ་); IX. 16, 17 (འཇམས་པ་), 16, 17; + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན (the hole of the ear) 16; XIII. 10, 11, 32 (འཇམས་པ་).

gúshēh, *gúshēh* གམམཁྲིཏན or *gúsh*, *gúsh* གམམཁྲིཏན (Av. གམམཁྲིཏན; Pers. گوشه), a corner, angle, secluded place. With གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན I. 18 (Av. གམམཁྲིཏན-འཇམས་པ་ i. e., four cornered); IX. 22 གམམཁྲིཏན གམམཁྲིཏན, i. e., the corner below the thigh; XIII. 18.

gúshna, *gúshneh*, *gúshna*, *gúshneh* གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན (Pers. گشن; Av. གམམཁྲིཏན), a male (applied to animal), male animal. V. 51; VI. 5; VII. 77; IX. 37 (འཇམས་པ་).

gúspand གམམཁྲིཏན (Av. གམམཁྲིཏན; Pers. گوسفند or گوسفند), a goat, sheep, ram; cattle. I. 5 (འཇམས་པ་); II. 20; 28, 27, 35, 41 (འཇམས་པ་); pl. གམམཁྲིཏན 2; + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན 25, 33 (འཇམས་པ་); + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན-འཇམས་པ་ III. 2 (འཇམས་པ་); V. 14, 20 (འཇམས་པ་), 37 (འཇམས་པ་); + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན 4; VII. 27 (འཇམས་པ་), 76 (འཇམས་པ་); IX. 33-36, 42 (འཇམས་པ་); XI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12 (འཇམས་པ་), 10, 13 (འཇམས་པ་); pl. གམམཁྲིཏན 6 (འཇམས་པ་), 6; XIII. 8, 34, 45, 46; 45 (འཇམས་པ་); XIV. 17; XVIII. 12 (འཇམས་པ་), 63; pl. གམམཁྲིཏན 27 (འཇམས་པ་); + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན XX. 9 (འཇམས་པ་); + གམམཁྲིཏན, གམམཁྲིཏན-འཇམས་པ་ 9; pl. གམམཁྲིཏན 7, 9, 11, 15.

gûfrâidan *ḡl-ṣūn*, to awake, arouse. Dr. Haug reads it *gûp-lâyîdan* (Pers.
گپ لاییدن), to prattle, gossip, chat. Aor. with *ṣūn*, *ḡl-ṣūn*. XVIII. 28
(ḡl-ṣūn): *ḡl-ṣūn* 16. 24 (*ḡl-ṣūn*)

gúfrák ୨-୧୦୪ (see *gúfráidan*), one who sleeps moderately; watchful, vigilant. XIII. 39.

gúflan ୩୦୧୪ (Pers. گفتن; Huz. syn. ୩୦୩୫ or ୩୦୩୫), to speak, tell, relate, say, call, recite. Pret. ୧୦୧୪ I. 14, 21; + ୨, ୨-୧୦୧୪ 1 (୧୧୩୩); II. 2, 40, 42, 43 (୧୧୩୩), 4 (୧୧୩୩); with ୩୦୧୪, ୧୦୧୪ ୩୦୧୪ 18 (୧୧୩୩୩୩), 21; 22, 31 (୧୧୩୩୩); ୧୦୧୪ 3, 4 (୧୧୩୩); III. 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 17, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36, 37, 39 (୧୧୩୩), 14, 20, 40, 42; + ୨୧୪, ୨୧୪ ୧୦୧୪ 20, 33; + ୩୧୪, ୩୧୪ ୧୦୧୪ 14; IV. 2, 5-16, 18, 20-22, 25, 30, 55 (୧୧୩୩), 2; p.p. ୨୧୪ (Pers. گفته) 10; V. 3, 6, 8-11, 17, 23, 28, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 51, 54, 56, 58 (୧୧୩୩), 25 (୧୧୩୩୩); 1, 4, 19, 25, 34, 49, 59; + ୧୦୧୪, ୧୦୧୪ ୧୦୧୪ 34; p.p. ୨୦୧୪ or ୨୦୧୪ 4, 14, 26, 32, 34, 38, 44, 49, 52, 62; VI. 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 45, 48, 50 (୧୧୩୩), 9, 51; ୨୦୧୪ or ୨୦୧୪ 5, 9, 29, 32, 35; VII. 2, 7, 11, 13, 18, 24, 26, 29, 33, 37, 46, 48, 50, 54, 59, 61, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77, 79 (୧୧୩୩), 69 (୧୧୩୩୩), 52; ୨୦୧୪ 2, 5, 19, 22, 24, 31, 35, 52, 65; VIII. 10; 2, 5, 7, 13, 15, 23-27, 31, 32, 34, 41-69, 74, 81-96, 98, 105, 107 (୧୧୩୩); 18, 21, 22, 74, 80; ୨୦୧୪ 10, 22, 34, 74, 105; IX. 2, 5, 44, 46, 48, 49, 52, 55 (୧୧୩୩), 32; p.p. ୨୦୧୪ or ୧୦୧୪ 2, 32, 50; agèn. n. ୨୦୧୪ 2 (୧୧୩୩); + ୧୦୧୪, ୧୦୧୪-୧୦୧୪ 2; X. 2, 3, 7, 11 (୧୧୩୩); XI. 2 (୧୧୩୩); XIII. 2, 4, 6, 12-15, 17-27, 30, 35, 37, 41, 51, 54 (୧୧୩୩); ୨୦୧୪ 7, 35; + ୨, ୧୦୧୪ 12; XIV. 2, 4, 11-15 (୧୧୩୩), 5; ୨୦୧୪ 9; XV. 2, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 47, 51 (୧୧୩୩); + ୨୦୧୪ 10, 14, 18, 22; XVI. 2, 4, 6, 13, 15, 16 (୧୧୩୩); 2, 4, 8, 11, 15; ୨୦୧୪ 2, 4, 7, 11, 12; XVII. 4, 6; 2 (୧୧୩୩); XVIII. 1-6, 9, 15, 62, 69 (୧୧୩୩), 1, 44, 62; 72 (୧୧୩୩୩); + ୨, ୨-୧୦୧୪ 1 (୧୧୩୩); ୨୦୧୪ 44; XIX. 7, 9 (୧୧୩୩୩), 13, 18, 21, 26, 28 (୧୧୩୩); with ୨୦୧୪, ୧୦୧୪ ୨୦୧୪ 10 (୧୧୩୩୩୩); XX. 2 (୧୧୩୩); XXI. 3, 4, 8, 12, 16; XXII. 6 (୧୧୩୩୩), 7 (୧୧୩୩୩୩), 8, 13, 14 (୧୧୩୩୩); + ୨, ୨-୧୦୧୪ 1 (୧୧୩୩).

gúhvart ୧୦୧୪ (Av. ୧୧୩୩୩୩୩୩), living in dirt or mud. XIV. 6 (୧୧୩୩୩୩୩୩).

gúl ୧୦୧୪ (Pers. گل), a rose; a flower. II. 28, 36.

gumán ୧୦୧୪ (Pers. گمان; Av. ୧୧୩୩୩୩; Sans. वि + मन), suspicion, doubt; uncertain, doubtful. + ୩୧୪, ୩୧୪-୧୦୧୪ (Pers. گمانند) I. 8, 16; + ୨୦୧୪, ୨୦୧୪ 8 (୧୧୩୩୩୩); with ୧୧୪, ୨୦୧୪ ୧୧୪ 16 (୧୧୩୩୩୩୩୩); IX. 32; with ୨୦୧୪, ୧୦୧୪ (Pers. گمانی) 32; XVI. 2; + ୨, ୨୧୪ 2.

gāndārden ګانداردن (Pers. گماریدن or گماشتن), to set over, appoint, commit to; to deliver over, give in exchange. Aor. with ګاندارد, ګاندارد- ګاندارد XIII. 47; imp. with ګاندار, ګاندار XIX. 14, 34.

gumbāḡ or *gunbāḡ* ګونباد (Pers. گنبد), a vault, cupola, dome, tower. V. 44.

gūndeh ګونده (Av. ګونده; Pers. گنده), flour, ground corn (Darm., Sp.: "an ear of corn"). III. 32 (ګونده); 32 (ګونده).

gurāḡ ګور (Pers. گور), a hero, warrior. + ګور, ګور XX. 8 (ګور).

gūrg ګور (Av. ګور; Sans. गुर; Pers. گری; Sem. syn. ګور *dēhūt*) a wolf. V. 5 (ګور); + ګور, ګور 6 (ګور-ګور), 7 (ګور-ګور); + ګور, ګور 3 (ګور-ګور), 4 (ګور-ګور); VI. 50 (ګور); + ګور, ګور VII. 4 (ګور-ګور); XIII. 8, 10, 11, 40, 41 (ګور), 17, 18 (ګور), 40, 43 (ګور), 41 (ګور), 40-43, 45; pl. ګور 41 (ګور); XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (ګور), 65 (ګور), 65 (ګور); with ګور, ګور XIX. 33 (ګور); + ګور, ګور 33 (ګور).

Gūrgān ګورګان (Av. ګورګان; Pers. گورگان), name of a place mentioned in connection with *Khnenā*, the ninth of the well created lands according to *Āvendīdād* I. See Mody pp. 67 and 179. + ګورګان, ګورګان I. 13 (ګورګان-ګورګان).

gūshṭ ګوش (Pers. گوشت; Sem. syn. ګوش *basaryā*), (1) meat, mutton, flesh. IV. 46 (ګوش); VIII. 22; XIV. 17 (ګوش). (2) "Jivām" or consecrated milk mixed with water. + ګوش, ګوش XIV. 4 (ګوش-ګوش); + ګوش, ګوش (the saucer in which "Jivām" is placed) 8 (ګوش).

gūshvār ګوشوار (Av. ګوشوار; Pers. گوشوار or گوشوان), an earring. XIV. 15 (ګوشوار).

gvārāz ګواراز (for the Av. ګواراز), a piece, portion (Darm. "entrails"; Sp. "small cattle"; Guj. tr. "with silver"). XVIII. 70 (ګواراز).

h

hadanpâk or *hadanpâc* 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), a kind of fragrance-giving wood. Traditionally read *hîrvâk* and taken in the sense of a dried piece or root of a pomegranate tree. See Vd. VIII. § 2, n. 13. VIII. 2, 3, 79 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); IX. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIV. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVIII. 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 72 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀).

haena 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬀: Sans. सेना), an army. XVIII 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬀).

* *haft* 𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *hapt*.

haftâd 𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬔𐬀, see *haptâd*.

haft-dahûm 𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀, see *haptdahûm*.

haft-mîheh 𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀, see *hapt-mâheh*.

haft-sat 𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀, see *hapt-sat*.

haftûm 𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬔𐬀, see *haptûm*.

hagarz, *hakarz* (also read *agar*, *akar*.) 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀 (Pers. هرگز), always, ever. + 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀 (never). IV. 46; V. 9, 44; VII. 31, 35, 77; XV. 8; XVIII. 29.

halcha 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀), the sole of the foot. VIII 69, 70 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀); IX. 24, 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀).

hakhtan 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 from rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀), to follow, to pursue; to accrue. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 XVIII. 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀).

hakhti 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sans. साक्षि; Pahl. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀), sexual parts, شرمگاه یعنی کبر (Pers. gloss). VIII. 78, 59 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀); IX. 21, (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀), 19, 52.

halakûntan 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *ararûntan*.

haleh, *hareh* 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀), stupid, foolish; Kanga: "Affliction, oppression; enmity;" Darm.: "lunatic". II. 29, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀).

ham 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. هم; Sans. सम), always, entirely, totally; both, one another, all; with, together; equal, same; at once. Often used as a prefix in compounds. When it precedes a verb, it gives it an intensive and sometimes a desiderative sense; when it precedes a noun it has the same signification as the Latin "co"; when used by itself, it is an adverb meaning "also". VII. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀); IX. 32; with 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (at once, suddenly) 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀.

hami 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, *hamah* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥) (1) all, whole (*hamah*); (2) always, ever, from time to time, (*hamā*). This difference of significations between *hamā* and *hamah* is not observed by the copyists. III. 21, 39 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); V. 26, 34 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 24, 27, 37 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 19, 22, 80, 102, 103; 27 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 41, 50 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 34, 48; XV. 45 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVII. 6.

ham-ēdān 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), as, as well as. VI. 35, 38, 41, 43; VII. 77; VIII. 22; IX. 48 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hamah 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *hamāk* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥) each, every; all, whole, altogether. I. 2, 4, 14; II. 28, 36 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); III. 8, 11, 19 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 37, 40, 42; IV. 45 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 53; V. 9, 25, 26, 32, 34, 41, 49, 51, 56; 14, 59 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VI. 27, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 5, 29, 40; 24 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 2, 13, 35, 46, 75; 19, 56 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 9, 38, 102 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 10, 22, 96; 31, 32 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 30, 33-35, 39 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 20, 32; XI. 4; XIV. 2, 10; XV. 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43, 48 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 2, 10, 14, 22, 45; 2, 4, 7, 11; 8-10 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 6, 27, 41, 55, 61; 5 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 23 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 30; 36 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XXI. 8.

hamāk-rōbāshūh 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *hamā-rōbāshūh* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *lit.*, always going, flowing or current; hence, for ever, eternal. III. 14, 21, 39 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); V. 26, 34 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 24, 27, 37, 39, 75 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 27 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 41, 59 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

* *ham-akha* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ham-hakha*.

* *hambālishua* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *ham* and *bālishua*, i. e., growth), the place where the helpless are fed and looked after, an asylum. XV. 22.

* *ham-bālishua* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), (lying or sleeping) on the same cushion or pillow. V. 27 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 6 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

ham-basta 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), bound together. VIII. 75-78 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

ham-bān 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *ham* and *bān*, i. e., origin), from the beginning; accordingly, likewise. II. 5; IV. 2; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 42; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 60; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 20, 46; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 22; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVI. 8.

ham-chamashna 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, going together, putting together or one after another (as steps). IX. 9, 10 [𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, Darm.: "(steps taken) in walking"; Kanga: "placed lengthwise close together."]

ham-din 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), of the same religion or creed, a co-religionist. IV. 44 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

ham-dinâ 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, *lit.*, of the same opinion; hence, co-operation, union (in opinion) agreement (in judgment or decision); unanimous, acquiescent. III. 42; V. 1; + 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (more alike or more agreeing) IX. 32.

hamîmâl, *hamîmâl* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), an enemy, opponent, adversary; name of a sin. Pl. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 III. 42; + 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 35; pl. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 IV. 4; XIII. 12.

hamîdagîn 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, *lit.*, 'always stationary,' a place midway between heaven and hell, where the souls of those persons whose sins have been equal to their meritorious deeds, remain till the day of judgment. Cf. the Purgatory of the Christians and 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 of the Mahomedans. VII. 52.

hamêstâr 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), *lit.*, going or standing against; hence, a foe, enemy, adversary, antagonist. X. 17 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

ham-garzeh 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, mixed together, polluted. XVI. 2, 7, 14.

ham-garzih 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, mixture, mixing; pollution, polluting. III. 14, 40; V. 27, 49, 55, 56; VII. 6; VIII. 36.

ham-gûs 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, in the same place, jointly, together. V. 27 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀). 32; VII. 6 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

ham-gômîh 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, mixing, pounding or mixing up the *urvarîm* and *huoma* as is done in the performance of the Yasna, Vendidad and Visperad ceremonies; XIV. 4 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 72 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

ham-hakha, *ham-akha*, or *ham-lhâ(h)* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, a friend, well-wisher. IV. 44 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

hamîn 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, or *hâmîn* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), summer, hot season. I. 4 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); V. 10, 42 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 6, 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); XV. 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 12 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

hamîshah or *hamîshah* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), always, perpetually, for ever, continually. II. 26, 29, 31, 33; XVIII. 20.

hamishah-sûš 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕-𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 (comp. of *hamishah*, i. e., ever, and *sûš*, i. e., profit) of eternal good or profit XIX. 36 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham-jânvand 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 𐭕 (comp. of *ham* and *jânvand* from inf. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕, to move or shake together; hence, to embrace, to commit unnatural crime) commit unnatural intercourse VI 55 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham-lar (Pers. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), a co-worker, confederate, accomplice. V. 4; X. 18.

ham-kh(h) 𐭕𐭕𐭕 see *ham-hakha*

hamdu-dunâlich 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕-𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕, a she-ass. VII 42 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham-mal 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (comp. of 𐭕 and 𐭌𐭕, from 𐭌𐭕, to go), came to an end, terminated II 8, 12, 16 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 9, 13, 17 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham nehamb and 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕-𐭕 (comp. of 𐭕 and 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 from 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕, to cover, dress, clothe), they cover or spread V. 59 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham-pârištan 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Pers. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕; Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), to converse, to talk, to question and answer. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 II 1 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 2 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 1, 2, 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 V. 13 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 14 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

ham-rit 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕) direct pollution, direct defilement, as opposed to *puhrit* 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), i. e., indirect pollution, indirect defilement. V. 33-36; IX. 45, 47; X. 6 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 1, 17, XI 9, 12, (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); XIX. 12 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 20. Note:—Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 and 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 are rendered in Pahlavi by 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 and 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 respectively, but to make the meaning more clear 𐭌𐭕𐭕 and 𐭌𐭕𐭕 are respectively added to them.

ham-vanu 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, of the same action or nature, one and the same in action, Darm.: "domage"; Kanga: "alike actions, actions of the same sort." IV 43 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

han 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), a person fifty years old. III. 19, 20 (𐭕𐭕𐭕).

han 𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), a midwife XV. 13, 14 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 14 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 14 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

han 𐭌𐭕, or *han* 𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), another, other, next, rest, remaining. III. 20; VIII. 3; IX. 50; X. 1; XXI. 7, 11, 15.

hand 𐭕𐭕, see *and*.

hanicha 𐭌𐭕𐭕, also another, the other two. V. 26; X. 1.

haná-dán 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, i. e., thus, and *dán*, i. e., know), better *anáhna* (q. v.)

hanák 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *anák*.

hanakhtántan 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *anakhtántan*.

hanákéh 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *anógéh*.

hanjaman (also read *anjaman*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), an assembly, meeting, synod. II. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 21.

hanjamanik 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (from *hanjaman* q. v.), celebrated, famous. XXII. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀)

hankanayén 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, occurs in a quotation in Vd. IX. § 30.

háond 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 they prepare or cook. VIII. 73 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

hapt (also read *haft*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्त; Pers. هفت; Sem. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 *shibá*), seven, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀). I. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 19; VI. 27; VII. 22; XIV. 6, 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XV. 45, 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVI. 9, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

haptâd (also read *haftâd*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्तति; Pers. هفتاد), seventy, 70. VI. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

hapt-dahâm (also read *haft-dahâm*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्तदश; Pers. هجده), Seventeenth, 17th. XVII. heading.

hapt-mâheh (also read *haft-mâheh*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 or *hapt-mâhik* 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), of seven months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of seven months, (a child in the womb) of seven months. V. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 58.

hapt-sat (also read *haft-sat* or *haft-raz*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, 700. IV. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 13, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIII. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

haptûm (also read *haftûm*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्तथ; Pers. هفتم), seventh, 7. I. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); IV. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VIII. 77 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), XIV. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

har 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सर्व; Pers. هر; Sem. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 *kaná*), all, every, everyone. + 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. هر, Sem. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, both). I. 2; V. 14, 19.

Harakhnuuid 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), name of the tenth of the goodly created places of Ahura Mazda, according to Vd. I., Harauwatis of the cuneiform inscriptions; the modern Arghand near Kabul, according to Dr. Stein and Prof. Darmasteter. I. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Harat هرات (Pers. هرات), the name of the 6th of the best created places according to Vendidad I. It is considered to be the same as the Modern Herat. I. 9 (هراست).

harez هراز, see *hulih*.

hariken هاركن (Ar. حريق), hellish tormenting; see Vd. IV. 10, II. 15. IV. 10.

harusp هاروسپ (comp. of ه, Av. هاروسپ, Pers. هار and هار, Av. هاروسپ), all, whole, every, each. I. 2 (هاروسپ); II. 27, 28, 35, 36 (هاروسپ); III. 20, 42 (هاروسپ), 27 (هاروسپ), 33 (هاروسپ), 35 (هاروسپ), 42 (هاروسپ); V. 7 (هاروسپ), 19 (هاروسپ); + هاروسپ, هاروسپ-هاروسپ 1) (هاروسپ-هاروسپ), VI. 24 (هاروسپ), 37, 40; VIII. 29 (هاروسپ), 30 (هاروسپ), 34 (هاروسپ), 10 (هاروسپ); IX. 13 (هاروسپ); + هاروسپ, هاروسپ 15 (هاروسپ); X. 5, 6 (هاروسپ), 16 (هاروسپ); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (هاروسپ); XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (هاروسپ), 16 (هاروسپ); XIV. 8-10 (هاروسپ); XV. هاروسپ 19 (هاروسپ); XVI. 18 (هاروسپ); XVII. 11 (هاروسپ); XVIII. 16, 24 (هاروسپ); + هاروسپ, هاروسپ 7 (هاروسپ); XIX. هاروسپ 37 (هاروسپ); XX. 10, 12 (هاروسپ), 10, 12 (هاروسپ), 12 (هاروسپ); هاروسپ 5 (هاروسپ).

Harusp-âgâs هاروسپ-آگاس (comp. of هاروسپ, i. e. all, and آگاس, knowing), the All-knowing, the Omniscient, an attribute of the Almighty. XIX. 20, 26 (هاروسپ-آگاس).

harvist هارویست (a variant of هاروسپ, probably occasioned by joining the last two letters), all, every. + هاروسپ IX. 49 (هاروسپ); + هاروسپ, هاروسپ XIV. 7 (هاروسپ); هاروسپ XVIII. 30, 31 (هاروسپ); XX. 10 (هاروسپ); هاروسپ 5 (هاروسپ).

Hasru هاسرا (Av. هاسرا), a kind of measure both of time and distance. an English mile according to Darmesteter. II. 25, 33; IV. 1; VIII. 100-102 (هاسرا), 103; XIV. 14 (هاسرا); XXII. 3, 10, 16.

Hasru-masdi هاسرا-ماسدی, as long as a 'Hasru' (q. v.). II. 26, 34 (هاسرا-ماسدی); XIII. 18 (هاسرا-ماسدی).

hushkakhîntan هوشکاخنتان, see *ashkakhîntan*.

husht (also read *asht*) هشت or هشت (Av. هشت; Sans. अष्ट; Pers. هشت; Sem. syn. هشت *šmanyā*), eight, 8. V. 14, 24; VI. 5; XI. 8 (هشت), 8; XIII. 12 (هشت), 44; XVI. 10 (هشت).

hashtâd 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. अशिति; Pers. *اَشْتَد), eighty, 80. VIII. 80 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hasht-barashna 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), eight qualities or characteristics. XIII. 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hasht-mâheh 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), of eight months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of eight months, (a child in the womb) of eight months. V. 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 58 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hasht-sat 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), eight hundred, 800. IV. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hashtâm 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 or *hashtâh*, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. अष्टम; Pers. اَشْتَم), eighth, 8th. I. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IV. 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); V. 28, 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 7, 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 77 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIV. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hât 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. साति), a section, chapter especially of the Gâthâs, but now commonly applied to the chapters of the Yasna. V. 14.

hivan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), a brass mortar in which Haoma is pounded for ceremonial purposes. V. 39, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIV. 8, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hivanân 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function it is to strain the "Haoma". V. 57, 58 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 17, 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎). Note: Formerly seven priests used to take part in the performance of the Vendidâd, Yasna and Visperad ceremonies. They were (1) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), (2) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function was to keep the fire burning, (3) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function was to carry the necessary utensils to the Zotar, (4) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎), the priest whose function was to carry water and purify it, (5) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function was to purify the defiled persons and utensils, (6) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function was to prepare the accessory ceremonies, (7) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), the confessor). At present only two priests "Zoti" and "Râthvi" perform all these functions.

hivanûd 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), (1) as before. + 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 VII. 47-49 [𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, i. e., the ground (becomes clean) as before]. (2) as, alike, similar VIII. 3; 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); XV. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hivan-êdman 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), with *hivan* in hand. III. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

havangih-dāfār or *hāhangih-dāfār* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), strength-giving, happiness-bestowing. XVIII. 6 [𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥; DJE (gloss) [روشن قیاسی و صاحبی نبی].

havi 𐭠𐭥, see *hōf*.

hāvesht 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), a pupil, disciple. *hāveshtik* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 discipleship. II. 3-5; pl. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (pupils). XIX. 5, 17.

havūtāntan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *avūtāntan*.

hazār 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. هزار; Sans. सहस्र), a thousand.

hazārak 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. هزاره), a period of thousand years, a millennium II. 20.

hazarg 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Ar. زار, i. e., to fall upon suddenly, to rush into, to strike; hence, robbery with violence or force), a highway robber firehunter. IV. 1 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 1.

hazār-gūneh shayst 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, Pers. هزارگان, thousand and 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, horses), (a troop of) thousand horses. XVIII. 12 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hēchīdan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. بخت کردن), to vex, grieve, injure or carry off; hence, to miscarry. pp. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XV. 14.

Hendākūn 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. सिंधु; Pers. Ar. سیند), India or more properly Hindustan, the country watered by the river Indus. It is the fifteenth of the best created places according to Vendidad. I. 19 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 19

hīrpat 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *arpat*.

hēt 𐭠𐭥𐭥, see *hid*.

Hēt-hūmand 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), name of the 11th of the best created places. According to Drs. Spiegel and Haug, it is Etymander of the classics or the modern Helmand, i. e., the valley of the present Helmand. This view agrees with the Pahlavi commentary which places the country in Seistan, wherein also lies Etymander. The place undoubtedly derives its name from the river well-known in that province, which is also called Vēh-rūd. I. 14 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 39 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hiž or *hēt* 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (a rendering of the Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), with. IV. 5-10, (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hīhar or *hīkhar* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), dirt, filth, matter, spittle; dry impure matter such as hair, nail-parings, skin, &c. III. 14; V. 1, 4, 7, 14, 44,

39; 16, 18 (·هكهار); VI. 25; VII. 13, 19, 59, 77; VIII. 3, 74; IX. 3, 16, 32; XVI. 2, 12.

hukhar هكهار, see *hukar*.

hūm (also read *khīm*) هوم (Av. ·هوم; Pers. هوم; Pāz. هوم), nature, disposition, habit. XIII. 14-47 (·هوم), 44.

him هم (Av. ·هه), it is the 3rd personal pronoun, feminine singular: her. II. 12, 16, 17 (·هه); IX. 49 (·هه).

huvik هویک, see *huvupāk*.

Hirāstān هیرستان, see Text II. 23, n. 7.

hīstān هیستان (Pers. هستان or هستان), to dismiss, leave, let fall; to hang, to give up. هیستان V. 19; هستان 44. 51.

hōd هَد, see *hōc*.

hōc (also read *havē* or *hōd*) هَد (Av. ·هه or ·هه), left, the left, side. II. 25, 26, 28 (·هه and ·هه); VIII. 45-50, 53-58, 60-71 (·هه, ·هه, ·هه); IX. 17-26 (·هه, ·هه, ·هه); XIII. 32 (·هه), 33 (·هه); XIX. 19, 23, 25 (·هه), 23, 25 (·هه).

Hōm هوم (Av. ·هه; Pers. هوم; Sans. होम), name (1) of an angel, (2) of a plant brought from Persia, whose juice is used in the religious ceremonies of the Parsis, (3) of a prophet; the juice of the *Hōm* plant. V. 39, 40 (·هه); VI. 3; 42 (·هه), 43 (·هه); IX. 56 (·هه); VIII. 55 (·هه); XIV. 5; 6; 7 (·هه, i. e., the *Hōm* juice) 8; + 3, 3 8 (·هه); + 3 6, 3 6 4 (·هه); XVIII. 12 (·هه); + 3 6, 3 6 72 (·هه); XIX. 9 (·هه); + 3, 3 6 19 (·هه); XX. 4.

hōman هوم, generally in the translations from the Avesta, it is used to express ·هه, i. e., I, or myself. II. 5 (·هه), 31; + 3, 3 6 VII. 52 (·هه); XIX. 12 (·هه); XX. 8; XXI. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15 (·هه); XXII. 1, 5t 6, 8, 12, 14, 18 (·هه).

hōman هوم (Inf. *hōmantan* هومنتان), crude form of the verb “to be” “to exist.” هوم 1. 9, 20; هوم 4 (·هه), 13, 15, 21; هوم 8; هوم 3, 5-14, 16-20; هوم II. 20, 21, 27, 28, 35, 36 (·هه), 29, 37, 39 (·هه), 28, 30, 36; هوم 5; هوم 1, 2, 3, 43; هوم 1-4, 6; هوم (·هه); هوم 15

(.𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 III. 33 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀—𐬎𐬎 IV. 44 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀 43.

hōshktāpgar 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (comp. of 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, i. e., that which gives pain or affliction; hence, punishment, fine, etc., and 𐬎𐬎), giving pain or affliction, oppressive, injuring. VII. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 66 27 [𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀—𐬎𐬎, “overflowing” (Darm.); “going slowly” (Kanga)]; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVIII. 44. Note: In the Old Pahlavi Pāzend Glossary 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 is rendered by 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, same as in Vd. VII. § 27, where it is further explained by 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬎𐬎, i. e., “that is, by which others are injured.” The explanation agrees well with the meaning given above, but how to reconcile the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, with the Pahlavi 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀? If 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 is derived from 𐬎𐬎 to hear, the meaning is quite different. It is better to derive it from 𐬎𐬎, Sans. 𐤎𐤏, to destroy.

hōstan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (instead of *khōstan*, Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀), to awake, to rise up. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVIII. 16, 24 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 26 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀, 𐬎𐬎); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 19, 21, 26 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀—𐬎𐬎 43 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

Hōrmah or *Hōrmazd* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pāz. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 and 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀, 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀 and 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬀), the well-known name of God. See *Aūharmazd*. Note: In 1849, I was inclined to read it *Hōrmah* or *Hōarmazd*, but as Profs. Oppert and Westergaard suggested to read it *Aūharmazd* in harmony with the name of the Sassanian king Aōharmazd in Pahlavi-inscription at Kirmanshab (Journal R. A. Society 1841, XI, p. 640) and as modern Savants also read it *Aūharmazd*, I adopt the latter reading now. The Dastūrs read it *Anhōmā*, which Dr. Haug thinks to be correct. According to him *an* is a mark of respect added in Syriac, and *hōmā* is the corrupt form of *Hōrmazd*. I object to this derivation, as to any other Semitic derivation, of *Aūharmazd*. None of the names of Ameshā Spentās, Yazatas, men or Daevas are derived from Semitic. In Pahlavi they are preserved in their original Avesta forms with the necessary phonetic changes; thus *Vōhāman* stands for *Vohu-manō*, *Artā-vahisht* for *Asha-vahishsta*, *Shatriver* for *Khshthra-vairyā*, *Spāno-mat* or *Spōndarmat* for *Spentā-ārmaiti*, *Khārdād* for *Haurvatāt*, *Amardād* for *Ameretāt*, &c. This analogy runs without a single exception through all the names in the Shirozeh. Hence, we must derive it from the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 and not from any Semitic origin.

hōarsht (also read *hōarsht*) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), a ‘good deed, conduct, meritorious action. III. 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); V. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); VII. 52; X. 12, 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); XVIII. 17, 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

hōarv 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (comp. of *hō* and *arv*: where *arv* means both ‘water’ and ‘lustre’), well-watered or meritorious, of good fame. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬎𐬎 *hōarv* is the tree, which

contains the seeds of all trees (also called *harvīsp-tūkhmeh* ၁၆၈၀ ဝသ၁) and grows in the centre of the Sea Vouru-kasha. V. 10 (၁၆၈၀၁၁၁).

hūstir ၁၁၁၁ (Av. ၁၁၁၁၁၁၁), patient, enduring hardships. XIII. 45 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁).

hūbōi ၁၁၁ (comp. of *hū*, Av. ၁၁ and *bōi*, Av. ၁၁၁၁), Pers. ۱۱۱ or ۱۱) lit., of good smell, fragrant, odoriferous. Abst. ၁၁ ၁၁၁၁; inf. ၁၁၁၁. ၆၁၁၁ II. 28, 36 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁); ၁၁၁၁-၁၁ VI 32, ၆၁၁၁ VII 2, 3, 79 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁); ၆၁၁၁ IX 32 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁); XIV 3 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁); XVIII 71 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁).

hū-chashm ၁၁၁ (comp. of *hū* good and *chashm*, ၁၁), of good eyes, of kind and benevolent motives or intentions. Abst. ၁၁ ၁၁၁၁ ၁၁. 37

hū-chehreh ၁၁၁ (comp. of *hū* good and *chehreh* complexion), of good look, good-looking. XIII. 45

hūdāk ၁၁၁ (comp. of *hū* good and *dak* created, Av. ၁၁၁၁၁၁) of good creation, well-created, beneficent V. 20 (၁၁၁၁၁၁), XIII 45 (၁၁၁၁၁၁); XIX. 9 (၁၁၁၁၁၁), XXI. 1 (၁၁၁၁).

hūfrāshmūdā ၁၁၁၁၁ (Av. ၁၁၁၁၁-၁၁၁၁၁၁၁), lit., the forthcoming of the sun; hence. sunset evening twilight VII 6 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁).

hūgūn ၁၁ or ၁၁ (Av. ၁၁၁၁၁; comp. of *hū*, Av. ၁၁, good and *gūn* Av. ၁၁၁၁, quality), of good quality, fragrance-giving wood VIII. 2, 3, 79 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁); IX. 32 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁); XIV. 3 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁); XVII. 7 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁); XIX. 40 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁).

hūhangh-dūḡa. ၁၁၁၁၁၁, see *havānqih-dūḡa*.

hūkar ၁၁ (Av. ၁၁၁၁၁၁) lit., blind; hence, a young puppy whose eyes open after 7 or 8 days; a porcupine (Darm.). V. 31 (၁၁၁၁၁၁); XIII. 16 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁).

hūkarḡ ၁၁၁ or ၁၁၁ (comp. of *hū*, good and *karḡ*, made), lit., well-made, well-shaped; name of an odoriferous wood (Av. ၁၁၁၁၁၁၁; Pers. ۱۱۱; aloewood). VIII. 2, 3, 79; IX. 32; XIV. 3; XVIII. 71 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁). XIX. 8 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁), 30.

hūkarptām ၆၀၉၁၃ (comp. of *hu*, Av. ၁၁, good, *karp* Av. ၁၁၁၁, body, and *tām*, the superlative suffix), lit., of best body; most beautiful; best-formed. XIX. 14 (၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁၁).

hákht ԽԿ (Av. ԽԿ), good word, utterance or speech. V. 21 (ԽԿ); VII. 52; X. 18, 19 (ԽԿ); XVIII. 17, 25 (ԽԿ).

Hákhshatrôtemû ԽԽԽԽԽԽ, name of the Av. prayer called after its first word ԽԽԽԽԽԽ (Yasna XXXV. § 5). XVIII. 43, 49 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽ).

hámánik ԽԽԽ (Pers. ԽԽ or ԽԽ; Av. ԽԽ), resemblance, likeness; like, alike, resembling. I. 9; + ԽԽ, ԽԽԽ II. 31, 32 (ԽԽ); III. 25, 42 (ԽԽ); V. 23, 24, 40 (ԽԽ); VII. 55 (ԽԽ); VIII. 22; 30, 69, 70 (ԽԽ); IX. 24, 25, 46, 48 (ԽԽ).

hâmat ԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽ), good thought, thinking or mind. V. 21 (ԽԽԽ); VII. 52; X. 18, 19 (ԽԽԽ); XVIII. 17, 25 (ԽԽԽ).

Hâmatanâm ԽԽԽԽ, name of the Av. prayer beginning with ԽԽԽԽԽ. XVIII. 43, 49 (ԽԽԽԽԽ).

hûnar ԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽ; Pers. ԽԽ) skill, ingenuity, talent; good quality, virtue, excellence. Pl. ԽԽԽ XIII. 19 (ԽԽԽԽ).

hûnar hûmand ԽԽԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽԽԽ; Pers. ԽԽԽ) of good qualities or talents; skilful. XIX. 30 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽ).

hûnyâk ԽԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽ; Sans. ԽԽ), the brood (of evil creation). XVIII. 65 (ԽԽԽԽ).

hûnyâkinîdan ԽԽԽԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽ to conceive, to be pregnant), to become pregnant (spoken of evil creation). 2nd pers. sing. ԽԽԽԽ XVIII. 32 (ԽԽԽԽ); pres. 1st pers. sing. ԽԽԽԽ 31 (ԽԽԽԽ).

hûr ԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽ; Sans. ԽԽ) strong drink; intoxicating wine. XIV. 17 (ԽԽԽԽ).

Hûrumeš ԽԽԽԽ (Av. ԽԽԽԽ) epithet of King Jamshed. Lit. it means one who has a good flock or herd (of men and beasts), one who has a good retinue. II. 2 (ԽԽԽԽ), 31 (ԽԽԽԽ); + ԽԽ, ԽԽԽ 2; + ԽԽԽ, ԽԽԽԽԽ; III. 2 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽ); XIX. 39 (ԽԽԽԽԽԽ).

hûrûstek ԽԽԽԽ (comp. of *hûr*, Av. ԽԽ, Sans. Խ i. e., good and ԽԽԽ from ԽԽԽ; Av. ԽԽԽ, Sans. ԽԽ, Pers. ԽԽ to grow), lit. well-grown: hence.

handsome, beautiful, fine, elegant. III. 24 (အရံအသံ); XVIII. 22, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 54, 57 (အရံအသံ); XIX. 15, 18; 30 (အရံအသံ) 40 (အရံအသံ).

Hishedar **هشدار** (Pers. **هشدار**) name of the Prophet who is expected to appear in the third millenium before the Resurrection. XIX. 34.

Hāshēdār-māh -^ḥሐረድ-ማ (Pers. هاشم), name of the Prophet who is expected to appear in the second millenium before the Resurrection. XIX. 34.

hishiti **הִשִּׁיטִי**, a quotation from Yasma LVIII. 14. XIX. 2.

kishnosar 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭮𐭲 (Av. 𐬑𐬀𐬕𐬎𐬌𐬯𐬭𐬀), contended, well-satisfied, happy,
good-natured. XIII. 45 (𐬑𐬀𐬕𐬎𐬌𐬯𐬭𐬀).

h̄isigāldan (also *h̄isigirdan* or *h̄iskardan* 𐭊𐭃𐭂𐭅𐭌𐭎𐭕) 𐭊𐭃𐭂𐭅𐭌𐭎𐭕 (comp. of *h̄ū*, good and *sigāldan*, Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀 to think), to think well. *h̄isigāld* 𐭊𐭃𐭂𐭅𐭌𐭎𐭕 (well thought or considered). III. 42. Pret. 𐭊𐭃𐭂𐭅𐭌𐭎𐭕 III. 40, 42; 𐭊𐭃𐭂𐭅𐭌𐭎𐭕 VII. 26, 52; 𐭊𐭃𐭂𐭅𐭌𐭎𐭕 VIII. 28.

Hispārām ᠬᠡᠰᠢᠫᠠᠷᠠᠮ, name of the 17th Nask. IV. 10; V. 25; XV. 22.

háwəčəšə ᠬᠠᠭᠤᠰᠢ (Av. 𐬔𐬁𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬚 from ᠬᠠᠭᠤ ᠰᠢ i. e., sun and 𐬔𐬁𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬚 rising) lit. sun-rising; hence, the time of sun-rise, day-break, Aurora. XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐬔𐬁𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬚).

huvuksh חֲוָקֶשׁ (comp. *hu*, Av. 𐎧𐎡𐏁, i. e., good and *vuksh*, Av. 𐎧𐎡𐏁𐎢𐎠𐎫 growth), of good growth. IV. 2 (𐎧𐎡𐏁𐎢𐎠𐎫𐎩𐎨𐎪).

hāvarsht 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭭, see *hūvarsht*.

huṃārśah हुमार्शह, this Av. word occurring in Vend. VII. 55, without a Pahl. translation belongs, I think, to the commentary. It is, I believe a gloss to *𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬚𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀* i. e., good, tastable food. Cf. Sans. स्वाहार derived from सु + आ + ह i. e., good tastable food. It can also be derived from *hū* and *arśah* i. e., belonging to a fruitful or crop-full year.

hā-ina, hūzaena 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎠 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, made up of *hū*, Av. 𐬵𐬀 good and *zēna*, Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 weapon) lit., of good weapon; hence, well-armed, possessing good weapons. XIX. 15, 28 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎠).

hi-ivashnih (comp. of *hi* good and *ivashnih* living, from *ivash*, Pers. *زيستن* to live) good living, of good living. 3.

húvōān ဂုဏ် (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀*; Sans. *जिह्व*; Pers. *زبان*; Sem. syn. *𐤀𐤇𐤃* *ahand*) the tongue; language, speech. III. 14 (*𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀*); IX. 40 (*𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀*); XIII. 48; + *𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀-ဂုဏ်* 48 (*𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀-ဂုဏ်*); XV. 4 (*𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀*); XVIII. 55 (*𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀-ဂုဏ်*); + *𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀-ဂုဏ်* 11 (*𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀-ဂုဏ်*).

húvōāshna ဂုဏ်သက် (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀*; Sans. *सुजिवति*) (1) good, harmless; (2) good, useful and harmless men, animals and things; (3) blessings of life (Darm.); (4) necessities of life (Kanga). III. 3 (*𐬨𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀*).

Indr 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sans. इंद्र), the demon Indra, who opposes Asha Valishta and turns men's hearts away from good works. DR 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (gloss). X. 9 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

ish 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. یخ), ice. IX. 6, 7, 9 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

iyônacha 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀) the sky, atmosphere, air; the aerial way (Darm.); the cloudy way (Kanga). XXI. 4, 5, 9, 13 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

izâcha 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, an Av. word quoted in IX. 32 and meaning prosperity, happiness.

j

jad 19 (Pers. زد), quickly, swiftly, soon. XVIII. 16, 24.

jādānk (also read *yādānk*) 9199 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. यादु; Pers. جادو), a sorcerer, wizard, necromancer, magician. XX. 10, 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); pl. 19999 VIII. 80 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XXI. 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎).

jādānkih 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. جادوي), magic, sorcery, witchcraft I. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 57.

jādānk-zad 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, killed by magic. VII 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎).

jādangāh 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, lit, mediation, intercession; hence, doing a meritorious work through another. I prefer to read it *dīdan-gāh* in spite of the Pāz. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, meaning thereby, asking or recommending another to do a certain meritorious work on one's behalf, when he is unable to do so himself. VIII. 19.

Jam 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎; Sans. यम; Pers. جم), Jamshed, the third king of the Peshdadian dynasty. See Mody's Dictionary of Proper Names. II. 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 31-33, 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎), 9, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 22, 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎), 3, 4, 9, 13, 17, 22-24, 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎); XX. 2

jānch 999 (Pers. جام), a garment, apparel, dress, robe. VI. 32, 33.

jamlā (also read *gamlā*, traditionally read *jumnā*) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎 (Ar. جمل; Ary. Syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎 *anīshar*), a camel VII. 11; + 999, 999-𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, i. e., a muleh camel); IX. 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); Sans. उष्ट्र; old Pers. اشتر); XIV. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XXII. 3, 10, 16, 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎).

jumnā 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎, see *jamlā*

Jamshīd 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. جمشید, the Pahlavi form of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), another and later name of Yima. See *Jam*. II. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XX. 1.

jān 999 (Pers. جان; Sem. Syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎 *khayā*), life, vitality. II. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); III. 32; V. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XV. 14; XIX. 28; XX. 5; XXII. 4, 11, 17.

jānānk (also read *ahanānk*) 999 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎; Pers. زانو; Sans. जानु), the knee. VI. 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 999-999 VII. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 61-63 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); 999-999 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 22, 23 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎).

* *jastan* 999 (Pers. چشتن), to spring forward, jump; escape; arise; (2) to do a thing unintentionally as opposed to *karlan*. i. e., to do a thing intentionally;

23, 24, 32; X. 1; XIII. 52 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 53, 54 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XIV. 18; XV. 10, 22; XVI. 2, 7, 11-13; XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 1, 2, 6, 76; XIX. 1, 4, 5, 25, 29; with 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 27; XX. 2; XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

jindāk-geraptun 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (comp. of 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 and 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, to hold; Pers. (جایی گرفتن), to take hold of, to find a place, to stick to. Agen. n. (comp) *jindāk-geraptārtar* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 IV. 48 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, i. e., more capable to stick to or take hold of).

jivāk 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jindāk*.

jivan (or *jiān*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭; Sans. जिवन्, i. e., water), milk mixed with water used for ceremonial purposes, also called 'gām-jwgm' XVI. 4; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 4.

jiān 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jivan*

jōdān 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jōdān*.

jōdāneh 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *gōshna*.

jōē (*jōē*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جوي), a running stream, rivulet, canal for irrigation V. 5 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 4, 7; IX. 32; XIV. 12 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭).

jōēan (traditionally read *jōdān*; also read *yūdān*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭; Sans. युवन्; Pers. جوان), a youth, young man; young. III. 24 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 VII. 16 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); VIII. 32 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); IX. 37 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XIV. 11 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 33, 34, 39, 40, 45, 46, 53, 54 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XIX. 21 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XXII. 20 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭).

jōē 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jāvōd*.

jōēan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jōēan*.

jūdāl 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 or 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, of *jūdāl* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جوان), a sack, bag. VII. 35.

jūē 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jōē*.

jūj (*jōē*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جوز or زوج), a nut, walnut, cocoanut. VII. 35.

jūjan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. زوز), a coin (value about two-pence sterling); a 'derham' درهم, weighing 48 grains. Av. *asperenō* is translated by this word. IV. 2; V. 60; VI. 51; VII. 20.

jūnōidan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 or *jumbōidan* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جنبیدن), or *jūndānidan* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, to move, shake, agitate, jump. Aor. with 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 III. 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 VIII. 36.

k

kabad פֶּזַח (Heb. כָּבֵד, 'heavy, numerous'; Ar. كَبَد, 'middle of the heaven'; hence, highest, corpulent; bigness of the stomach; hence, much, more, abundant), much, more, enough, plenty, abundant, great, numerous. I. 3, 6, 7, 11, 17, 21; + פֶּזַח, 7; II. 22, 24; III. 32 (עֲבֹלֵט); V. 14; + פֶּזַח, 4, 7; + פֶּזַח, 32; VII. 44 (עֲבֹלֵט); XI. 5, 9, 12; XVI. 4, 14; XVII. 4; XVIII. 1 (עֲבֹלֵט), 1, 7, 13, 27, 55, 60, 66; XIX. 3, 17; XXI. 1.

kabad-bâr כבד באר (comp. of כבד and באר, i. e., time), many times, often. XIV. 14 (כבד²באר²).

kabad-gadman کباد گدمن (comp. of کباد and گدمن, i. e., glory), highly glorious or illustrious. XXII. 2 (کباد گدمن).

kabad-khirdārān ኦብዳር-ጎ (comp. of ጎ and ኦብዳር from ወይን, to eat), lit., those who eat more than what is necessary; hence, greedy caters, gluttons. III. 20 (ኢየሱያስና፡ጸሐፊ-ሰው); IX. 49 (ኢየሱያስና፡ጸሐፊ-ሰው).

kabul-ijtar ኃይል-ገጽ (comp. of ኃይል + ገጽ, i. e., strength + ገጽ comparative suffix), much more powerful. IX. 48 (ኃይል-ገጽ-ገጽ).

kaṭim कटि (Pers. كد; Av. 𐬕𐬀) + super. suf. 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. *katama*),
who, which, what? XIX, 8 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎).

karlāmchâi ཀར་ལམ་གྱི་, where, wherever. I. 15 (ཀར་ལམ་གྱི་).

kadimāncha ལོ་མཆོད་ (comp. of མཆོད, same as མཆོད and ལོ), any, any one.
XIII. 35 [ཡུལ་ཤུལ་ལྔ་, i. e., any (of the pious persons)]; XV. 14, 43 (ཡུལ་ཤུལ་).

kaḍār, katār ཀཅར་ (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. *katara*), which, what? III. 36-38 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀); IV. 12-16, 18, 20-22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-42, 55 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀); VI. 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 47 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀); VII. 36 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), 70 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀); VIII. 23, 24, 104, 106 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀); IX. 49 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀); X. 3, 7, 11 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 1, 5 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀), 4, 12-15, 24-27 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀), 41 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 1, 15 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀); XV. 50 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀); XVI. 13, 14 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀); with ལེ, ལེལེ XVII. 1 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀), 1; XVIII. 33, 39, 45, 53 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀), 68 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀); XIX. 8 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), 17, (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀), 30.

kāḏārchāī, *katirchāī* (traditionally pronounced *kadārzā*) کادارچای (Av. 𐬕𐬁𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬙𐬀; Pers. کد ارچی), any one whatever, any one else. II. 11, 15, 20

(𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀), 25, 33 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀); VI. 31, 37 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀); VII. 29-31, 33-35, 50 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀), 60 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 2, 3, 79 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀), 20, 80 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 100 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀); IX. 2 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀), 11, 13, 32 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀); X. 19 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIV. 3 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀); XV. 14, 43 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀); XVI. 12 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVIII. 22, 71 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀).

'*kadbâ* 𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Heb. כָּדַב, 'a lie'; Ar. كَذَب; Ary. Syn. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎), a lie, falsehood, untruth; false, deceitful, unjust, untrue. IV. 51, 55 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 54, 55; IX. 2; 𐬒𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 XIX. 46 (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

kadeh, *kaða*, *kaðah* 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀; Pers. کاه or کاه), a house, dwelling-place, habitation. See also *kateh*. VII. 5; XIII. 48.

kadeh-bânûk 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀 (Pers. کدبانو), the mistress of a house, *mater familiae*. VIII. 10.

kadeh-khûdâ 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Pers. کادخد), the master of a house, *pater familiae*. VIII. 10.

kaðagîk 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎), belonging to the house, household. V. 4, 51; VIII. 78, 80; XIII. 34.

Kâdôzad, *Kâdôz-ad* 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀, name of a sin. XIII. 12.

kâhrîzîh 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Pers. کاهریز or کاهریز), stray pieces of grass, straw, chaff, particles of dust or grass blown into the eyes. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 III. 12; V. 25.

kahrupâi 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (better *kahrûpâi* 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎) (Pers. کهریز), an amber bead. VIII. 75.

Kâihîs or *Kâis* 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀 or 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀 or *Kâhîs* 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀 or *Kâhîsh* 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀 (*Pâz* 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀); Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀; Pers. کاهوس or کاهوس). II. 5, 38; name of the second king of the Kyanian dynasty, usually called *Kai-kâus*. According to the Bundahishna, he is said to have reigned for 75 years before 'he went to the sky,' and afterwards, in all 150 years. XX. 1.

kakâ 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Ary. Syn. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 *dandân*), a tooth, teeth. II. 29, 37; XV. 4.

kîlâ-hîrdan 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀, noise, scream, 'cry, uproar and 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀, to cry), to cry, to raise up a cry, to scream, to create an uproar. Aor. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎).

kalbâ 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Heb. כָּלָב; Ar. كلب; Ary. Syn. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 *sag*), a dog. Pl. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 II. 8, 9, 12, 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀 17, 25 33 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬵𐬀); III. 3 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎), 6, 12

(-ଅମ୍ବୟାୟ), 36-38 (-ଅମ୍ବୟାୟ), 14, 40, 41; V. 5 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 29-34, 39 (-ଅୟାୟ), 14, 32, 44, 49; VI. 1-4 (-ଅମ୍ବୟାୟ), 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 42, 45-47 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 50 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 35; VII. 8, 9 (-ଅୟାୟ), 12, 28, 28-30, 32-34, 72, 76 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 2, 48, 48; VIII. 1. 4 (-ଅୟାୟ), 10, 98 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 14 (-ଅୟାୟ -ଅମ୍ବୟାୟ), 16-18 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 3, 10; + ଅ, ଅୟାୟ 16; IX. 32; XIII. 2-4, 12-15, 20-27, 39 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 9, 42 (-ଅୟାୟ), 10, 11 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 10, 11, 28, 44 (-ଅୟାୟ), 17-19, 29, 31, 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 49 (-ଅୟାୟ), 28 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 50, 51 (-ଅୟାୟ), 7, 12, 42, 48; pl. ଅୟାୟ 8 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 9, 55; XIV. 1 (-ଅୟାୟ), 5 (-ଘୋୟାୟ); pl. ଅୟାୟ 16, 17 (-ଘୋୟାୟ); + ଅ, ଅୟାୟ 5; XV. 3 (-ଅୟାୟ), 5, 49, 50 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 6, 19, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41 (-ଅୟାୟ), 21-24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43-45 (-ଅୟାୟ), 45 (-ଘୋୟାୟ), 48 (-ଅୟାୟ), 2, 20, 22, 46, 51; pl. ଅୟାୟ 49, 50; (-ଘୋୟାୟ); + ଶିଳ, ଶିଳ ଅୟାୟ XIX, 30 (-ଅୟାୟ).

kalbâ-lârd କାଲ୍‌ବ୍‌-ଲାର୍ଡ୍ (comp. of ଅୟାୟ and କାଲ୍‌ବ୍‌ from କାଲ୍‌ବ୍‌ to carry and ଲାର୍ଡ୍ from ଲାର୍ଡ୍ to carry), carried away by a dog, dog-carried. V. 3, 6 (-ଘୋୟାୟ-ଘୋୟାୟ), 4, 7 (-ଅୟାୟ-ଘୋୟାୟ).

kalbâ-mahitânt କାଲ୍‌ବ୍‌-ମାହିତାନ୍ତ (comp. of ଅୟାୟ and ମାହିତାନ୍ତ from ମାହିତାନ୍ତ to eat, bit), dog-eaten, dog-bit. VII. 4 (-ଅୟାୟ-ଘୋୟାୟ).

kalbâ-tûkhmeḥ କାଲ୍‌ବ୍‌-ତୁଖ୍‌ମେ (comp. of ଅୟାୟ, and ତୁଖ୍‌ i. e., origin), of the dog family or species. XIII. 18 (-ଘୋୟାୟ-ଘୋୟାୟ).

kaṁ ୬୨ (Av. କାମ୍; Pers. کم), small, little, less, few, scarce. III. 40; suppl. ୧୬୨ 15 (-ଅୟାୟ-ଅୟାୟ), 19; IV. 49 (-ଘୋୟାୟ); suppl. ୧୬୨ V 46 (-ଅୟାୟ-ଅୟାୟ); VII. 35; suppl. ୧୬୨ 59 (-ଅୟାୟ-ଅୟାୟ); VIII. 22; suppl. ୧୬୨ 5 (-ଅୟାୟ-ଅୟାୟ); suppl. ୧୬୨ IX. 3 (-ଅୟାୟ-ଅୟାୟ), 32; XIII. 6; XIV. 10; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

kāma, *kāmak* ୨୫୨, see *kāmeḥ*.

Kāmāgīh କାମାଗିହ (Av. କାମାଗି; Sans. काम; Pers. کام), lit., desire, wish, will. I take it as the Pahlavi name for the Av. କାମାଗି, the fairy who came unto Keresaspa in order to beguile him to her deceitful charms. I. 10 (-ଅୟାୟ-ଅୟାୟ); XI. 9, 12; XIX. 5 (-ଅୟାୟ-ଅୟାୟ).

kāmâ-khârdeh କାମା-କ୍‌ହାର୍‌ଦେ (comp. of କ୍‌ହାର୍‌, i. e., flour, meal and ଦେ small particles) crumbs of bread or flour. VI. 5.

kaṁân ୧୬୨ (Pers. کامان; Sem. Syn. کامان), bow. XIV. 9.

kamar ୧୨ (Av. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸; Pers. کمر), a belt, girdle, waist-band. XIV. (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓).

kamār ୧୩ or *kamārah* ୧୩ (Av. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓; cf. Sans. कम् 'a head' and Pers. کمر 'a cupola'), a head or skull (of evil persons or beings). III. 20 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); IV. 49 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓); IX. 49 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); XVIII. 10 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); XIX. 15 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓), 44, 45 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓).

kāmeh (also read *kāma* or *kāmah*) ୨୫ (Av. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓; Sans. काम; Pers. کام or کام), desire, will, wish, pleasure; design, intention; belief, faith. II. 11, 15, 20 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); V. 2, 32, 38, 41, 43 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓), 6 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); VII. 40, 77, (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); VIII. 19 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓), 20 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓), 22 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓), 17-20, 22; XI. 7; XV. 2 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓, i. e., faith, belief), 45 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓), 46 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); XVI. 14 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); XVIII. 27 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓), 27 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); + 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓, 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓-୨୫ (wishful, desirous) XIX. 30; XX. 11 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓).

kanō, *lenū* (also read *kolū*) ୩୧ (Heb. כָּל; Ar. كل; Ary. Syn. ୧ *har*), every, each, any, all. I. 19; ୩୧ (both) 2; ୩୧ (all the three) 16; II. 5, 20, 22, 25, 33; III. 7, 27, 35, 40, 42; ୩୧ (Pers. هرچه) 14; IV. 1, 2, 10, 43; V. 4, 14, 21, 32, 38, 44, 49, 56, 59; ୩୧ 34; ୩୧ 49; ୩୧ ୩୧ (whatever, whatsoever) 34; VI. 5, 29, 35, 40; ୩୧ 5; VII. 2, 11, 19, 26, 35, 41, 43, 46, 48, 52, 77; VIII. 10, 20, 22, 74, 78, 100, 101-103; ୩୧ 19; ୩୧ ୩୧ (both the worlds, material and spiritual) 20 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); ୩୧ 3; ୩୧ ୩୧ (Pers. هرگاه, everywhere) 22; IX. 13, 15, 16, 32, 57; ୩୧ X. 19; XI. 9, 12; XIII. 2, 6, 20, 45, 55; ୩୧ 43; ୩୧ 7; ୩୧ XIV. 17; ୩୧ 5; XV. 10, 22; XVI. 2, 11; ୩୧ 7; XVIII. 1, 2, 16, 24, 29; XIX. 28, 29, 34, 36; XX. 3, 9; XXII. 4, 6, 11, 17.

kanda ୩୨ (Pers. کند), a ditch round a fortified town, garden or field; a fosse, moat; any hollow place made as a shelter; a fold cut out at the foot of a mountain; "well-built" (Kanga); "underground" (Darm.). II. 23 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓).

kandun ୩୩ (Pers. کندن; Av. rt. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓; Sans. खन to dig; Sem. Syn. ୩୩), to dig, excavate, scoop out, root out. p.p. ୩୩ (Pers. کنده) V. 44; ୩୩ VII. 24; abst. n. with *panū*, ୩୩ 29 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); ୩୩ ୩୩ (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); ୩୩ ୩୩ 30 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓); ୩୩ XV. 38 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓), 39, 47 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓), 39 (𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀓).

kunfeh ୩୪, see *kunfeh*.

kanik 1119 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. कनिका; Pers. کنیز), an unmarried girl, virgin, maid. XIV. 15 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 15 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XV. 9-11, 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 9. 11, 13, 15, 18 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); pl. 1119 11.

lannu 119, see *h'u*

lantau 1119, see *lan lan*.

lanyā 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Ar. فلاة), a reed, reed pen, cane, bamboo V. 41.

lupureh 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. کواره or کپاره, i. e., an earthen pot or earthenware; hence, hard or full of shreds &c.), unarable (land) or (land) full of stones, pot-herds, &c. IX. 11.

lapil 1119 (Pers. کپی), an ape. V. 32.

l'ir 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. کار; Av. 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 from rt. 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀), affair, business, occupation, duty; action, work, deed, doing, making. See also *al'ir* 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀. I. 2, 3, 6, 21; II. 18, 21, 29, 37, 41; III. 19, 33; + 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 20; IV. 10, 43, 45, 46; V. 1, 4, 7, 12, 14, 41, 45, 49, 56; VII. 31, 43, 48, 52, 58, 71; VIII. 7, 10, 19, 20, 22, 103; 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 103; IX. 32, 57; X. 18; XI. 6; XIII. 3, 20, 40, 55; XIV. 8; XV. 10, 12, 14, 19; XVI. 2, 7, 11, 13; XVIII. 6, 16, 20, 24, 27, 44 62; XIX. 30, 31; XX. 1, 3; XXI. 4, 7, 11, 15; 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 7, 11, 15 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀).

lāra 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. کار), a knife; also, a sword or a dagger. IV. 50 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIV. 9 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀).

kardun (traditionally read *lantun*) 1119 (Pers. کردن; Av. rt. 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. कृ; Sem. syn. 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 *vidāntun*), to do, make, perform, prepare, commit, execute, act, form. I. 8, 14; II. 4, 5, 7; pret. 1119 (Pers. کرد or کرده) 1-3, 5; + 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 20, 21, 34, 39; 32, 33, 36, 33, 39, 41, 42 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 30; aor. 1119 (Pers. کرد) 31; 30 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 31; abst. n. 1119 (action) III. 21, 40 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀), 42 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀), 14, 41; 1119, 1119 2, 14, 18, 21, 32, 35, 40; 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 31; 1119 12, 13, 22, 23, 31, 34; 1119 9 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀); pp. 𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀 40; 1119 14; 1119 14, 40; IV. 44, 46, 49, 53; 1119 10, 45; 1119 43; 1119 50-54 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀); pl. 1119 20, 41, 49; 1119 43; V. 9, 21, 24, 56; 1119 4, 25, 28, 44, 59, 62; 1119, 1119 14, 44, 51; 1119, 1119 9, 25, 38, 56, 62; 1119 9, 26 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀), 62 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀); 1119 56; VI. 1119 6, 35; 1119 5, 25; 1119 29; 1119 5; 1119 27; VII. 53, 56, 57; 1119 19, 22, 52; 1119 52; 1119 77; 1119 22, 41, 43, 46; 1119 22 (𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬢𐬀),

51 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 10, 19, 22, 74; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 13, 19, 100; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 19 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 20 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 100, 103 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 109-102 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 19, 22; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 22; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬭𐬀 103; IX. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 42, 43 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 32, 41, 50; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 15 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 32, 41, 57; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 51; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 32; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 50 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 32; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 32; XI. 4, 7; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 6; XIII. 2-4, 6, 8, 9, 49; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 7, 23 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 20-23 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 7; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 23 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 38 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀 3, 6, 12, 19, 28, 28, 34, 39, 40, 55; 41, 51 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIV. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 9; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 2, 11, 17; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 17; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 17; XV. 45, 46: 𐬀𐬭𐬀 1, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 2, 5, 8; 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 18; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 15, 18, 48 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 14 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 14, 18; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 8, 19, 47; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 1, 2, 4, 6-8 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVI. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 2, 12; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 2; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 2, 4, 12; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 4, 12; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 14 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 17 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀). 2; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 2; XVII. 3; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 6; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 6; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 4; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 1, 6, 8; XVIII. 15, 23; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 1, 10; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 76; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 6, 10, 15, 27, 76; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 10, 12 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 17, 25 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 68, 75 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 17, 25, 44; XIX. 3, 30; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 2, 4, 5, 35; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 40; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀 22; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 31, 36, 46; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 46; XX. 1, 2, 11; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 1; XXI. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 5, 9, 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXII. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 6; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 35 1, 8, 14 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 20; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 5, 12, 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 5, 6, 12, 18.

karḍār 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *kerḍār*.

karḍārīh 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀, see *kerḍārīh*.

kardeh, *karteh* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 to cut, sever), a piece or portion cut off; a limb severed from the body; the chapter of a book; a section. V. 49; VI. 29.

karg 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *kark*.

kargūs 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, see *karkūs*.

karīdan 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), to cut. Subj. with 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 IV. 50, (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 2nd pers. sing. with 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 XIX. 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); abst. n. with 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

karīdan 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), lit., to cut; hence, to mould, to shape, to make to create (spoken of *gāh* creation). Pret. with 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 I. 3-14,

kāshinjār (kīshanjār) 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کشت زار), a corn-field, a well-watered and fertile meadow. V. 7; XIV. 13 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

kāshān 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کاشتن or کاشتن, Av. 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. कर्ष), to cultivate, sow, till. P.p. with neg. 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (uncultivated). III. 24 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VI. 6 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 35 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 35 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

kāshvar 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, Pers. کشور), a country, region, one of the seven divisions into which the world was formerly divided. The seven keshvars (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥) were (1) 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Kheanīras* in the centre, (2) 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Savah* on the east, (3) 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Arak* on the west, (4 and 5) 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Vōrābarsht* and 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Vōrūjarsht* on the north, and (6 and 7) 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Fradaufsh* and 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Vidaufsh* on the south of *Kheanīras*, which was also called *Kheanīras Bāmī*. I. 2, 19; XIX. 39 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 13 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

kāveh 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), low, mean, short-sighted, one who cannot see any one in good or prosperous condition; hence, jealous, envious. II. 37 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥). Note: This word is found in the oldest of codices, vā., Sp. and BU., in Farg. II. § 37, though it was left out in Farg. II. § 29. but there the modern MSS. DN and DJE have substituted 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 i. e., short-sighted.

ketrāntan 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *katrāntan*.

khā, khah 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥, see *akh*.

khadīh 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥, see *āsh*.

khaditāntan (traditionally read *astāntan*) 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Heb. תִּתֵּן; Ary. syn. 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), to see, look, behold, observe. II. 27; pret. 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 21; aor. 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 24 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 14; 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 40; 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 32; 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 29; 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 2, 5; 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 1 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32; 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 7, 17; 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 2-11 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 69; XIX. 14, 30; 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 3 (𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 29.

khadīnak (also read *adīdūk, adīdunak, dīnīnak*) 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥, usage, custom, mode, manner. IX. 41; XXI. 9, 13.

khadūk 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥, see *akh*.

khadyā 𐭠𐭮𐭩𐭥𐭥 see *āh*.

khâéshnîh (also read *khvahéshnîh* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, *khâéshna* (*khvahéshna*) 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, (Pers. خواش), desire, will, inclination. III. 42; XI. 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XX. 11, 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khafrântan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *afrântan*.

* *khâhakht* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, *khâkht* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), well-darted, well aimed. IV. 49 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khâk 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. خاک; Sem. syn. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 *afrâ*, earth, dust, soil. + 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 III. 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); VI. 35; + 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (particles of dust) 5; IX. 31 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 46.

khaklântan, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, *khaklânastan* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *ararântan*.

khalkântan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *arkântan*.

khamîh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, coiling. XVIII. 19, 21, 22.

khân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *akhân*.

khân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. خان), a house, abode, lodging, place, caravansary. VIII. 3.

khandreh-kar 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (the Pahl. transcript of the Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), singing, fond of singing. XIII. 46, 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khâneh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. خانه), a house, dwelling-place, residence. I. 9; III. 2; IV. 47; V. 10, 20, 44; VIII. 7; XIII. 49; XV. 9, 21, 22; XVI. 7; XVIII. 28.

khâû 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (the Pahl. transcript of the Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), spring or source of water. XIII. 51 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khâr (*khvâr*) 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. خوار), easy, facile; comfortable; pleasant; radiant, glorious. Abst. n. with neg. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (evil-looking, ill-natured, lustreless) XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khâr 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. خوار), contemptible, abject, despicable. Comparative 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 V. 4.

kharað 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *kherað*.

kharak 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. خرك), a chopping or sawing block, a heavy hammer. XIV. 7.

khârôshna 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; comp. of 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 self and 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 light), lit., shining by its own natural light, natural or atmospheric light. III. 30, 38 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khârûm (*khvârûm*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (cf. *khâr*, q. v.), happy, joyous, merry. It is the Pahl. rendering of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, an attribute of the angel *Ilûma* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, who was, according to tradition, the angel presiding over joy, happiness, and merriment. III. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khârûsushna 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (see *khârûshîdan*), lamentation, exclamation, crying, weeping. + 𐭥𐭥 (gave), 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 4, 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 34 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); compar. *khârûsûdar* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (crying more loudly); XIII. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, lamentation) 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐭥𐭥 and with 𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXI. 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khârûshîlan (*khârûshîdan*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *khârûshîdan* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), to cry aloud; to lament, to bewail, to cry in agony, (in the latter sense it is used here). P.p. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 4, 7; VIII. 34; 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XV. (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

**Khârûstân* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *Arangîstân*.

khârîst 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), most eatable, most delicious. II. 28, 36 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khâshn 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, *khâshn* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), anger, wrath, rage, indignation; also the name of the Demon of Rage or Wrath IX. 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); X. 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XI. 9; XVIII. 30.

khâshndârtar 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 anger, 𐭠𐭥𐭥 keeper, and 𐭠𐭥𐭥 compar. suffix), more indignant, more angry, more furious or passionate. III. 11.

khastagîh 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; p.p. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 from inf. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, to wound. attack, fear; + 𐭥𐭥 the abst. suffix), dread, fear, attack. XVIII. 30.

khâstan (*khvâstan*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. *bavîhânastan* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), to wish, will, desire, ask, demand, beg, solicit, entreat, implore, want, require. Pret. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 II. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); agen. n. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (wisher; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀) V. 51; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 107; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 34 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 100, 103 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XI. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XX. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXII. 9, 15, 19, 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

khâstâr 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, a demander, wisher, petitioner, applicant, see *khîstun*.

khâsteh (*khvâstak*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. *varîkâ* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 and *niksîd* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), wealth, riches, property. III. 38, 39; IV. 10; 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); with neg. 𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + *kâmagîh* (desiring or desire), 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥;

V. 9; 60 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 20 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 41; VIII. 27; IX. 37; 39 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIII. 18, 28, 39, 49; XIV. 18; XVII. 34, 37 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 68, 75; with 𐬀, 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 38; XIX. 26 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

khâtman 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *akhtaman*.

khavêh 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Ar. 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 or 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), a hermaphrodite. II. 29, 37

khavîl, (*khavîf*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), green, undried, damp, wet, moist. VII. 29-31, 33-35 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); IX. 31 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVI. 2

khavâch, *khavâk* 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), a lover, paramour, companion VIII. 31, 32 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

khâyçh 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), an egg VII. 77

khavân 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *avân*.

khelmântan 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *armântan*.

kheraç, *kharaç*, *kharaç* 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), wisdom, intellect, understanding; education, knowledge, science IV. 15 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); + 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (desiring, wishing), 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬀𐬢𐬀 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (great wisdom) VII. 57 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIII. 39 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XV. 2 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVIII. 6 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (wisest) XIX. 14 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

kheraçmîdan 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (inf. from *kharaç*, i. e. wisdom), to teach, educate 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 IV (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

kh'sh (*khv'sh*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), one's own or self, his or her own or self. VII. 52; VIII. 33 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); X. 5, 6 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 19; XV. 42; 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬀𐬢𐬀 (on thyself) XVIII. 17, 25 (𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 17, 25.

khish-gâs 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 own and 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 place), one's own place. XIII. 48

khîshkâr (*khv'shkâr*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀, own, and 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀, work), industrious, diligent, busy; working for one's self; hence, independent, earning his own livelihood. I. 14.

khîshkârçh (*khv'shkârçh*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, industry, occupation, diligence, independence. I. 2, II. 17; V. 21, 49; VI. 35; XIX. 3, 13.

khîsh'ârîhî (*khv'shk'ârîhî*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, industriously, diligently. II. 17; with neg. 𐬀, 𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 V. 56

khéshu 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *khashu*.

khésidan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), to fear, to dread, to be afraid, to be terrified. Pt. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 32 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); par. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 4, 7; p.p. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 34; ger. n. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (fear, terror) XIII. 9 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (more fearful or terrified) 8 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); abst. n. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, + 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 8 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Khiraḥ 𐬰𐬀, see *kheraḥ*.

khisht 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀), brick. VIII. 8 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 8.

khishleh-masā 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, as big as a brick, of the size of a brick. XIII. 30, 37 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Khnaū 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of the 9th of the goodly created places of Ahura Mazda according to Vend. Parg. I. Sp. identifies Veherkânû with Gorgân, but does not say anything about Khnaū. Haug and Bunsen, though uncertain, think it to be Kandhar. According to Pahlavi, Khnaū is the name of a celebrated river in the Province whose capital was Gorgân (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀). I. 12 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khrafstar, *khraustar*, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), a noxious creature; those creatures which are said to have been created by Angra Mainyush to destroy the good creatures and creations of Ahura Mazda. Pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 10, 22; VII. 2. (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 71 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 26 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 19; XVI. 12 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 12 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVII. 3. (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khrafstar-gau 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, comp. of 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, to strike, kill), an instrument (whip, goad or something like it) to kill noxious creatures. It was formerly kept by Parsi priests, though not at present. XIV. 8 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 2 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khraustar 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *khrafstar*.

khṛú-drúsh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), most harsh, vehement or impatient; "of the murderous spear" (Darm); "of dangerous weapons" (Kanga); "running to destruction, murderous, destroying" (West). It is an epithet of *Aeshma* or *Khashm*, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, the Demon of Wrath or Anger. IX. 13 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 13 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16 (𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khṛús 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀), a cock, a dung-hill cock, a male fowl. XVIII. 15, 2.

khrúshd 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), hard, strict. XIX. 4 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); suppl. *khrúshdātām* 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (hardest, strictest), 14 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

Kshatravar 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 or 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎) name of the 4th of the 7 Amesha Spentas (archangels), presiding over metals and wealth. It also means metals. See also *Shatrivar*. XVII. 6, 8 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 11 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XX. 3.

kshinúnd 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), meaning uncertain; "not weak, strong" * (Kanga); "brown" (Darm.); "enduring" (Spiegel). XXII. 4, 11, 17 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎).

kshnuñman 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), propitiation; a religious formula, specially for the invocation of a particular angel. IX. 57.

kshvōsh-mahyān (magān) 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *ashvāmāshna*.

khēd 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎; Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), self, himself, herself, itself. I. 16; XIX. 5; 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); XX. 3.

khōdā 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (rare) (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), an epithet of God. Now it generally means a master, ruler, lord, king. I. 20; IV. 2; VIII. 19; XV. 10; XVI. 18; XVII. 11; XX. 2.

khōdā 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 [Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎; comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 self and 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 given], self-given, self-sustained, self-supported. II. 40 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 13, 16, 36 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), 35 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); abst. n. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 18; adv. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 36.

khōdā 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Ar. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), a furrow, trench. X. 18.

khōdāh 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 or *khōdāh* 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (rare) (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), rule, kingship, lordship, mastership. II. 5 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), 7 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), 8, 12, 16, (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), 20, 38; V. 9; VIII. 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); XX. 1; 8 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎).

khōdāh 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), anger, indignation, contempt. With 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (with anger, contemptuously) XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, "letting down or laying aside" Kanga and Darm.).

khōd 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), sweat, perspiration, saliva; hence, filth, rubbish. V. 14.

khūftan, *khūptan* 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 from rt. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎; Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎; Sem. syn. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 *armāntan*), to sleep, rest, repose, lie down. P p. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 XIII. 48 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); imp. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 XVIII. 16, 24 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); with 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 16, 24 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎).

khūmb 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, a piece of broken earthenware, potsherd. IX. (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎).

+ 𐬨𐬀, with 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 14 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 50 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 5; 32, 41 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 43 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (undrinkable, unfit for drinking) 31, 34, 37, 40 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 35 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 55 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 62 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 77 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 63 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 22; 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 18 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 28 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 45 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 17 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 3 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 13, 14; XVI. 5-7 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 40 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khûrdak 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *khûrda* 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 or 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), small, little, young, tender. VII. 31; XVIII. 28.

khûrdan 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Av. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 *vashturnûtan*), to eat, swallow, devour, consume, drink. Pret. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 II. 34; aor. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 33; subj. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 5 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 31, 37, 40; P. p. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 VII. 77; 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 63 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 32; 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIII. 45 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 10; XVI. 7

khûrdâr 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (agen. n. from *khûrdan*, *q. v.*), an eater. XIII. 28 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khûrdîrîh 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (from *khûrdan*, *q. v.*), eating, food. III. 33 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), with neg. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 33 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 28 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khûrdîk 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), broth, soup. V. 44.

khûrmû 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), a date. II. 28; VII. 35.

khûrsundihâ 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀, contented, pleased, satisfied, willing and 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀 adverbial suffix), willingly. VII. 27 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀). With neg 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) IV. 52, 53 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 26 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 41 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khûrshîd 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sem. syn. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 *ashbâ*), the sun. II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀), 40 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 52 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 41 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 5, 25; 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 28 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXI. 5 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

khûrshîd-negîrâshna 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 the sun and 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 showing), showing or exposing to the sun. III. 8, 9, 12, 13, 40; V. 13, 14 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 51 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 45, 46 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 48.

khûshk 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), dry, withered, arid. III. 15 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 4, 7, 52; 𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 4; 46 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 5, 29, 31, 37, 40 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 35; VII. 29-31, 33-35 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀). 59 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 65; 26 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 8, 34, 94; 5 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 34, 38 (𐬬𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 3

(.୧୩-୧୩୩), 30 (୩୩-୩୩୩), 31 (୩୩୩-୩୩୩); XIII. 51 (୧୩୩୩୩); XIV. 2 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩); XVI. 2 (୩୩-୩୩୩); XVIII. 27 (୩-୩୩୩୩), 71 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

khāshkīh ୩୩୩୩ (Pers. خشکی; ୩୩୩ *q. v.*, + abst. suf. ୩), dryness, aridity, drought. III. 11 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); VIII. 34 (୩୩୩୩୩୩).

khāshnāh ୩୩୩୩, ୩୩୩୩ (Av. ୩୩୩୩୩୩; Pers. خشود or خوشود), pleased, satisfied, contented. IX. 39 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩), 41; with neg. ୩, ୩୩୩୩ 40 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); XVIII. 26 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩); XIX. 32, 40 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩).

khāshnān ୩୩୩୩ (Pers. خشود). to dry up, shrivel. Subj. ୩୩୩୩ V. 12 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); ୩୩୩୩ 13 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); ୩୩୩୩ VIII. 9-10 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

khvāb ୩୩ or ୩୩ (Av. ୩୩୩୩; Pers. خواب), sleep, slumber, nap. XVIII. 49 (୩୩୩୩୩୩); with neg. ୩, ୩୩୩ XIX. 20 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩).

• *khvāhēshnāh* ୩୩୩୩୩, *khvāhēshna* ୩୩୩୩୩, see *khvāshnāh*.

Khvaniras ୩୩୩, *Khvanīras* ୩୩୩୩ (Av. ୩୩୩୩୩୩୩), the central and chief of the seven *Keshvars* in which the earth was divided. It is supposed to be as large as the other six. See also *keshvar*. XIX. 39 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

khvār ୩୩, see *khār*.

khvāstān ୩୩୩୩, see *khāstān*.

khvāsh ୩୩୩, see *khēsh*.

khvāshkār ୩୩୩୩, see *khēshkār*.

khvātāk-dat ୩୩୩୩ or *khvātāk-das* ୩୩୩୩୩ (lit., self-given, self-devoted), traditionally it meant marriage between very near relations. Here it is used in the sense of "domesticated, tamed". VIII. 13 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

kin ୩୩ (Av. ୩୩୩୩; Pers. کین or کینه), malice, revenge, hatred, enmity. VIII. 20 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); XVIII. 61 (୩୩୩).

kīnīdan ୩୩୩୩ (inf. from *kin*, *q. v.*), to bear malice, to take revenge. Can. ୩୩୩୩ XVIII. 61 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

kīn-mīnashna ୩୩୩୩୩ (comp. of ୩୩, *q. v.* and ୩୩୩୩ thinking, thought), evil thinking, malicious intention, revengeful thought. IV. 17 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

kīr ୩୩ (Pers. کیر), the sexual organ. III. 14 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); IX. 40 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

kīrfak ୩୩୩, see *kenfek*.

kirm ୧୭, see *karmak*.

kôf, kôp 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Pers. کوه or کوب), a hill, hillock, mountain. Pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥. I. 10; III. 20; VI. 45; VII. 4; XXII. 3, 10, 16.

kôfin 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, see *gôfin*.

kolâ 𐭠𐭣𐭥, see *kanâ*.

kôp 𐭠𐭣𐭥, see *kôf*.

kôpeh, kôveh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Pers. کوبه or کوزه and کوز or کوزه), a hump, crooked. With 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (hump-fronted) II. 29, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); with 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (hump-backed) 29, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎). Note: Drs. Spiegel and Roth derive *frakavô* and *apakavô* 'from Sans. ku, to shout whence, *kavatun* in the Vedas, an opprobrious epithet' and take them for 'strife' and 'vexation.'

kôpin 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, see *gôfin*.

kôrâzeh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (traditionally meant 'kneaded flour'; Ar. قراصه from قرص, a round loaf or cake), bread. III. 32.

kôtin 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, the tree from which the twigs for 'Barsam' were taken.

kôtir 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, meaning uncertain; 'a quiver' (Darm.); 'a hook' (Kanga); 'stirrup' (Justi). XIV. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

kôveh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, see *kôpeh*.

kôvîn 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *gôfin*.

kûđ 𐭠𐭣𐭥, *kurtu* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کود, a heap or stack of corn or things collected together; hence), wealth, riches, property, any valuable thing or article; or small (from Pers. کورت i. e., a tunic, a jacket, a shirt; hence), a garment, wearing apparel. V. 60 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); VII. 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XVIII. 34, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

kûđak 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کودک or کوده), a child, infant, boy; also, a slave boy. VIII. 10.

kûđineh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کودینه), a hammer, mallet; saw. XIV. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

kûkê 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کوك, a dome, cupola; or, کوكه, a round cake; hence), circular, round. XIV. 7.

kân (also read *kevan* or *kanun*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Pers. کنون or کنون), now, at present, yet, still. II. 31, 32 (𐭠𐭣𐭥); III. 40; VII. 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥); VIII. 74; IX. 53, 55 (𐭠𐭣𐭥), 48; XI. 4; XIII. 52 (𐭠𐭣𐭥); XVI. 11.

kân 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Pers. کون, Sem. syn. *shatman* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), the back-side, posterior, buttocks. III. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); IX. 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XIV. 5.

li 𐤋 (Heb. ^לל; Ar. ^{لا}لا), not, no, not at all, neither, nor; a negative used before verbs; a negative particle. I. 1, 2 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 12, 14, 17, 19-21 II. 3-4, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 37 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 3-5, 11, 20, 28, 29, 36-38, 43; with 𐤍, 𐤋 𐤍 41; III. 4, 7-9, 12-14, 18, 20, 21, 32, 33, 40-42; 20, 24, 28, 33, 35, 37 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 39 (𐤍𐤍𐤍). + 𐤍𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤋 33 (𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍); IV. 1, 10, 20, 41, 43, 49; 1, 21, 33, 36, 39, 42, 43, 49 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); 𐤋 𐤍 21, 25, 29, 33, 36, 39; 𐤋 𐤍 49; V. 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 26, 34, 37, 38, 60, 61 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19, 21, 25, 26, 32, 34, 37-39, 44, 45, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56-59; 25 (𐤍𐤍𐤍); VI. 1, 5, 7, 9, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 43; 29, 43, 46, 47, 51 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 32 (𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍); VII. 14, 20, 21, 50, 52, 57, 77 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 26, 31, 35, 41, 43, 44, 46, 52, 57, 58, 62, 65, 69, 71, 77, 79; VIII. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 17, 18, 22, 73, 74, 78, 80, 100-103, 105; 17-19, 100-103, 107 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); IX. 15, 39, 47, 50, 52, 55 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 32, 41, 43, 47, 48, 50, 52, 57; 𐤋𐤍𐤍 41; X. 18; XI. 1, 12; 𐤋𐤍𐤍 4; XIII. 3, 9, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 49, 54 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 9 (𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍), 2-4, 6, 7, 9-12, 19, 29, 31, 34, 35, 38-40, 43, 47-50, 55; XIV. 15, 17; 18 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); XV. 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 48 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 14, 22, 24, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45-49; XVI. 1, 2, 4, 7, 10-12, 17, 18; 2, 7, 17 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); XVII. 4, 6, 10, 11; 10 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); XVIII. 16, 24, 29, 34, 76 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 31 (𐤍𐤍𐤍), 16, 17, 24, 25, 30; XIX. 3, 7 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 3, 13, 25, 29, 30; XX. 1, 2; XXII. 3-6, 10-12, 16-18; 19 (𐤋𐤁𐤏).

labmema 𐤋𐤍𐤍, see rabmema.

laE (traditionally read rak) 𐤋 (Heb. ^אא; Ar. ^أأ), thou, thee, thy, thine II. 1 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); 𐤋 𐤁 5 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 43; III. 27, 29; IV. 2 (𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍), 47 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); 𐤋 1; V. 16, 17, 21 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); VII. 52 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); IX. 12 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); X. 18 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); XI. 4, 10, 13 (𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍); 𐤋 7; XV. 13; XVII. 4, 5 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 9 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); XVIII. 7, 33, 39, 45, 51, 53, 60, 65, 66 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 26 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 27 (𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍), 30 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 61 (𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍); XIX. 6, 20 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 3, 6; 10 (𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍), 13, 14 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); 𐤋 6; XX. 𐤋 𐤁 7 (𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍); 𐤋 11; XXI. 𐤋 𐤁 1, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 6, 10, 14 (𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍), 5, 9, 11, 13; XXII. 2, 9, 15 (𐤋𐤁𐤏); 𐤋 𐤁 3-6, 8, 10-12, 14, 16, 19 (𐤋𐤁𐤏), 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17.

- *lakhmâ* (traditionally read *lâmâ*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Heb. לֶחֶם, Ar. لحم i. e. 'flesh'; Ary. syn. *nân* 𐬨𐬀), bread, food. V. 44; + 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 52; VII. 65 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀; IX. 32; XIII. 28; XIV. 17.

lakhm 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Ar. لحم), plural of 𐬨𐬀, you, your. VII. 22, 55; 55, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 20; XVIII. 16, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), 16, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀)

lâlâ 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀, high, up, on high, aloft, off, exalted; also, a particle used before nouns and especially before verbs, signifying 'up and off,' and often used as the rendering of the Av. 𐬨𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (they reach or go forth) I. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); III. 7; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (raised, erected or built up) 9, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); V. 12, 13, 40, 54, 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), 8, 51; + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (naked) 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (lifeless) 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); VI. 31, 37, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), 35; + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (gushes, moves forward) 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (receptacle) 50 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 2, 67 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (expiated, atoned for) 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀). 48, 74, 75; VIII. 9, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), 3, 9, 74; IX. 19, 33-35 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (preparation, prepared) 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIII. 10, 11, 42, 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), 1, 2; XIV. 5; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 [(snakes) going on the belly] XIV. 5; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 *lâlâ dahest* [raised up, i. e., a wall; "earth wall" (Darm.); "a heap of corn, a stack" (Kanga and Sp.)] XV. 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVII. 4; XVIII. 15; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (up stands, rises up) 16, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), 21, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 73 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); XXI. 2; XXII. 1, 8, 14.

lâmô, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *lakhmâ*.

lin 𐬨𐬀 (Pers. لین), the hole or cavity of the ear. IX. 16.

lauman, *lôman*, *rôman* 𐬨𐬀 (Heb. לָנוּ; Ar. لنا), we, us, our, ours. I. 9; 11, 40; III. 42; V. 38; IX. 53, 54; XIII. 8, 53 (𐬨𐬀); XV. 9, 11 (𐬨𐬀); 2, 10; XVI. 7; XVIII. 55, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), 38; XIX. 45 (𐬨𐬀), 3, 44; XXII. 6.

latmeman 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 see *ratmeman*.

lilyâ 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Heb. לַיְלָה; Ar. ليل; Ary. syn. *shap* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), night. IV. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); V. 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), 56; VIII. 10, 22, 80; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 XV. 2; XVI. 2; XVIII. 18, 20, 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀), 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIX. 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀); XXI. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬭𐬀).

lōlyā-ayākhār 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴, wandering or prowling about in the night, i. e., in, the dark. XIII. 47 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴).

levatman 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴 *rōtaman*.

levin 𐎠𐎡𐎴, see *rōin*.

li (traditionally read *ra*) 𐎠 (Heb. 𐤠, Ar. 𐤁), the first personal pronoun singular; I, me, my, mine. I. 1-3, 5-14, 16-20 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴); II. 2-4 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴); with 𐎠 𐎡𐎴, 𐎠 𐎡𐎴 1 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴); with 𐎠, 𐎠𐎡, 𐎡𐎴 or 𐎠𐎡, 3-5, 31 (𐎠𐎡𐎴) III. 26, 28 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴); with 𐎠 𐎡𐎴, 𐎠𐎡 𐎡𐎴 V. 4, 7, 9, 20 (𐎠𐎡𐎴), 15; 18 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴); VII. 16, 51 (𐎠𐎡𐎴); VIII. 20 (𐎠𐎡𐎴), 20 (𐎠𐎡𐎴); 100, 103 (𐎠𐎡𐎴); XI. 4 (𐎠𐎡𐎴); XIII. 39 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴), 49 (𐎠𐎡𐎴); XV. 10; XVI. 2; XVIII. 7, 13, 19, 21, 22, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 66 (𐎠𐎡𐎴), 20, 22, 28, 29, 34, 40, 46, 51, 54 (𐎠𐎡𐎴), 29 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴), 7, 18, 51, 60, 66; + 𐎠, 𐎠𐎡 31 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴); XIX. 6, 15, 35 (𐎠𐎡𐎴), 8, 9, 14 (𐎠𐎡𐎴), 10 (𐎠𐎡𐎴), 5, 10, 15, 17, 35 XX. 4 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴), 4 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴), 11; with 𐎠 𐎡𐎴, 𐎠𐎡 𐎡𐎴 XXII. 2, 9, 15 (𐎠𐎡𐎴).

lōl 𐎠𐎡𐎴, is not, are not, it is not, there is not, there are not. I. 4, 19 II. 40; III. 14, 37; IV. 4, 17, 43, 47; 𐎠𐎡𐎴 *lōlam* (I have not) 1; V. 4, 12 32, 45, 46, 49; VI. 7, 29, 32, 35; VII. 11, 24, 26, 35, 48, 58, 59, 75, 77; VIII. 5, 7, 8, 10, 18, 22; IX. 3, 32, 37; XIII. 12; XV. 8, 9, 12; XVI. 2, 7, 11; XVII. 4; XVIII. 30, 35, 62.

lōman 𐎠𐎡𐎴, see *lanman*.

m

maḏā 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎, see *matā*.

madakha 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Ar. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣), a crop-destroying locust, that which destroys the good creation. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 in I. 15, I prefer to read 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 *madakha*. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 *madakhacha* VII. 26 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣).

madam 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎, see *ma'm*.

maḏan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣; Sem. syn. *yātūmān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 and *yātūmān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎), to come, arrive, reach, attain. II. 20; pret. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 26, 34; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 43; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); III. 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 IV. 10; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 V. 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 28-32 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 36; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 VII. 8, 9 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 VIII. 4 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); XI. 7; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 XIII. 22 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣), 40; XIV. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 7; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 XV. 14; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 42; XVIII. 26; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 XIX. 31 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); XX. 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 2; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 XXII. 4, 11, 17; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 19 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣).

mādeh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣), a female; when affixed to a common noun, it denotes the feminine gender. V. 51; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (of the female sex, name or kind) XIV. 1 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 XV. 19 (𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣).

mādeh or *mādeh* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Ar. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣), a cradle, couch, swing; a bed. VI. 5.

mādeur 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎, special, specific, principal, chief, essential, particular. IV. 43; V. 52; XIII. 7.

madmamīnastan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 "to dread, to fear; (to wish, desire, ask). Originally this word was translated in all MSS. by 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 *sahastan*, which signifies 'to fear, to dread'; but in 'Burhān-i qāti', *shāḥastan* is used, instead of *sahastan*, therefore the latter meanings are inserted here in parentheses, to show they are not original and correct, but must have crept into some other glossaries by mistake."—Pahlavi-Pāzand Glossary, p. 150. Upon which, Dr. Haug comments: "The proper meaning of this verb, which is of frequent occurrence, is difficult to ascertain. In the Pahlavi translation of the Avesta, it corresponds to the Zand *sadayēti* (Vend. 18, 19.), and is explained by the Parsi Dastūr as 'to wish, to desire'. But as this cannot be proved to be the meaning either of *sad*, or of 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 itself, as appears from other passages, (B. 3, 5, 6, 7, 74, 15.) we cannot be certain about it." 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 I. 1; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎 II. 24.

(𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 32 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 IX. 51 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XV. 10; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XIV. 15, 35 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 10; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 19, 21, 22 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

madīnad 𐭠𐭣𐭥, see *minōē*.

maēm (*madam*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥, up, upon, on, over, above, on high, into, unto, with, along with, about. In the sense of the Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 I. 2, 7, 20; III. 14, 20, 25; VI. 10, 12, 14, 16; VII. 67. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 I. 16. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 I. 18, 20; II. 30, 38. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 22, 26, 34; VIII. 32; XXII. 7, 13, 19. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 10, 14, 18; IV. 41, 45, 50, 51; VII. 77; XVII. 5, 7. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 III. 20. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 V. 25; XIX. 21. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XVII. 7. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 V. 22-24, 61; VII. 21. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 VII. 11; VIII. 38. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 11, 15, 20. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 30, 38. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XIX. 14.

maēm-mānušnīh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭣𐭥 and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 from 𐭠𐭣𐭥, to remain, live), a (high) dwelling place. II. 25, 33 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

maēm-raftan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), to go upon; hence, to cohabit. Aor. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (lit. goes near; hence, cohabits) XV. 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

magas 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥), a fly, bee. With 𐭠𐭣𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (q. c.) I. 5 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 15 (for which see *madukka*).

magh 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥, Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥, depth, a channel), a hole, pit; a row or line of stones in which a 'riman' or polluted person sits during the ceremony of purification. V. 54 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); VII. 67 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); VIII. 37-39 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); IX. 6, 7, 28, 31 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 9, 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 10, 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 8; X. 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XIV. 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XVI. 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XVII. 5, 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

Maghīh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥), tradition explains it as unmarried, single, celibate, but it really means 'a (Magian) priest, a holy man'. See Text. IV. § 47. n. 10. IV. 47 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

magōpat 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), a title of an order of priesthood. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥, the chief of priests) XVI. 7.

māh 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥; Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭥; Sem. syns. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 and *kamryā* 𐭠𐭣𐭥), the moon. II. 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); IX. 41 (𐭠𐭣𐭥); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

Māh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, name of a Pahl. commentator. See Text. III. § 42, n. 90. III. 42; V. 52.

māh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌; Sans. मास; Pers. سال; Sem. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *bidna*), a month. V. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); VIII. 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (the monthly day) 22.

Māh-auharmazd 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (for Māh-hormazd, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of a Pahlavi commentator. VII. 31.

mahdēh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mōdēh*.

mahest 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, *mahst 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌* (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌; Pers. ماه), suppl. of 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 great; greatest, highest, weightiest, heaviest. II. 27, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); III. 12, 13, 22, 23, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); VI. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 61 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌), 61 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌); XIX. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌), 5.

Māh-gūshasp 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, name of a Pahlavi commentator. III. 40.

māhūtāntan (makhūtāntan, māitāntan) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ar. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 to destroy; Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 *zaḍan*), to strike, injure, hurt, kill, murder; to beat, smite, destroy, drive away. Aor 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 14, 22, 40; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 2, 8, 9, 37 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 2, 4, 31; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 52; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 2; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 30, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 36, 98 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 37, 99 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 74 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 3, 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 8, 10-15 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32-34 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3, 19, 43; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIV. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 5, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVI. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVII. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 73 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 5; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XX. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXI. 2.

māhmān 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, a guest), one who is entertained, satisfied, pleased, gratified. Compar. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (more pleased or gratified) IV 48.

māhmānīh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), hospitality, entertainment, familiarity, gratification, boarding, and lodging. III 30, 32; V. 4, 56; VII. 13; XVI. 2; XVII. 4; XVIII. 6, 7; XIX. 27.

makhsh مـخـش (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. मखिष; Pers. مگس), a fly. مـخـش or مـخـش-د-مـخـش (carried by a fly) V. 3, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (of the size or shape of a fly) VII. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 69, 70 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 71 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 24, 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

makhshak مـخـش (Ar. مخشى), terrific, awe-inspiring. XIII. 39 [𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 'strong of body'—Darm; 'of large body'—Kanga)].

makhshantun (trad. *maldarāntun*; also read *mal'āntun*) 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ary. syn. *palixantun* 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to accept, comply with, consent, entertain, allow, adopt, admit, acknowledge. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 45; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 12; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXII. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

malidan 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. مالیدن; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to rub, polish, turkish, brush, sweep, clean. Aor. with 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) and 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 18; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 58; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 93; abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 21; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32.

Mallās 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of the rain which inundated and destroyed a great part of the world, foretold to king Jamshid. According to the Persian mythology, it was the name of a wicked person who sent the deluge on this earth in winter. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (of or belonging to Malkus) II. 22.

mālman 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Heb. מלמן; Ar. ملأ; Ary. syn. *pār* 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), full, filled with, complete, perfect. V. 19 [𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 'boiling' (Darm); 'flowing on' (Kanga)].

man 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mān*.

mān 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Gāthic 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. मान; Pers. مان), a house dwelling place, abode, residence. II. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 26, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 10, 45, 46, 57, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 39, (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 41-43 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VI. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 15, 41, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19, 53, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 2, 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 5, 107 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 10, 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3; IX. 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 33-35, 37, 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 39, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 15, 16, 18; X. 3, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 1, 2, 4

(𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 10, 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 22, 29, 35 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 45, 46 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬭-𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (in the middle of the house) 21 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 14 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 21 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVII. 7 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 28 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 1, 46 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4; XXII. 7, 13 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

mānashm 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (from *mānān* *q. v.*), remaining, living. With 𐬀𐬭, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 11, 25, 33 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭 111, 21 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Mānaspandān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬨𐬀 a suffix), the son or descendant of Manaspand, the father or forefather of the famous *Ātarōpād* (*q. v.*) IV. 15.

māndan 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *mānān* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), to remain, live. Causal 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀). Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 111, 20 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 27, 30, 51, 60, 66.

mandaram 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *mandām*.

mandām, (*mandān* *mandaram*, *mandarām*) 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 *chish*), a thing, anything, something. matter, affair, concern, property. I. 8, 15; 11, 10, 11, 18, 22; 111, 27; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (something) 42; IV. 1, 13; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 1; V. 15, 31, 49, 51, 52, 56; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 21, 32, 19; VI. 5, 32, 40; VII. 2, 5, 27, 35, 41, 65; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 77; VIII. 22, 30, 34; IX. 11, 32; X. 18; XIII. 31, 38, 17; with 𐬀, 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀 (nothing) 19; XV. 10, 11; XVI. 2, 1, 11, 12, 18; XVII. 11; XIX. 3, 13, 45; XXI. 3, 4, 38, 12, 16.

manq 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), a narcotic made from hemp-seed, henbane, an intoxicating drug of a black colour, a drug that produces abortion. XV. 14 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

mānpāt 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; comp. of 𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), a house and 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, lord, master), master of a house or family. VIII. 41, 42 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 41; IX. 37, 38 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 5, 6 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 20, 21 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 20; XVIII. 18 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 19 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XX. 11.

Mānsrū 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, *Mānsrūch* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), the holy words; the Parsi scriptures in general, their language and contents considered as the revealed words of God; a sacred and efficacious spell or formula of the Avesta; a holy spell. 111, 33 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 43 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 2 (𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

death) 31, 32 (•ḡēdān-āpān); IX. 48 (•dān), 51 (•ēdān); XIII. 31, 34, 37; XVII. 1 (•dān); XX. 1, 2 (•ēdān), 1, 2 (•āpān), 3, 9 (•nāpān), 10, 12 (•āpān); XXI. 2 (•nāpān).

mārgan 1166 (comp. of *mār*, q. v., and *gan*, striking), a weapon for killing snakes, used by the priests in ancient times. XIV. 8; XVIII. 4 (•ēdān), 2.

margar-zān 1166 (comp. of 1166, death and 1166, value), death-deserving, worthy of death, capital (crime); certain crimes or sins for which there is no atonement and for which capital punishment is prescribed, are called 'margar-zān sins' III. 14, 21, 41, 42; V. 4, 14, 26, 38; VI. 9, 29; VII. 24, 26, 52; VIII. 29, 74; IX. 50; XIII. 23, 38; XV. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8; XVI. 18; XVII. 11; XVIII. 12, 62.

margīh 1166 (Pers. مَرگِي; 1166 + 1166 abst. suf.), death, destruction, plague, pestilence. I. 5; II. 5 (•ḡēdān); V. 4, 56; VI. 43 (•ḡēdān).

marōchīnīlan 1166, see *marōchīnīlan*.

Marōr 1166 (Pers. مَرور), name of the third of the good created places of Ahura Mazda, according to Vendidad I.; the modern 'Marv', the 'Margiana' of the classics. I. 6 (•ḡēdān), 8 (•āpān).

marōrīz 1166 (Pers. مرواريد), a pearl. VII. 75.

mār-ān 1166 (Av. rt 1166 to prepare, make). Imp. 1166 *mār* (prepare, make, fix) II. 30 (•ḡēdān); pret. *mār-ād* 1166 (he made or fixed) 38 (•ḡēdān).

mās 1166 (Av. 1166 and 1166; Sans. महि; Pers. ماس), great, large, grand, superior, principal. I. 15; II. 11, 15, 19 (•ḡēdān), 30, 38; IV. 50-52 (•ḡēdān); V. 22-24 (•āpān), 22 (•ḡēdān), 24 (•ḡēdān); VII. 69 (•ḡēdān); VIII. 71; 1166 XI. 7 (•āpān); XII. 30, 37; 1166 XX. 11 (•āpān); XXI. 4.

masīdan 1166 [cf. Pers. مَسَدَن], to rub (one's hands), to repent. Pres. 1st sing. with 1166, 1166 III. 20 (•āpān); IX. 1166 49 (•āpān).

mas 1166 (sometimes *mastāh* 1166; Pers. مست), drunk, intoxicated. XIX. 41 (•ḡēdān); with neg. 1166, 1166 20 (•ḡēdān); with 1166, 1166 41 (•ḡēdān).

masan 1166, 'to make water' (Haug). XVIII. 1166

matâ (maṭā) ماتا (Assyr. *mat*; Ar. مدينه, pl. مدائن; Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀 *deh*), a town, city, country, region. Pl. ماتا I. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); II. 24, 30, 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 30, 38; IV. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); + ماتا, ماتا (of the value of a village or town) 2, 4, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); V. 4; VII. 41, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); VIII. 13; 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); IX. 37, 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 32; X. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XI. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XIX. 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

math-arardār ماث اراردار or *māth-arardār* ماث اراردار (for Av. ماث اراردار), a pair, male-female. II. 28, 36; XIV. 13.

matrag ماترا (for *matrā* ماطر; Ar. مطر), rain, rainy. XXI. 2.

matrāk ماتراک, *mātrāk* ماثراک (Ar. مطرا or مطلا), polished, enamelled, gilt. II. 6.

Matân ماتان, see *Mitrô* or *mitrô*.

maradūtāt مارادوتات, see Text. III. § 40, n. 44.

maran ماران, see *mān*.

mayâ (mā) ماء (Ar. ماء; Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀 *âr*), water, a liquid. I. 4; II. 24 (𐬨𐬀), 26, 34 (𐬨𐬀); III. 16, 17 (𐬨𐬀), 14, 41; IV. 54, 55 (𐬨𐬀); pl. ماء 46 (𐬨𐬀); V. 5, 15, 17, 37 (𐬨𐬀), 8, 24 (𐬨𐬀), 19 (𐬨𐬀), 24 (𐬨𐬀), 48 (𐬨𐬀), 54, 56 (𐬨𐬀), 7, 14, 19, 20, 32, 34, 44, 52, 56; VI. 2-4, 27, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39 (𐬨𐬀), 27, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40 (𐬨𐬀), 29 (𐬨𐬀), 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41 (𐬨𐬀), 46, 47 (𐬨𐬀), 50 (𐬨𐬀), 5, 29, 32, 35; VII. 5 29; VIII. 40 (𐬨𐬀) ماء 40 (𐬨𐬀); VII. 15, 16, 29-31, 33-35, 74, 75 (𐬨𐬀), 16 (𐬨𐬀), 60, 61 (𐬨𐬀), 68, 69, 79 (𐬨𐬀); 2, 26, 31, 35, 46, 65, 77, 79; pl. ماء 25 (𐬨𐬀); VIII. 6, 7 (𐬨𐬀), 36, 103 (𐬨𐬀), 37-39, 41-69 (𐬨𐬀), 104 (𐬨𐬀), 7, 13, 29; IX. 4, 5 (𐬨𐬀), 31 (𐬨𐬀), 33-36, 42 (𐬨𐬀), 33-35 (𐬨𐬀), 9, 11, 31, 32; XI. 1, 2, 5, 9, 12 (𐬨𐬀), 5 (𐬨𐬀), 10, 13 (𐬨𐬀), 6; XIII. 38 (𐬨𐬀), 6; XIV. 4 (𐬨𐬀), 12 (𐬨𐬀), 13 (𐬨𐬀), 16 (𐬨𐬀), 5; XV. 6 (𐬨𐬀), 9, 10 (𐬨𐬀); XVI. 3, 4 (𐬨𐬀), 12 (𐬨𐬀), 7; XVII. 4 (𐬨𐬀), XVIII. 9, 74 (𐬨𐬀), 65 (𐬨𐬀), 70, 72 (𐬨𐬀), 65; pl. ماء 73 (𐬨𐬀); XIX. 2 (𐬨𐬀), 5 (𐬨𐬀), XXI. 3 (𐬨𐬀), 5, 9, 13 (𐬨𐬀).

13; 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀 2 (𐬀𐬨𐬀-𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀 2 (𐬀𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀 2 (𐬀𐬨𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀 13.

Māzandān 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. مازندران), of or belonging to Mazandaran, a country on the west of Bactria and on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. It was the haunt of wild beasts, and demons were said to have made their abode there. IX. 13; X. 16; XVIII. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XVII. 9, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

mazd 𐬨𐬀, see *mōzd*.

Mazdā-at-mōi 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, name of a prayer (Yasna XXXIV. 15) beginning with these words. XI. 14.

Mazdak-i-Bāmdādān 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, Mazdak, the son or descendant of Bāmdād, or Mazdak of the Bāmdād family. He posed himself as a prophet in the reign of Kobad, the father of Noshirwan the Just, who exposed his falsehood and killed him. IV. 49.

Mazdyasta 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, see *Majēst*.

mazy 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀; Pers. مغز), brain, marrow, pith. + 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (with marrow or pith) XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); see *mazy*.

mazān 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀; Pers. مہ), great, grand, vehement, forcible. I. 17.

mēgh 𐬨𐬀 (Pers. مغ), a hole, depth, channel, bed of a river. XV. 6 (𐬨𐬀).

mēkullāntan 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, see *mākīrāntan*.

mētyā (trad. *mōlā*; also read *mīlayā* or *mēnya*) 𐬨𐬀 (Ary. syn. *sakhrān* 𐬨𐬀), a word, speech, utterance, saying. IV. 3; XV. 2 (𐬨𐬀).

meman (*mamān*) 𐬨𐬀 (See Pahlavi-Pazend Glossary, pp. 153-154), which, what, why, in what manner; because; as regards; then. I. 2 (𐬨𐬀), 19; III. 1. (𐬨𐬀), 24, 33, 41 (𐬨𐬀), 1, 2, 4-12, 14, 33, 39, 40, 42; 𐬨𐬀 29; IV. 49 (𐬨𐬀), 48; V. 5, 25, 29, 40, 43; 𐬨𐬀 35; VI. 36, 38, 60 (𐬨𐬀), 50 (𐬨𐬀), 4, 38, 41, 49, 56; 𐬨𐬀 44, 49; VII. 20, 44, 52, 56 (𐬨𐬀), 63 (𐬨𐬀), 26, 46, 52, 69; VIII. 22, 27, 34, 74; 29 (𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 6 (whence, from what?) 12 (𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 105; IX. 41, 48 (𐬨𐬀), 51 (𐬨𐬀), 20, 32, 57; X. 19 (𐬨𐬀); XIII. 19, 24, 31, 32 (𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 34; XV. 8, 12, 14, 22, 40; XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11, 𐬨𐬀 4, 2, 8; XVIII. 11

(.ሂ), 36, 42, 48, 56 (ሐሳብ), 7, 13, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 60, 62, 66;
XIX. 44 (ሐሳብ); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

men (*min*) 6 (Ar. من; Ary. syn. *az* 6), from, out of, through, with, by. This particle is generally used for the ablative case, though sometimes it is used for the genitive, dative and accusative cases. 5 6, because, owing to that; 6 6, whence, from what?; 6 6, whence, from what?; 6 6 after, later; 6 6, before, earlier; 6 6, besides, apart from that. I. 1-20; II. 1-5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15-21, 23-25, 27-30, 33, 35-38, 40; 5 6 11, 15, 19, 28, 36 (ሕዳሴ), 22 (ሐሳብ ሕዳሴ); 6 6 39 (ሕዳሴ); III. 7, 14, 16, 17 (ሐሳብ); 1, 2, 4-9, 11, 14, 20, 24, 27, 29, 32, 33, 37, 40-42; 5 6 19 (ሕዳሴ); 6 6 14; 6 6 21; IV. 1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 40-43, 45, 47-49; 5 6 47 (ሕዳሴ); 50-52 (ሕዳሴ); V. 1, 2, 15, 17, 40, 47, 48 (ሐሳብ), 4, 7-9, 12, 14, 19, 21-23, 25-27, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42-44, 46, 49-52, 54-56, 59, 62; 6 6 26; VI. 2-4, 7, 8, 27, 29, 31, 37, 40 (ሐሳብ), 24, 29, 32, 35, 40, 43, 49, 50 5 6 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 (ሐሳብ), 27, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43 (ሕዳሴ); VII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 24, 41, 44, 51-53, 60, 61, 63, 64, 77 (ሐሳብ); 5 6 19, 50, 56 (ሕዳሴ); 2, 4, 11, 18, 22, 24, 29, 50, 52, 59, 65, 71, 77, VIII. 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 38, 39, 83-96 (ሐሳብ), 3-5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 18-22, 28-32, 34, 36, 38, 41-55, 57-71, 74-76, 78-81; 5 6 9 (ሕዳሴ); IX. 1, 4-6, 8-10, 12, 15, 16 28-30, 32-35, 37, 39, 40, 43, 47-49 (ሐሳብ), 3, 16, 23-26, 29, 32, 41, 47, 49, 50; 5 6 53, 56 (ሕዳሴ); 6 6 50; X. 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18 (ሐሳብ); XI. 10, 13 (ሐሳብ), 1, 2; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 23, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40-43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55; 10, 11, 18, 40 (ሐሳብ); 5 6 8, 52, 54, 55 (ሕዳሴ), 10, 11, 38 (ሕዳሴ), 31, 34, 37 (ሕዳሴ); 38 (ሕዳሴ); XIV. 1, 2, 3, 5-10; XV. 2, 3, 5, 7-11, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 45, 48; 5 6 1, 2, 4, 6-8 (ሐሳብ ሕዳሴ), 4, 6, 8 (ሐሳብ ሕዳሴ), 6, 8 (ሕዳሴ), 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43, 48 (ሕዳሴ); XVI. 2-4 (ሐሳብ), 2, 4, 6, 7, 11-14, 18; 5 6 8-10, 17 (ሕዳሴ); XVII. 1, 4, 7, 8; XVIII. 1-7, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 38-40, 42-45, 47-51, 53-55 60, 66, 71 (ሐሳብ), 1, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, 24, 30, 38, 43, 44, 51, 55, 60, 65, 66, 76; 6 6 42, 43; 5 6 10, 12 (ሕዳሴ), 26 (ሐሳብ); XIX. 1, 5, 12, 20, 31, 33 (ሐሳብ), 1-9, 12-14, 17, 20, 23-26, 28-30, 32-34, 41; 6 6 29; XX. 1, 2 (ሐሳብ), 1-3; XXI. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16; XXII. 7, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18.

Mē-ān 𐬨𐬀𐬎, name of a place identified with *Urrā*, by the Pahlavi commentators. I. 11. Note:—Darm. remarks: ‘Meshana that is to say *Mesene*, the region of the lower Euphrates famous for its fertility (Herodotus I., 193); it was for centuries (from about 150 B. C. to 225 A. D.) the seat of a flourishing commercial state.’

mēsh 𐬨𐬀𐬎 [Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (mas.), 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (fem.); Sans. मेघ; Pers. مېش; Sem. syn. *arīḥ* 𐬨𐬀𐬎], a sheep, ram, goat. V. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬨𐬀𐬎 fem.); XIX. 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬎 fem.).

meshana (also read *mayān*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎), house, habitation, dwelling place, abode, residence. IV. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬨𐬀𐬎); XIX. 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬨𐬀𐬎).

mēshah 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎), urine. VIII. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎).

mētaraq 𐬨𐬀𐬎, cloudy weather accompanied with rain. VIII. 7.

mēzīdan (*mizīdan*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (Pers. مزیدن; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎), to make water, to void urine. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬎 III. 14; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬎 XIII. 6; 𐬨𐬀𐬎 XVIII. 44; 𐬨𐬀𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬎 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬎), 44.

mīā 𐬨𐬀𐬎, see *mayā*.

mihyqā 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (Pers. مهركيا), the mandrake; also a plane tree, a large fruit-giving tree. V. 24.

malayā 𐬨𐬀𐬎, see *mayā*.

man 𐬨𐬀𐬎, see *man*.

minashna 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (Pers. مانش or منش; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎; from inf. 𐬨𐬀𐬎, to think), thinking, thought, consideration, idea. III. 40; IV. 1; V. 25; VI. 29; VII. 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬎 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); VIII. 20, 28; 100, 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); XIII. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬎 7; XVII. 4; XVIII. 17, 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); 17, 25, 27; 𐬨𐬀𐬎 1.

mīnārad 𐬨𐬀𐬎, see *mīnō*.

mandaram 𐬨𐬀𐬎, see *mandām*.

mīnīdan (*maīnīdan*) * 𐬨𐬀𐬎, to think, comprehend, consider, regard, care, mind. Prot. 𐬨𐬀𐬎 II. 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬎 VII. 78, 79 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬎 79 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬎 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬎); aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬎 XVI. 13; 𐬨𐬀𐬎 XVIII. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬎).

mīnō [*maīnō*, *mīnārad*, *maīnīrad*, (trad.) *maīnīrad*], 𐬨𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎; Pers. مینر or مینری), spiritual, heavenly, invisible. * *mīnō*, a spiritual being:

an invisible or spiritual state or existence, a heaven. I. 2, 14; II. 1 (୧୩୩୩), 20; pl. ୧୨୩୩ 21 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩୩), 42; III. 1-11, 40; V. 36 (୩୩୩୩୩), 8, 9; VII. 1 (୧୩୩୩), 32 (୩୩୩୩); VIII. 31, 32 (୩୩୩୩୩୩); pl. ୧୨୩୩ 80 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); IX. 1 (୧୩୩୩); X. 16 (୩୩୩୩୩); XI. 1 (୧୩୩୩୩); XIII. 1, 2, 28 (୩୩୩୩୩); ୩୩୩୩ 17; XIV. 1 (୧୩୩୩୩); XVII. 1 (୧୩୩୩୩); XIX. 4, 37; pl. ୧୨୩୩ 3 (୧୩୩୩୩), 30 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

mīrah ୨୩୫ (Pers. *میرا*), the master of a house, the head of a family; hence, a husband. III. 25. (see Text III. § 25, n. 11).

mīrgindān ୧୨୩୩ (comp. of *mīrgin* and *dān*), a small perforated saucer in which *jīrdm* or *mūgin* is placed while performing religious ceremonies. See Text XIV. § 8, n. 3. XIV. 8 (୩୩୩୩).

mītāhlt ୧୨୩୩ (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀* from *𐬨𐬀*, false and *𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀*, spoken), false-spoken; hence, a lie. XIX. 46 (୧୩୩୩୩୩୩).

Mitō ୩୩୩ (traditionally read *Matān*) (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀*; Sans. मित्र; Pers. *مित्र*), name of an angel presiding over light, also over faith, friendship and contracts. III. 1 (୩୩୩୩୩); IV. 54, 55 (୩୩୩୩୩); XIX 15, 28 (୩୩୩୩୩).

mitrō ୩୩୩ (see *Mitō*), a contract, agreement, promise. IV. 2 (୩୩୩୩), 3, 11-16 (୩୩୩୩), 5-10 (୧୩୩୩), 1, 2, 41, 43; + ୧୩୩, ୧୩୩ ୩୩୩ (promise-breaking) 10.

mīrah ୨୩୫ (Pers. *میوه*), fruit. VIII. 22.




mīyān ୧୨୩, *mīyānch* ୨୩୩୩ (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀*; Sans. मध्य; Pers. *میان*, *میان*), in the middle, midst, centre; waist, loins; among, between. II. 30, 38 (୧୩୩୩୩); IV. 45 (୩୩୩୩୩); V. 20, 32, 44; VI. 27 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); *VI. 12 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩); VII. 41, 43 (୩୩୩୩୩); VIII. 8 (୩୩୩୩୩), 3; XIV. 14 (୩୩୩୩୩); XV. 41 (୩୩୩୩୩), 47 (୩୩୩୩୩).


mīyān ୧୨୩, see *meshana*.








mīyāncheh-āsrūtā ୩୩୩୩୩-୨୩୩୩ (comp. of *୨୩୩୩*, round and *୩୩୩୩*, tied), lit., that which is tied round; hence, a cord or strap by which a yoke is secured on the neck of a cart-bullock, a yoke band. (cf. Sans. योत्र; Guj. યોતર). XIV. 10 (୩୩୩୩୩୩୩୩).

mīyāncheh ୩୩୩୩, *mīyāncheh*.




mīyāncheh ୩୩୩, *mīyāncheh*.


môhuch  (Pers.  or ) , a bone, back-bone. VIII. 42, 51; IX. 16.










































































môr  , see *mâr*.

môzûl , *mazl*  (Av. ; Pers. ) , reward, recompense, remuneration, wages, hire, salary. VII. 43, 52; VIII. 19; 81-96 (); IX. 43, 44 (), 41; XI. 7 ().

mûi  (Pers.  or ) , hair. V. 14, VI. 5; VII. 11, 15, 77; VIII. 40-42; XVII. 4; XXII. 4, 11, 17.

mâh  (Ar. ) , a shoe, an outer boot. VI. 27 ().

mâlid , jealousy, envy, idleness, mortification. See Text II. § 29, n. 10. II. 29, 37.

mîn (trad. *manan*; also read *man*)  (Heb. ; Ar. ; Ary. syn. ) , that, which, what, whatever, who, whoever, which, whose, whom. Used for Av. , , , , , , . I 1-20 () , 12-15 () , 19, 20 (); + ,  1-10 (); II. 1-4, 6, 21, 29, 39 () , 1, 2 () , 23 () , 31 () , 27-29, 35-37 () , 7, 9, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 29, 33, 36-38, 40, 41, 43; with ,  (with whom) 1 (); + ,  29; III. 4, 15, 23, 35-38 () , 18 () , 24 () , 25, 26, 28, 31 () , 30 () , 1, 3, 7, 8, 11-14, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30-35, 39, 42; IV. 1, 5-10, 12-18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 55 () , 2, 50-54 () ;   49 () , 2, 4, 10, 17, 43, 47-49, 55; V. 4, 7 () , 10, 39, 42, 45, 49 () , 15-18, 20, 26, 27, 34 () , 21 () , 5, 7 () , 4, 5, 9, 14, 19, 20, 25, 26, 32, 34, 36, 40, 44, 45, 49-51, 57, 60-62;  86;  21, 38, 52; VI. 3, 6, 26 () , 7 () , 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 () , 42 () , 3, 5, 32, 35, 43;  5; VII. 6, 52, 78, 79 () , 13, 14, 58 () , 17 () , 12, 23, 25, 32, 57, 76 () , 26, 27, 54, 55, 62, 69 () , 44 () , 51, 68 () , 2, 9, 11, 13, 17, 21, 22, 24-27, 33, 41, 43, 52, 55, 68, 71, 75, 77, 79;  11, 35, 46, 63; VIII. 1, 4 () , 13, 23-26, 32, 75, 103 () , 19 () , 20 () , 83, 97 () , 3, 4, 10, 12, 19, 20, 22, 27, 29, 31, 38, 42, 71, 78-76, 78, 80, 107;  20 () , 30 () ;  35 () , 79, 81-96 () ; IX. 1, 27, 46, 47 () , 47, 51 () , 3, 31, 43, 52 () , 11 () , 13, 29, 32, 40, 45 () , 14, 23, 32, 37,

41-43, 46, 47; X. 1, 17, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2, 3, 7, 11, 15-17 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 18, 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 5, 6; XI. 7, 9, 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 42; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 28, 29, 35, 36 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2-4, 6-8, 10, 13, 15, 20, 24 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 3, 4, 8, 10-15, 20-27, 39 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 28, 39, 51, 55 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 42 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2, 3, 5-10, 18, 41-43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 55; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 3, 7, 40, 49 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); XIV. 1 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 4 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1, 5-8, 11, 12, 18; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 4; XV. 1, 12-14, 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 7, 21, 24, 27, 30, 31, 36, 39, 43, 46 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2, 3, 5, 8, 9; 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 36, 42, 49, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 17, 20, 23, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2, 6, 8-10, 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 29, 32, 33, 35, 39, 41, 48, 51; XVI. 1, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 5, 6, 14, 17 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣). 2, 7, 11, 12, 16; XVII. 3 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 11 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1, 4, 6, 8, 11; XVIII. 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 27, 29, 62, 67, 69 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 7, 13, 15, 23, 60, 66, 76 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 31, 34, 37, 43, 46, 49, 57, 61, 72 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 55 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 61 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 10, 28 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 72; 1, 3, 4, 7-9, 13-17, 23-26, 29, 30, 38, 43, 44, 60, 65, 66, 76; XIX. 1, 7, 9, 20 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 14, 17 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 2-6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 23-25, 27, 30, 35, 37, 40, 41; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 4; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 29; XX. 1 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 3, 9, 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1-3, 8; XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13; 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣 1 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣); XXII. 1, 7, 8, 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 5, 12, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣), 1, 6, 8.

mār, mór 𐭠𐭣 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭣; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭠), an ant, enmet. XIV. 5 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣); XVI. 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭣); XVIII. 73 (𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣).

mārda-kashān 𐭠𐭣𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣 (comp. of 𐭠𐭣 dead, 𐭠𐭣𐭣 draw or carry and 𐭠𐭣 pl. suffix), the carriers of dead bodies, the “*nasā-sālārs*” who remove a dead body from its place to the Tower of Silence. VIII. 11.

mārdu 𐭠𐭣𐭣, (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭣; Sem. syn. 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣 *yamūtāntan*, to die; especially applied to the wicked). 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 𐭠𐭣𐭣 III. 14; 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 𐭠𐭣𐭣 (dead, defunct); pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 14; 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 VII. 13, 24, 27; 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 IX. 41; 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 XVII. 6.

mārduh-shāh 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣 (comp. 𐭠𐭣𐭣, dead + 𐭠𐭣𐭣, husband), lit, one whose husband is dead; hence, a widow.

murt 𐭠𐭣𐭣 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭣), dispersed, distracted. VIII. 80.

mārān 𐭠𐭣𐭣, see *mārāk*.

mārāk, mārreh 𐭠𐭣𐭣, *mārān, mārre* 𐭠𐭣𐭣, (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭣), a bird, fowl; II. 26, 34 (𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣); III. 14; + 𐭠𐭣, 𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣 1, (𐭠𐭣𐭣𐭣𐭣), 2

(𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); VII. 77; XVI. 9 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 29 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

mûrva 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *mûrûk*.

mûrveh 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *mûrûk*.

mûst 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Pers. مشت), the fist, the palm of the hand, the grasp. XVII. 6.

mûtak 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; inf. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, to die), killing, destroying injurious. II. 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

mûtrûk 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *matrûk*.

mûtrîshua 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *mûtrôshua*.

mûtrîsht 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *mûtrôshua*.

mûtrôshua 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, *mûtrîshua* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, *mûtrîsht* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sans. मूत्र), urine, flow or passing of the urine. VI. 7, 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

mûzg 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, *mûzg* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Ar. مغز, i. e., a piece of tender meat), matter, puss. In all MSS. it is 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, but as it is of Semetic and not of Aryan origin, I have changed it to 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 to make it more clear and to distinguish it from 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 *mazg*, which is of Aryan origin, meaning brain, marrow. VI. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24.

myazd 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (also *myazd* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Pers. میزاد, 'a banquet'), fruit, wine, milk, bread, &c., used for consecration in the Afringan, Stôm and other Zoroastrian ceremonies in honour of an angel, or the 'farohar' of a departed one; consecrated food and eatables. VIII. 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVIII. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

nabānāzdišt 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. नभानदिष्ट), a near relative, a next of kin. Pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 5-10 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. + 𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 22.

nādūk 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *nōh*.

nadvak 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *nēk*.

naftīnastan (trad. *vafšnastan*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ary. syn. *vāpāstan* 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), to fall, fall down. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 35; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 24; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 49; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 VII. 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIII. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nafrin 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. نفرین; antonym 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 *ifrīn*, Pers. آفرین), a curse, malediction, imprecation. XVIII. 11.

nafrīman 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ar. نفس 'self'; Ary. syn. *lhīsh* 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), self, one's self, one's own self, personal. II. 11, 15, 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5, 10, 14, 18; III. 42; IV. 4, 43, 49; V. 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 62 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 26; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 62 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5, 40; VII. 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 35; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 17-19, 22; 36-38, 40, 98, 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 15, 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 41; X. 18, 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 12; 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 6; XV. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11, 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 8, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 49, 50; XVI. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 1, 3-5; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀 17, 25; XIX. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7, 36; XX. 9.

nafrīman-dīvar 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀, lit., having one's own bread; hence, able to feed one's self, self-maintaining. XV. 43, 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀, 'capable of self-subsistence' (Darin); 'running by themselves, i. e., without help' (Kanga).

nafrīman-zīn (zīn) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀, lit., having one's own powers; hence, capable of taking care of himself, self-reliant. XV. 43, 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nagīrind 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (1) imp., thou shalt prescribe, direct or order. V. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); (2) imp., promise IX. 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nagōtr 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ناگوار), stiff, hard, unwholesome (food). XV. 4.

nāi, *nū* 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. नासि), the nose. III. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀)

nāfrīk 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. नारी), a woman, female, wife. Pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 11

(𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); IV. 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); V. 45, 50, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); VII. 15, 58, 63, 68, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀), 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀 VIII. 12-15, 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀), 31, 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); XI. 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); XIV. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); XV. 7, 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀), 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); XVI. 1, 2, 7-11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀), 5, 6, 13, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀), 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); XIX. 12, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀 XX. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀).

nakad (also read *vakud*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 (antonym 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 *zakar*), female, feminine. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 III. 7.

nākhūn 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵), a finger-nail, claw. XVII. 4.

nākōsīdan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Ar. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 from 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵, to bend down while drawing water from a well), to draw out. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀 VI. 35.

naksūntan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 *kāshṭan*), to kill, slay. P. p. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 V. 34; aor. with 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀).

nam 𐬨𐬀, *nam* 𐬨𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀), moisture, a drop (as of water, dew, tear or any other liquid), dew. III. 15; V. 46; VI. 6, 29; VII. 15, 59, 74, 75; VIII. 5, 74; IX. 3, 30.

* *nam* see 𐬨𐬀, see *nam*.

namāz 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵; Sem. syn. *nasadman* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵), prayer, worship, obeisance, bow. XIX. 29.

nāmchishtik 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀, famous, celebrated; particular; particularly, especially I. 21; III. 41; V. 34; VIII. 29; IX. 20.

nāmik 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵), famous, illustrious, renowned. II. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵).

namōzan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵), to show, demonstrate, exhibit; appear, seem. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 II. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵), 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵); V. 14; abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 VI. 35; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 48; XVI. 7; agen. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵); XVIII. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵).

nān 𐬨𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀; Sem. syn. *lakhmā* 𐬨𐬀), broad, loaf. VIII. 22.

Nāinghritha 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵), name of the demon who opposes Spenta Armaiti; Demon of Discontent. I. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬭𐬀).

nanik 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵), generation. XIII. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬵).

nar नर (Av. नर; Sans. नर; Pers. نو; Sem. syn. זכר *zakar*), a man, male, male being, a prefix denoting the masculine gender. II. 4 (नर-); pl. 30, 35, 38 (नर-); V. 19.

narm نرم (Pers. نرم), soft, smooth, fine; mild, gentle, easy. V. 1 (नर्म-); VIII. 8 (नर्म-); XIII. 30, 37 (नर्म-); XIV. 3 (नर्म-); XV. 47 (नर्म-); XVII. 5 (नर्म-); XVIII. 71 (नर्म-).

narm karḍan نرم کردن, to soften, to make easy; to learn by heart. IV. 45.

nas ناس, *nasān* ناسان (*nasā* ought to be read *nasā* to correspond with its Av. equivalent ناس; Av. rt. ناس, Sans. नर to perish, decay), be destroyed, annihilated. VIII. 21 (नस-).

nasā ناسا, *nasāi* ناساي (Av. नसा; Pers. نسا), a dead body, corpse, any part of a dead body either of man or of animal; dead matter. III. 14, 40; IV. 53; V. 4, 7 (नसा-), 14 (नसा-), 5 (नसा-), 16, 18 (नसा-), 1, 4, 9, 34, 40, 44, 49; VI. 28, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41 (नसा-), 42 (नसा-), 25, 29; VII. 12, 23, 25, 28, 32, 72, 76 (नसा-), 4, 5, 13, 24, 26, 27, 77, 79; VIII. 33, 35, 97 (नसा-), 34 (नसा-), 36, 37 (नसा-), 73 (नसा-), 74; XVI. 17 (नसा-). Note: In Persian, when *nasā* is pronounced *nasā*, it means 'dead,' but when pronounced *nisā*, it means 'flesh or bones of a dead animal.' *Nasā* in Persian also means 'a place in which the sun's rays never penetrate.' According to the Zend-Avesta, such a place is considered impure and unclean and treated as *nasā*.

nasā-apapānad ناسا-آپاپناد (Av. नसा-आपपनाद), burning or cooking dead bodies. I. 17 (नसा-आपपनाद).

nasadman ناسدمن (Ary. syn. نامة *namāz*), bow, salutation, homage, worship, prayer. XIX. 29; XXI. 1 (नस-मन).

nasā-hūmand ناسا-هومند (Av. नसा-होमन्द), lit., with 'nasa'; hence, polluted, defiled. VI. 21 (नसा-); VII. 79 (नसा-).

nasā-karīn ناسا-کارین (Av. नसा-कारिन), producing 'nasā,' i. e., putrefaction. VII. 26, 27 (नसा-कारिन).

nasā-kīsh ناسا-کیش (Av. नसा-किश), a corpse-bearer, one who carries a dead body to its resting place. VIII. 11-13 (नसा-किश).

nasān ناسان, see *nas*.

nasā-negānīh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. نسا نهانی), burying a dead body. I. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VI. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nasā-pāh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), (the fire) that burns a dead body. VIII. 73, 74, 81 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 76-78 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nashkar 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *nashkar*.

nashtāntan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, to screw, wreath, twist, bend; envelope, involve; place, establish. Pret. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 38; imp. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 30; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 27, (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 14, 74, 75; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 74; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 30.

nāsteh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. ناسته or ناسته), a breakfast. VIII. 22.

nashogīh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (cf. Pers. نشت, Sans. नष्ट, i. e., ruined, lost), ruin, destruction. See Text, II. § 5, n. 12. II. 5; V. 27; VI. 39, 33, 36, 39, 43; VII. 6, 10, 11, 56.

Nasāsh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), the demon of 'nasā' or pollution, which attacks the dead body of a person immediately after death and rushes upon those who come in contact with the dead body; the she-demon of 'nasā', commonly called 'Darnj-i Nasush', which attacks, pollutes and destroys the purity of persons and things. (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌). III. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 3, 4, 6, 7, 27-32 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 25, 32, 38; VI. 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 1-11, 24, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2; VIII. 16-18, 41-71, 93, 99 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 15-26, 28, 40-43, 45-48 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 47; X. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 9, 12; XIII. 19; XIX. 5, 12, 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

natrānushua 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *natrānushnīh* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (abst. n. from *natrāntan* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 [Ar. نظر], to guard, watch, take care), watch, guard, watching, guarding. V. 53-56; VII. 66, 67; IX. 32; aor. with 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIV. 16; XVI. 11

nāvak 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. ناول), a ploughshare. V. 51; + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (instead of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) 51; .

* *nāvak*, *naveh* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. नव; Pers. نو or نوه), new, fresh. XXI. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nāvak māvak 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, various. V. 9.

nava-vāhāva 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, a quotation in XIX. 21.

nāṣṭīk 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (variant *nyāṣṭīk*, q. v.) (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. नाष्टय; Pers. ناسته), flowing or running (water), (water) of a river or canal. XIV. 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌.

naveh 311, see *navak*.

nazd ۱۴۵, see *nazdik*.

nazdik ۱۴۵, *nazd* ۱۴۵ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀, Pers. نزدیک or نزد), near, nigh adjacent. VI. 35; ۱۴۵ ۶ VII. 5; VIII. 11, 96; IX. 32, 44; XIII. 8; XV. 21.

nazdist ۱۴۵ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; super. of *nazdik* ۱۴۵), nearest; sometimes used in the sense of a kinsman. VIII. 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 5; XV. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nazrāntan ۱۴۵, see *vazrāntan*.

nchambīdan ۱۴۵, *nehōmbīdan* ۱۴۵ (Pers. نهمیدن), to cover, to wear (clothes, &c.); to conceal, hide. Aor. with 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 - 𐬨𐬀 III. 40; with 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 V. 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); abst. n. 𐬨𐬀 VI. 5; 𐬨𐬀 - 𐬨𐬀 VII. 9, 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

nēk (traditionally read *nauāk*, *nautrak*; also read *nyōk* 35) (Pers. نیک), good, excellent, graceful, beautiful, virtuous. I. 7, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16, 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 (better) 1; II. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 3, 9, 17, 22, 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 3, 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7, 24, 41; 𐬨𐬀 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 27, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); III. 27, 29, 42; 𐬨𐬀 (Pers. نیک; goodness, virtue) 23; IV. 23, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 9; 𐬨𐬀 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 IX. 44; XIII. 39; XV. 10, 12; 𐬨𐬀 10; XVIII. 63 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 30; XIX. 13, 16, 18, 30 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 17; 𐬨𐬀 - 𐬨𐬀 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XX. 1; XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 5, 12, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Nemaschū 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, shortened form of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, the concluding words of the *Kēm-nē-Mazdē* prayer, recited during the *Bareshnum* ceremony. IX. 32.

Nēryōsang, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 - 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. नर्यसंग), name of the messenger of Ahura Mazda. XIX. 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 - 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 7, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Nēryōsang 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, name of a learned Pahlavi commentator of the *Vendidad*. V. 7.

nēman 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 syn. 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀), a woman, wife, female. III. 20, 31; 10; IV. 44, 47; V. 49, 54; VI. 14; VII. 10; VIII. 14; XVI. 7.

nikās - نیکاس (Pers. نگاه). watch, observation, look, glance. III. 14.

nikās-dāraśna نیکاس-داراشنا (abst. n. from نیکاس-دار, Pers. نگاهداشتن i. e., to keep watch, take care of), watching, guarding. II. 4, 5 (سزگنداسد-داراشنا).

nīm نیم, *nīmeš* نیمه, *nīmā* نیمه (Av. نیمه; Pers. نیم; Sem. syn. pang, *penag پن), half, middle, semi-, demi-. III. 36; IV. 45 (نیمه); VI. 32 (نیمه); VIII. 10, 80, 101; 101 (نیمه); IX. 16, 26; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6; XVI. 2; XVIII. 15, 23.

nimat, *namađ*, *namat* نام (Av. نام; Pers. نام), (1) hay, grass or similar things. IX. 46 (نام); (2) felt, woollen stuff. V. 38 (نام); (3) a carpet.

nimat-avar-rabishyā نام-آوار-رابیشیا, a thatched roof, a hut. VIII. 1 (نام-آوار).

nimat-rant نام-رانت (Av. نام-رانت), an article made of straw such as a litter, basket, or mat. XV. 43 (نام-رانت).

nimeh نیمه (Av. نیمه; Sans. नेम), side, direction. V. 43 (نیمه); VI. 3, 4 (نیمه); VIII. 8, 41, 42, 104, 106 (نیمه), 16-19, 71 (نیمه), 80 (نیمه); IX. 15, 16 (نیمه), 26 (نیمه); XIV. 7 (نیمه); XIX. 1 (نیمه), 5 (نیمه).

nipištan نپیشتن (Pers. نویشتن or نوشتن; Sem. syn. yektibāntan نپیشتن), to write. Pret. نپیشتن X. 1.

nīrā-ān نیرا-آن (pl. of *nīrā* نیرا, another form of *nīryā* نیریا which is generally read by mistake *negalyā*; Ar. نیران pl. of نار or نور light, fire; in 'Burhan-i-Qate' too نیرا is read *nīrā*: نیرا باغت زند و پازند آتش را گویند), fire, flashes. XIV. 7.

nīrang نیرنگ (Pers. نیرنگ), a ritual, a short religious formula or ceremony, an incantation, a charm to avert the evil eye or ensure the success of a ceremony. III. 14, 20; V. 25; VII. 24; VIII. 10, 22; IX. 2, 47, 52; XXII. 20.

nīrmat or *nīrmat* نیرمات, help, support, assistance; favour, kindness VIII. 22; XVI. 11.

nīrāk نیراک (Pers. نیرو), strength, power. VI. 51.

Nisat نيسات (Av. نيسات), name of the 5th of the goodly created regions of Ahura Mazda according to Vend. I. See Mody's Dict. of Avestic Proper Names. I. 8 (نيسات).

Nishāpūhar, Nishāpūhar 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *Nishāpūhar* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نیشاپور or نیشاپور, name of a city), name of a learned Pahlavi commentator of the Vendidad. III. 42; V. 34; VI. 32; VIII. 22, 74; XVI. 4, 7.

nishāstan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نشستن; Sem. syn. *yetibānastan* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), to sit, stay, remain, rest, set down. Pret. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 XVI. 7; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

nishāsteh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نشاسته, starch), starch. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (strong or starchy wine) XV. 14.

nīšm 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, super. of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 down), lowest, southernmost, smallest. II. 30, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); 41; IX. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIV. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

nīšrādyāt 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, the Pahlavicised form of the Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, meaning 'flowing, growing, increasing'; the commentary explains it by 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 meaning 'overflow, satiated'. XVI. 7. (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

nivēdinam 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (pres. 1st sing.), I dedicate or consecrate. XVII. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

nivēdinand 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (pres. 3rd. pl.), they dedicate or consecrate. XVII. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

nīyāgān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نیایان; pl. of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, Pers. نیاک, a grandfather), forefathers, ancestors. XIX. 6.

nīyāishna 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نیایش, praise, thanksgiving, benediction; obligation. IV. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 1; IX. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIX. 18, 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XX. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

nīzār 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نزار), thin, weak, lean, slender, meagre. II. 20; XIX. 46.

nīzēh, nīzak 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. نیزه or نيزک), a javelin, a short spear or lance. XIV. 9.

noh, nuh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, (in cipher) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. नवन्; Pers. نه or نه), nine, 9. I. 9; II. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 30, 38; V. 43, 54 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 44; VII. 64 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 3, 18; IX. 2, 11, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); X. 18. (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIV. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 10, 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 11; XVII. 6, 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIX. 23, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XXII. 2, 6, 9, 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

nuh-gám 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀)

𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

nuh-gareh نُه گره or *nuh-garis* نُه گریس (Pers. نِه گَرِه), of nine knots, a stick of nine knots. IX. 14.

nuh-hāra نُه هره (Av. نُه هَرَه), nine *hāhras*. XIV. 14 (نُه هَرَه).

nuh-lilyā نُه لیلَه, nine nights. V. 54 (نُه لیلَه).

nuh-mīhik نُه میهِک (Av. نُه مِیهِک), of nine months, (a child in the womb) of nine months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of nine months. V. 45 (نُه مِیهِک); VII. 58 (نُه مِیهِک).

nuh-pāi نُه پای (Av. نُه پَای), nine feet. IX. 9-11 (نُه پَای).

nuh-pīkheh نُه پیکهه (Av. نُه پِیکهه), (a stick) of nine knots. IX. 14 (نُه پِیکهه).

nuh-raz نُه راز, nine hundred, 900. IV. 9 (نُه راز), 9 (نُه راز).

nuh-shapeh نُه شپه or نُه شپه (Av. نُه شَپه), nine nights. V. 43 (نُه شَپه), 42, 46, 56 (نُه شَپه), 56 (نُه شَپه); IX. 35 (نُه شَپه), 35 (نُه شَپه).

nuhm نهم (Av. نَهْم, Sans. नवम; Pers. نهم), ninth, 9th. I. 12 (نهم); VII. 78 (نهم); IX. superscription; XIII. 3; XIV. 9 (نهم).

nuhltā نهلته, see Text. VI. § 7, n. 4. VI. 7, 8, 29 (نهلته).

numāyashna نُمایشنا (Pers. نُمایش), appearance, vision, sight, showing. V. 14, 49; *anumāyashnūh* انُمایشنوه (unseen, unobserved). XIII. 10, 11, 40 (انُمایشنوه).

nydvāk نِدَواک, same as *nādvāk* (q.v.) XVIII. 74 (نِدَواک).

nyōk نیو, see *nāk*.

nyōshēdan نیوشیدن, *nyōkshēdan* نیوکشیدن (Pers. نِوشیدن), to listen, hear, attend to. XIX. 15, 35.

nyōrūzshētm نیورُزشتم (Av. نِیورُزَشْتَم), super. of نیورُز, i. e., coarse, most inferior, most worn-out (clothes). III. 19 (نیورُزَشْتَم).

ōdar 𐬔𐬀 or *ndarch* 𐬎𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Sans. 𐬔𐬀), a water-dog, otter. XIII. 16, 51 (𐬔𐬀), 51, 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 (one who kills an otter) 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀); XIV. 1 (𐬔𐬀), 16, 17.

odhash 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀, water, sea-shore or bank. I. 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀). Note: This word is generally read *ojde*, i. e., on the height or hill. It is rather a Pahlavi transcription of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 which Sp. translates by 'east', Kanga and Haug by 'waters', and Darm. by 'basin'.

ōftālan, *ōptālan* 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀; Sem. syn. *naffānastan* 𐬎𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀), to fall, drop, fall down; to befall, happen. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 VI. 35; 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 29; 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 XVI. 7; 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 XIX. 29; 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 XXI. 2.

ōj (better *afj*) 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀; Sans. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀), strength, power; height, sublime. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 III. 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 *ōjmandihātīm* (most strength-possessing) XVII. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀); XX. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀).

ōjdas-purastih 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀, idolatry, idol-worship. I. 10; XI. 9, 12; XIX. 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀).

ōjūd-būd 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀), having lost consciousness, lifeless, dead. VIII. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀).

ōmākhlan 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 (same as *ōmākhlan*, Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀), to learn, teach. P.p. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 IV. 45, 46.

ōpastān 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀, same as *ōftālan* 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀, q. v., VI. 29.

ōptādan 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀, see *ōftālan*.

ōrāšvar, *ōrāšvar* (traditionally *hōrōšpar*) 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀), (1) an increase, augmentation; 'stomach' (Darm.). III. 30 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀); IV. 43 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀). (2) the interior, inner-side, womb. V. 51 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀); VII. 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀).

ōrar 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀, see *ōrvar*.

Órvātānaar 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀, *Órvātānaar* 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 - 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀), name of one of the three sons of Zarathustra. He was the chief of the husbandmen and the lord of the Var of ~~Jamshīd~~ 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬔𐬀).

-ur (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. *روش*), death, destruction. VII. 52; XIX. 3, 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

ósh-khīmand 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), mortal, perishable. III. 5; IV. 50-52 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

ósh-khūstār 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of -ur death and 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 wishing or desiring), murderous, deadly. XIII. 42, 43 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

óshláp 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *hóshláp*.

ósptrík 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, a faithful, believer; hence, a Zoroastrian. IV. 2; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (a non-Zoroastrian) IV. 2; VII. 52.

óstabār 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *استوار*), firm, strong, faithful. III. 42.

óstādan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *استاند*; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to stand, rise, get up. Pret. with 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 4, 31 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

óstashnīh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, abst. n. from 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, arising or accruing from. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, i. e., arising or accruing from cold; hence, ague, or *tup-i-sard* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 as the Pahlavi commentators explain it. VII. 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

ózmādan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *آزمودن*) to try, test, prove, experience, experiment upon. Abst. n. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *آزمایش*, trial) V. 49; p.p. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 39 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 40; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

pa, pah 𐭀𐭅, to, in, with, in, from, according to, up, upon, on, above, in, into. It has all the significations of the Persian particle *be* or *bi* and forms the accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative and locative cases. It is generally read *pān* or *pavan*, but I prefer to read it *pa, pah*, like the Pers. *be* or *bi* and Pāz. 𐭀𐭅, though in the Inscription of Shāpur at Hājiābād it is written *pavan*. I. 1-3, 5-21; 𐭀𐭅𐭀𐭅 2; II. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 12, 16, 18, 20-23, 26-28, 30-38, 41; III. 1, 2, 4-18, 20-22, 24-26, 28-42; IV. 1-21, 25, 30, 43, 45, 47-55; 𐭀𐭅𐭀𐭅 17; V. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17-21, 25-27, 32-38, 40, 42, 44, 46-49, 51, 54-56, 59-62; 𐭀𐭅𐭀𐭅 20, 54; VI. 1-5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25-27, 29, 33, 35-37, 39, 40, 43, 45-48, 51; VII. 1, 2, 4-6, 10-11, 13-16, 19-22, 24, 26, 27, 29-31, 33-38, 40, 43-46, 48, 52-55, 57, 59-62, 67, 71, 74, 75, 77-79; 𐭀𐭅𐭀𐭅 67; VIII. 3-8, 10-20, 22-24, 73, 74, 76, 78-80, 97-101, 103, 105, 107; 𐭀𐭅𐭀𐭅 10, 22, 103; IX. 1-6, 9-11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 25, 26, 29-36, 39, 41, 44-47, 49, 50, 56, 57; 𐭀𐭅𐭀𐭅 33-35, 48; X. 1-3, 6, 7, 11, 15, 17-19; XI. 1-7, 9, 12; XIII. 1-15, 17, 18, 20, 22-28, 30, 31, 34, 37-40, 42, 43, 45, 47-51, 55; XIV. 1-10, 12-18; XV. 1, 2, 6, 8-10, 12, 14, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-42, 45, 47, 51; XVI. 2-4, 6-18; 𐭀𐭅𐭀𐭅 2, 7; XVII. 1-8, 11; XVIII. 1-9, 12-17, 20, 21, 23-31, 34, 36-38, 40, 42-44, 46-51, 54-56, 60-66, 68-72, 74, 75; XIX. 2-5, 8, 9, 11-15, 17, 19-23, 25-30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 44, 45; XX. 3, 8, 9, 11; XXI. 1-6, 8-10, 12-14, 16, 17; 𐭀𐭅𐭀𐭅 5, 9, 13; XXII. 2-5, 10-12, 16-19.

pachidan 𐎱𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀, Sans. पक्व; Pers. پختن, to cook), to cook, boil, ripen. Aor. 𐎱𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 VIII. 74; 𐎱𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 𐎱𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠 73 (𐎱𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠-𐎱𐎠𐎢𐎽𐎢𐎠).

paḍ, paṭ पठ् (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀*; Sans. पति; Pers. *پد*), a lord, master, owner, guardian, head. VII. 43.

pāḍakshah, *pātikhshā*, *pātakhshā* —𐎱𐎠𐏁𐎡𐎹, *pādishā*, *pādashā* —𐎱𐎠𐏁𐎢𐎺 (Pers.
پادشاه or پادشا; Av. 𐬯𐬁𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬌), king, sovereign, monarch, ruler;
ruling, supreme, overpowering, empowered, mighty, prevailing, proper. V. 4, 14,
26; VI. 29; VIII. 10.

padām పదు (Av. -𑎧𑎫𑎼𑎡𑎹; Pāz. -𑎧𑎫𑎼𑎡𑎹 or -𑎧𑎫𑎼𑎡𑎹), a piece of white cotton cloth, with two bands at the top, hanging loosely before the mouth, and tied with the bands at the back of the head, forming a sort of the mouth-veil, and used by the Parai priests while performing certain religious ceremonies. XIV. 8 (-𑎧𑎫𑎼𑎡𑎹); XVIII. 1 (-𑎧𑎫𑎼𑎡𑎹), 1, 2.

paḏash 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 (for *pa-ash*, 𐭯 being added here to avoid cacophony of Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 for 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥). It supports my reading of 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥, which should be read *pa* and not *pavan* or *pān*, in (to, for, by, through, or on) him, her or it; thereupon, thereon, thereto, thereby, therein. I. 4, 16; III. 6, 10, 14, 23; IV. 2; V. 4, 34, 35, 46, 52; VIII. 74; XV. 7; XVI. 11, 12.

paḏashkhār 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, a small plate, dish or saucer. VII. 72 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

Paḏashkhārgar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, name of a place with which the Pahlavi commentators have identified Varena, the 14th of the goodly created places according to the Vendidād. All MSS. have 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 instead of 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. Dr. Spiegel takes it to be the name of a mountain in Taberistan. If it is a mountain in Taberistan, why is it mentioned in connection with Kerman? Moreover, as Kerman itself was a mountainous place and still well-known for that, it is better to have 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, i. e., in the mountainous country (of Kerman) than 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. I. 18.

paḏashkhār 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), lit. that by which one eats, jaws; (2) a vessel for keeping food. III. 14 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 43, 44 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 16 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 40 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

paḏashwar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, meaning doubtful. V. 14; XVI. 7.

pāḏ-dehišn 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *pāḏ* foot or leg and *dehišn* giving, gift; Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; antonym 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), lit., remuneration given to a man sent on some business at a distance, for the trouble caused to his legs; hence, applied to rewards for good or meritorious works.

pāḏ-frās 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; antonym 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), punishment to sinners, retribution for sinful deeds. IV. 4, 11, 55; VII. 52, 69; VIII. 20; XIII. 55.

pāḏīrānīnēḏ 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, aor. dries up or withers. XVIII. 63 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 63 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pāḏīrān-shōsar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), a man whose seed or seminal fluid is dried up. III. 19, 20 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 50 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pāḏīrēh 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥), before, forward, in front, against. V. 27 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VI. 40 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 6 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 41-42, 41 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 100, 103 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 15, 16, 17, 21 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 19, 21 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pāk 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پاک; Pāz. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 *datyā*), pure, clean, neat, chaste, innocent. Supl. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 30; V. 21; VII. 47, 48; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 10; IX. 32.

pākīh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀, cleanliness, purity. V. 21; VI. 35; X. 18; XIX. 33.

pānagīh kardān 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀, to protect, guard, watch. II. 4, 5.

pānākīh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, *pānagīh* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 to protect), protection, shelter, refuge, guard, defence. III. 31; VIII. 20 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀), 20 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 20; XI. 4 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀); XIII. 28, 39, 49; XV. 45; XIX. 30.

panāz, *parāj* (generally read *frāz*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬱𐬀; Pers. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), on, upon, above, upwards, aloft; back, down; after, again, opposite, contrary; before, near, forward; together. Supl. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 II. 30, 38 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀); II. 11, 14, 18 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀); III. 11, 40; IV. 40, 42; V. 10, 12, 13, 28-32 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀); VI. 27 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀), 29; supl. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 10, 12, 14 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀); VII. 7, 8, 9 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 13 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀), 52 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀), 52, 69; VIII. 9, 10 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22, 75, 81; 100, 103 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀); IX. 28 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32; XIII. 31-37 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 17 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2, 11; compar. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 2 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); supl. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 XVII. 7 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 19, 21 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀); XXI. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 20.

panāz-ashkōp 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, a high ceiling, a roof raised up high. II. 26, 34 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

panāz-kōpeh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, having a hump in front. II. 29, 37 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

panāz-men-bōd 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, lit., off from life, i. e., lifeless, unconscious, separating the soul from the body. IV. 40, 42 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIII. 12-15 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

panāz-namūdān 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, to show, exhibit. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 II. 2 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

panāz-sātāntan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, to go forward. Aor. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 11, 15, 20 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

panāz-tachīnīdan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, to cause to flow. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 II. 34 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 26 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

pancha-dasa 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, an Av. quotation in VIII. 100; IX. 32.

paṅg (Dr. Haug *pelag*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ar. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀; Ary. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), half. III. 36 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀); IX. 18, 21; XXII. 5, 12, 14.

panir پنیر (Pers. پنیر), cheese. VII. 77 (پنیر). .

panj, panch पञ्च (Av. پنچ; Sans. पञ्च; Pers. پنج; Sem. syn. *khūmasyā* חמשה or *khūmashyā* חמש), five, 5. II. 37, 42; IV. 18 (پنج); V. 27 (پنج); VIII. 22; XI. 3, 20 (پنج); XIV. 17; XV. 2 (پنج); XVI. 8, 9 (پنج), 2.

* pānjdahūm پانزده (Av. پنجاه; Pers. پانزده), fifteenth, 15th. I. 19 (پنجاه); XV. Superscription.

pānjdeh پانزده (Av. پنجاه; Pers. پانزده), fifteen, 15: IV. 18 (پنجاه), VIII. 98, 99 (پنجاه); IX. 30 (پنجاه); XIV. 15 (پنجاه); XVI. 4 (پنجاه); XVIII. 54 (پنجاه).

panjeh پنجه (Pers. پنجه), the palm of the hand, paw. VII. 2 .

panj-māheh پانزده ماه (Av. پنجاه ماه; Pers. پانزده ماه), lit., of five months; hence, (a woman with a pregnancy or a child in the womb) of five months V. 45 (پنجاه ماه); VII. 58 (پنجاه ماه).

panjūm پنجم (Av. پنجم; Pers. پنجم), fifth, 5th. I. 8 (پنجم); III. 6, 11, 34 (پنجم); IV. 2 (پنجم), 17 (پنجم), 19 (پنجم); VIII. 77 (پنجم); XIII. 34 (پنجم), XIV. 8 (پنجم); XVI. 11.

panzand پانزاد (generally *farzand*; Av. پنجاه; Lat. progeny; Pers. فرزاد), an offspring, child, son. IV. 10; pl. پانزاده 10; V. 9; XVIII. 27.

par پَر (Av. پار; Pers. پار), a wing, feather VIII. 22; 69, 70 (پار); IX. 24, 25 (پار); XIII. 15 .

pār پَر (Sans. पार, Pers. پار), past, elapsed. With neg. نه, پارس (insurmountable, impassable) V. 9.

parāhōm پارسود, the Haoma-juice, squeezed out, strained and prepared for drinking, in the ceremony of the Yasna, Vendidad or Visparad. XIV. 8.

parārān * (farārān, frārān) پارسود (frā + rān, that which is right, right direction; hence), goad, excellent, honest, straightforward. V. 9; IX. 46; پارسود XIII. 39; XVIII. 6; پارسود XIX. 30.

parastār پارسود (Pers. پرستار), lit., a worshipper, a devotee; also, a slave, servant. XV. 18.

pardstek پارسود, a servant. mental. IX. 38 (پارسود).

pardah 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *pardak* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پرد or پر), fold, time; it also denotes the addition of a number to itself, as *ask-pardak* 𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., once (Pers. یک‌بار), 𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬭𐬀 *dō-pardak* &c. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬭𐬀 (once) III. 40; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (five times) 40

pardukān or *pardagān* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 (pl. of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. برده, a partition), partition. VI 35

pardūm 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *partūm*.

pareh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پره), a side, border, margin, extremity. IX. 17

pargandan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. برگردان), to disperse, scatter, diffuse. VI 6, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 35.

pargard 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 (fargard), a chapter, book V 14

parihikhtūm 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (from *parihikhtan* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, Pers. پرشکستن, to teach educate), most learned, educated. III. 20 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 10.

parih 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 or 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. پری), lit., a winged creature, a fairy. In Avesta it means a demoness, a she-devil, a creature of Angra-mainyush, an evil spirit or being. I. 10 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); III. 7; V. 4, 44; VIII. 22; 80 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XI. 9, 12; (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIX. 5 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), XX. 10, 12 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Parik 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, name of a learned commentator of the Vendidad. VIII. 31, 35, XIII. 48

parjand, *panyand* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 (a variant of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 *farzand*), a child, offspring. + 𐬀𐬭𐬀; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

parmayashn (*farmāyashn*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. فرمایش; abst. n. from *farmādan* q. v.), order, command, will. XI. 6.

Parōdarsh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), lit., one who foresees; name of a cock. XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 15, 28; 29 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (quality as a Parōdarsh, foresight) 15.

Pārs 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پارس), Persia. I. 21.

partūm (*farđūm*, *pardūm*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; Sans. प्रथम; Pers. فرم). first, foremost. II. 1, 2 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 V. 51; VII. 26; 37 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 39, 44, 68 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 19, 76, 100 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 78; IX. 6, 15, 28, 31, 49 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); X. 4 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 9, 12; XIII. 34 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIV. 9 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 2 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 48 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

XVI 7 (•••••); XVII. 6, 8; XVIII 15; 18 (•••••), 33 (•••••); XX. 1 (•••••). •

parān, *prūn* (*fārūn*, *frūn*) 𐭯𐭥𐭮 (par + rīn, i. e., that side), on the other side, beyond, away. Compar. 𐭯𐭥𐭮𐭥 IX. 11, 29, 33, 34, 35 (𐭯𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭮𐭥).

parvāna ^{پروانه} (Pers. پروانه), a pass, passport, order, command. l. 2.

parvâr (*farvâr*) پروار (Pers. پروار or فروار) (a) a summer-house latticed on all sides; (b) a turret open on all sides; (c) planks for the roofing of a house. See 'Text II. § 26, n. 7. II. 26, 34 (پروار).

parvardan "թել (Pers. پوردار), to nourish, feed, foster. Թուլալ թել
III. 31; Թել 6; Թել VII. 20 (թել); Թել-սա XIV. 16; Թել
XV. 45.

parvarashu פָּרַוְרָשׁ (abst. n. from פָּרַשׁ; Pers. پرورش), nourishing, fostering, protecting; protection, help. II. 4, 5; VIII. 19; XIV. 17; XV. 12, 22.

pas -ପସ (Av. -𑀧𑁆𑀭𑀸; Sans. पश्चि; Pers. پس; Sem. syn. *akhar* 𐤏𐤍𐤅
or *batar* 𐤁𐤕𐤓), after, afterwards, at last, finally, then, behind. II. 37; IV. 4
(-𑀧𑁆𑀭𑀸); VIII. 21; -ପସ 78, 105; IX. 21 (-𑀧𑁆𑀭𑀸); -ପସ 40 (-𑀧𑁆𑀭𑀸);
XI. 9, 12; XIV. 15 (-𑀧𑁆𑀭𑀸); XV. 10.

pasakh, *pasokh*, *pasukh* 𐭆𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Pers. پاسخ; Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), a reply, answer. IX. 12 (𐬱𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66; XIX. 7; *pasakhash* 6, 8, 9; *pasakhash* XXII. 6.

pasakh-dāstan ལྔམ་དགུན་, to reply, answer (spoken of evil beings or creatures, as *pasakh-gāptan* is of good beings or creatures). ལྔམ་དགུན་ XVIII. 31, 34, 40, 43, 46, 49, 54, 57 (ཤར་བཞུགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲེང་); ལྔམ་དགུན་ XIX. 3 (ཤར་བཞུགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲེང་).

* *pasaḥ-gūptan* (*gūftan*) 𐭣𐭮𐭫𐭲-𐭪𐭠𐭤𐭩𐭡𐭫𐭲 to reply, answer. Aor. 𐭣𐭮𐭫𐭲 𐭪𐭠𐭤𐭩𐭡𐭫𐭲 II. 3, 5 (𐭣𐭮𐭫𐭲𐭪𐭠𐭤𐭩𐭡𐭫𐭲); 𐭣𐭮𐭫𐭲𐭪𐭠𐭤𐭩𐭡𐭫𐭲 𐭪𐭠𐭤𐭩𐭡𐭫𐭲 (most wise in answering) 7, 13, 60, 66 (𐭣𐭮𐭫𐭲𐭪𐭠𐭤𐭩𐭡𐭫𐭲𐭪𐭠𐭤𐭩𐭡𐭫𐭲).

pashakash -پاشکاش (Pers. پاشک, *i. e.*, suspending), lit., suspense, suspension; hence, a hurricane, cyclone. VIII. 4.

pasakajashn *pasakajashn* rottenness, decay, infection. V. 27 (—*pasakajashn*); VI. 30, 32, 33, 39 (—*pasakajashn*); VII. 6, 10, 11 (—*pasakajashn*); VIII. 34 (—*pasakajashn*), ~~XVIII. 25~~ (—*pasakajashn*).

herds. V. 29 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 32; VII. 8 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 2; XIII. 8, 42 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 10 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 12, 20, 24 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 1, 11 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*), 8, 12, 19, XV. 3 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*).

pat 108, see *pat*

patak, *patal* 908, lowest, of low or small value VII. 41, 43 (—*patak*—*patak*).

patakhshâ —*patakhshah*, see *patakhshah*.

patashnu 1508, abundance, plenty; 'thriving' (Darm). With 1018, 1018 111 3 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*); —*patashnu* VII. 53, 54 (—*patashnu*—*patashnu*).

patdri 1018 (Pers. *patdri*), openly XIX. 5

patit 1018 (Av. —*patit*—*patit*, Pers. *patit* or *patit*), repentance, a formula or prayer for repentance and forgiveness of one's sins III. 20, 21, 40, —*patit*—*patit* 40, V. 20; —*patit*—*patit* 26 (—*patit*—*patit*); VII. 51, 52, 71; —*patit*—*patit* 71; —*patit*—*patit* 51 (—*patit*—*patit*); IX. 49, 50, —*patit*—*patit* 50 (—*patit*—*patit*), 50 (—*patit*—*patit*); XIII. 7; —*patit*—*patit* 7 (—*patit*—*patit*); XV. 1; —*patit*—*patit* 1 (—*patit*—*patit*).

patidan 1018 (Av. rt. *patidan*, Sans. *patidan*, to fall, Pers. *patidan*), to fall, drop, rest, lie; to fly (as a bird) 1018 1 4 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 12 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 13 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 27 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 1018 VIII. 10 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 9 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 1018 XIII. 42, 43 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 1018 XVIII. 65 (—*patidan*—*patidan*); 1018 XIX. 41 (—*patidan*—*patidan*).

patireh 1018, see *patireh*.

patishnu 1018 (Av. —*patishnu*—*patishnu* from —*patishnu*, Pers. *patishnu*, a foot), feet; metaphorically, a pedestrian, hence, a man. —*patishnu* III. 31 (—*patishnu*—*patishnu*).

patiyural, *patiyural* 1018 (Av. —*patiyural*—*patiyural*, Pers. *patiyural*, lit, anything that is against or contrary to good, oppression, molestation, injury, opposition, hostility, reverse, affliction I. 2, 4, 5, 12; —*patiyural* 3, 5-14, 16-20 (—*patiyural*—*patiyural*); II. 20, 28, V. 12, 13; —*patiyural* VII. 52; VIII. 9, 10; XV. 12; XVI. 11 (—*patiyural*—*patiyural*); XIX. 3; 46 (—*patiyural*—*patiyural*); 31.

patiyārak-kūmand ပုဒ်ကုမာဏ်, affronted, opposed, afflicted, molested, miserable. VII. 52; XIX 31.

pātkār पातकार (Av. -𐬨𐬁𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. प्रतिकार; Pers. پیکار), a dispute, debate, controversy, strife, quarrel, contention, battle, fight. III. 11; IV. 49; V. 9; VII. 52; IX. 44.

[illegible]

patk'astan ԲԱՆԴԱՍԵԼ, to strike against, disturb, beat upon. III. 14; ԲԱՆԴԱՍԵԼ 1; ԲԱՆԴԱՍԵԼ VI. 43; ԲԱՆԴԱՍԵԼ 29.

pātmān, *padmān* ୧୯୧୭, *putmāneh*, *padmāneh* ୨୫୩୭ (Av. 𐬡𐬁𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬵𐬀; Sans. प्रतिमान; Pers. بېمان), a measure, limit, proportion, reckoning; agreement. I. 19; III. 14, 15, 40; IV. 10; V. 46, 51; ୨୫୩୭ ୩ ୧୭ ୪୫ 60, 61 (•୫୩୭); VI. 5, 25, 32; VII 21, 11, 59, 77; ୨୫୩୭ ୩ ୧୭ 20, 21 (•୫୩୭); VIII. 5, 74; IX 3, 37, 39, XV. 8, 10, 45, XVI. 2, 4, XVIII. 29; ୩୨୫୩୭ XIX. 11.

patmasān 𑂣𑂗𑂢𑂰 meaning doubtful XVI 4

patrid ລູ້ (a corruption of Av. ນາສັດ), indirect pollution or defilement. A person or thing that directly touches or comes in contact with the 'nasu' or dead matter is said to be infected with direct pollution or *hamrid* ລູ້ (Av. ນາສັດ-ຊຸ), while a person or thing that comes in contact with such a directly defiled person (*riman*) is said to be infected with indirect pollution or *patrid*. V. 33-36, IX. 45, 47; X. 1, 17; 6 (ນາສັດ-ຊຸ); XI. 9, 12 (ນາສັດ-ຊຸ); XIX. 12 (ນາສັດ-ຊຸ), 20.

patoand 𐌱𐌳𐌰𐌳, see *padrand*.

* *patvāśeh* पतवशे, the vessel for placing 'jivām'; some Dasturs take it in the sense of 'benzoin powder mixed with fat, &c, to feed the sacred fire'. XIV. 8; XVI. 4.

patrustan 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *paḥrustan*.

patvichdan ပတ်ချီသန် (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), to inform, relate, warn; to ask, beseech, pray. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 II. 9, 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀)

מאתו, וכן

paṣāvashn ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ, making ripe, ripening; ripe. VII. 35.

paṣ-dinē ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ stamps on the ground. XV. 5 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ ԳՐԱԾԵԼ).

paṣdūt ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ (Av. ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ; Pers. ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ) a weevil or curculio, a small insect of the beetle kind, with a long-beaked head, destructive to fruits and corn. XIV. 6 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ).

paṣ-dēh ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ, ripe. VII. 35.

paṣ-dāh, *paṣ-dāh* ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ (Av. ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ; Pers. ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ), evident, clear, manifest, apparent, published, revealed. I. 2, 15; II. 5, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30, 36, 38; III. 14, 40, 42; IV. 1, 4, 45; V. 4, 7, 9, 14, 21, 26, 38, 44, 49, 51; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 49; VI. 29, 32, 35, 43; VII. 11, 24, 50, 52, 65, 71; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 71; VIII. 3, 10, 18, 20, 22, 74, 78, 96; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 8; X. 18; XIII. 55; XIV. 2; XV. 22, 45; XVII. 6; XVIII. 1, 12, 38, 44; XIX. 30; XXII. 1, 8, 11; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 1, 8, 14 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ ԳՐԱԾԵԼ).

paṣ-dāh, *paṣ-dāh*, ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ, revelation, manifestation, publication, declaration sign, demarkation. I. 1-15 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ); VIII. 20 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ).

paṣ-dāh ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ, to manifest, make clear or evident; bring forth, produce. ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ II. 18, 38, 43; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ III. 23; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 35; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ IV. 49; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ VI. 27, 40; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ VII. 52; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ VIII. 22; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 2 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ ԳՐԱԾԵԼ), 10 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ ԳՐԱԾԵԼ); ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 8; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 22; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ IX. 48; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ XIII. 39; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ XV. 10, ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 42; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ XVI. 12; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ XVIII. 2; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 26, 30, ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ XIX. 25; ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ 3, 39.

paṣ-dāh ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ (Av. ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ, the same as used for *paṣ-dāh* ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ, i. e., the mouth-veil of a priest), the under-cover of an armour, an under-garment, worn by ancient Persian warriors; 'a net-work of iron worn over the face to protect it in the time of battle' (Kanga). XIV. 9 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ ԳՐԱԾԵԼ).

paṣ-dāh ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ (Av. ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ), price, value. XIV. 11 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ).

paṣ-dāh ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ (Av. ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ; Pers. ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ or ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ), leprosy. II. 29, 37 (ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ).

paṣ-dāh ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ or *paṣ-dāh* ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ, to adorn, decorate, embellish, inlay. P.p. ԲԱՍԱՎԱՆ II. 6.

pīstun 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *pestin* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. पित्तः; Pers. پستان), a breast, bosom, nipple. VIII. 52-54 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 19 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XV. 8.

puktan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پختن or پختن), to water. VI. 6 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pum p'm 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), milk V 52 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 16 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 35, 65 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 77 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), XV 50 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XXI. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 7, 10, 11, 15 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 6, 10, 14 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pumindan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (inf. from 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), to suckle the young, to begin to have milk in the breasts during pregnancy 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 III. 31 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XV. 8 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 + 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 8

punīrstan (also read *unīrstan*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, to atone for a sin, to restore a sinner from the punishment of hell 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-VIII. 107 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀) "one who submits to penalty or atonement" (Darm): "one who atones for a sin" (Kanga); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 107 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIV. 18 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 18 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pur 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پور), old, aged. VII. 56.

purāmān 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پیرامون or پیرامون), a border, margin, the environs; around, round about. II. 26, 34, III. 18; V. 4, 19, 19; VI. 2, VII 62; VIII. 3, XV 15, XVII 6, 8; XX. 4

purīyush 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پوریش), an ornament, embellishment, decoration. XIV. 15.

pirā-gar, *pirā-kar* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. پیروز or پیروز), victorious, successful, conquering, triumphant. X. 5, 9, 13 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 5, 7 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIX. 5, 40 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 37 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Note: The literal meaning of the Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 is just like the Sans. वृत्रहन् i. e., a successful destroyer; hence, it technically means 'victorious' and is applied to the angel *Behrām*.

pirā-garsh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, abst. n. from 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (q. v.), victory, conquest, triumph. VIII. 20; XVIII. 64 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pirā-gartar 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, compar. of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (q. v.), more victorious. VIII. 19 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pīrūzgarītm 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, suppl. of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (*q. v.*), most victorious. IX. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIX. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

pīsh 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵; Sem. syn. *levin* 𐬀𐬭𐬀), before, in front, forward, in the presence; presently, shortly. I. 15; II. 24; IV. 4, 37, 43, 48; 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); V. 52; VI. 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); VII. 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 5, 65; VIII. 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 78, 105; IX. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 48, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 28, 32; 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIII. 28, 45, 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 54 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 46, 48; XV. 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVIII. 19, 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Pīshdād 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; comp. of *pīsh*, before and *dād*, created or justice), lit. it means "before created" or "first justice"; title of Hoshang, the first king after Gayomard, whence his successors were called *Pīshdādyan*, until the succession of *Kai-kavād* the founder of the Kayanian dynasty. Pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 XX. 1, 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 1.

pīshah, *pīshah*, *pīsha* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), work, business, profession, occupation, calling; (2) custom, habit; (3) a wound; (4) flour, ground corn. III. 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); V. 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VII. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); IX. 32 XIII. 10, 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀). 10 11.

pīshvān 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), a leader, chief, head. II. 24.

pīstār 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), a workshop, manufactory, "a punchoon" (Darm.) VIII. 87-90 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

pīlād-patgarān 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (comp. of *pīlād*, Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵, i. e., steel, iron; *patgar*, i. e., worker and *ān*, the pl. suffix), those who work in steel, iron-smiths. VIII. 90 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Pīrūshasp 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), the father of Zarathustra the prophet. XIX. 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 4.

Pōryō-đkēsh 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), the primeval or original religion of the ancient Persians; a follower of the ancient religion. Opinions differ as to the exact meaning of this word. Some Dasturs say that it was the religion which prevailed in Persia before the time of Zoroaster, while others hold that it is the Zoroastrian religion itself in its primitive form or unmixed with foreign ideas and rites; others again say that it was simply deism and no form of worship. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 III. 42; 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 42; V. 4; VI. 25; VII. 10 74; 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 XVI. 2.

pōsht, *pōsht* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. पृष्ट; Pers. پشت), the back. VII. 2; VIII. 51, 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 18, 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 14.

pushteh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. بست). a bundle or load of wood or fagot XIV. 2, 3; XVIII. 71 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

pōshdāh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (abst. n from *pōsht*, q v.), backing support, help, safeguard XIII. 18.

pōst, *pōst* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. پوست), the skin, a hide, coating. IX. 48.

pōstān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers پوستان; comp. of *pōst* and *an* the suffix) of leathern, leathern; a fur garment. VII. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 23-25 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

* *pōst* *paṇuā* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *pōst* q v. and *paṇuā*, breadth), the breadth or extent of the skin, as deep as the skin III. 20; XVIII. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

prādrān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *frādrān*.

prashn 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Sans. प्रश्न). a question. XVIII. 51.

prāzrānīk (*frāzrānīk*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (cf. Ar. فرض, a religious duty), a duty, obligation, obligatory, compulsory. IV. 1, 4; V. 26.

pūdeh, *pūteh*, *pūdah* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 from 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, to be putrid; Pers. پود), rotten, decayed, putrid; worn out, old, weak. II. 29, 37; V. 59; VI. 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 19; XX. 3, 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

* *pūhal* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. پل or پهل), a bridge; it is used for the bridge 'Chinvad', where according to the Zoroastrian religion, reward to good-doers and punishment to sinners are dealt out; hence, it metaphorically means 'atonement'. III. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 19; VIII. 107 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIII. 9; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIII. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 68, 75 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

pūjeh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پوز or پوزه), the lip, the mouth at its environs, the space between the nose and the lip, the part round the mouth. VII. 2.

pākhtan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پختن; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. पक्, to cook; Sem. syn. *apapāntan* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), to cook, boil, stew, ripen. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) or 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 41; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 VII. 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 55, 65 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

pumbagin 193]69 (comp. of 9]69, Pers. پنبه, *i. e.*, cotton and 15 suffix), lit., made of cotton, cotton cloth. VII. 11.

pūmmān 186]69 (Ar. فم. Ary. syn. 15]69 *dahin*), mouth, face V 51, VIII. 1.

pūr 1]69 (Av. 1]69; Pers. پر, Sans. पूर; Sem. syn. 1]69 *mālmān*), full, complete, filled with, laden with, perfect II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17 (1]69), 22 (1]69); IV. 46; VIII. 7; IX. 29 (1]69); XIX. 40 (1]69); XX. 4 (1]69); XXII. 5, 12, 18 (1]69), 5, 12, 18 (1]69).

pūr-hivar 1]69 (comp. of *pūr*, *q. v.* and *hivar*, *i. e.*, myriads), many myriads. X. 1 (1]69); similarly *pūr-eragh*, *i. e.*, many thousands XX. 4 (1]69), *pūr-era*, 1]69, *i. e.*, many hundreds XX. 4 (1]69).

pūr-gadman 186]69 (Av. 1]69; comp. of *pūr*, *q. v.* and *gadman*, *i. e.*, glory), full of glory, splendid, illustrious Abst. n. 186]69 XIX. 3 (1]69).

pūrdān 186]69 *pūrdān* 186]69 (Av. 1]69, causal 186]69 or 186]69, to ravage, make helpless), to drive away, fight, oppose. 186]69 III. 32 (1]69); 186]69 X. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (1]69); 186]69 XI. 9, 10 (1]69), 9; 186]69 9, 10 (1]69).

pūrīh 186]69 (abst. n. from *pūr* *q. v.*), fullness, abundance, plenitude. I. 19; III. 4.

pūr-marg 186]69 (Av. 1]69; comp. of *pūr* *q. v.* and *marg*, *i. e.*, death), full of death, deadly, baneful. I. 5 (1]69), 5-14, 16-20 (1]69); XXII. 2, 9, 15 (1]69).

pūr-rōbāshnīh 186]69 (comp. of *pūr*, *q. v.* and *rōbāshnīh*, *i. e.*, continuance, going), abundance, full continuance. XVIII. 27 (1]69).

pūrsashna, *pūrsashna* 186]69 (Pers. پرسش), a question, interrogation, begging, asking. I. 31; III. 29 (1]69), 40; V. 4.

pūrsīdan (trad. *pūrsīdan*) 186]69 (Pers. پرسیدن; Av. rt. 186]69, Sans. पूर्यते to ask), to ask, question, inquire, demand, consult. 186]69 II. 1 (1]69); 186]69 III. 42; 186]69 VII. 1. (1]69); 186]69 IX. 1 (1]69), 43, 45 (1]69); XI. 1 (1]69); XIV. 1 (1]69); 186]69 XVII. 17 (1]69); 186]69 XVIII. 6, 8, 14, 61, 67 (1]69).

30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (•ဗုဒ္ဓသင်္ဃာတ); ၁၁၁၁၁၁ ၃၉; ၁၁၁၁ 7, 13, 60 (•သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ), 51; ၁၁၁၁ ၁၁ 7, 13, 60, 66 (•သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ-သုတ္တံ), ၁၁၁၁ ၁၁ 7, 13, 60, 66 (•သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ); ၁၁၁၁ ၁၁ ၃၉ (•သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ-သုတ္တံ), ၁၁၁၁ ၁၁ 7, 13, 60, 66 (•သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ-သုတ္တံ); ၁၁၁၁ XIX. 17, 20, 26 (•ဗုဒ္ဓသင်္ဃာတ); ၁၁၁၁-၁ 3 (•သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ-သုတ္တံ); ၁၁၁၁ ၁၁ 4 (•သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ); ၁၁၁၁ 10 (•သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ); ၁၁၁၁ XX. 1 (•ဗုဒ္ဓသင်္ဃာတ); ၁၁၁၁ ၁၁ ၁၁ XXII. 19 (•သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ).

pūr-vāstra ၁၁၁၁ ၁၁ (comp. of *pūr*, *q. v.* and *vāstra*, *z. e.*, grass or pasture; Av. •သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ), full of grass, abounding in pasture I. 11 (•သုတ္တံသင်္ဃာတ); abst. n. ၁၁၁၁ ၁၁ 11.

pūs ၁၁၁, ၁၁၁ (Av. •သုတ်; Sans. पुष; Pers. پُش a shortened form of پُش), a son. IV. 47 (•သုတ်); VII. 43 (•သုတ်); XV. 49 (•သုတ်); ၁၁၁ XIX. 30 (•သုတ်); ၁၁၁ ၁၁၁ XXI. 6, 10, 14 (•သုတ်).

pūshashn ၁၁၁၁ (Pers. پوشش from پوشیدن to cover), a covering, garment, dress; a coverlet, sheet, blanket. VII. 2.

pūshidan ၁၁၁၁, to rot, decompose, become putrefied ၁၁၁ III. 40

Pātik ၁၁၁၁ (Av. •သုတ်), name of an ocean, which, according to the Avesta, purifies the waters before they run back to the Sea 'Vouru-Kasha'. It is identified with the modern sea of Aral. V. 16, 18 (•သုတ်), 19 (•သုတ်).

ragh 𐬺, the numeral cipher 1,000. II. 20; 𐬺𐬀 (one thousand) 30, 38 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); IV. 16 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XXII. 2, 6, 9, 15 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

rānashn րանաշն (from inf. *rānīdan* րանիսմ, to lead or conduct), leading, conducting, conduct. IV. 49.

rānīdār րանիսմ (see *rānashn*), one who leads or conducts; a leader, conductor.

rak 𐬺, see *lak*.

rak 𐬺, the numeral cipher 30. III. 17 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); IV. 19, 30 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); V. 48 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 34; VI. 11 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VII. 61 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 7 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬺𐬀 𐬺 (thirty-one) 22; 𐬺𐬀 𐬺 (thirty times) 98 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬺𐬀 𐬺 (thirty steps) IX. 5 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XLV. 9 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVI. 15 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 74 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

rak 𐬺 (Pers. 𐬰𐬀), thread. VII. 31.

rakhār, lakhār, lakhvār 𐬺𐬀 (Ary. syn. *avāz* 𐬀𐬀), back, again, afterwards, afresh, anew. I. 15, 20; II. 24, 38, 42; III. 7, 11, 40, 41; IV. 1, 3, 4, 11, 53; V. 4, 8, 11, 15, 19, 32, 44, 49, 51; VI. 5, 29, 32, 35; VII. 9, 11, 13, 26, 27, 35, 43; VIII. 3, 7, 10, 13, 17, 21, 29, 41, 74-76, 78, 79, 108; IX. 16, 24, 32, 40; 43, 45 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀); XIII. 3, 17, 18, 46-48; XIV. 5, 9, 10, 17; XV. 8, 9, 12, 45; 48 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVI. 2, 7, 11, 14; XVIII. 10, 13, 60, 66 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀); XIX. 11, 23, 41, 43, 47; 27 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16; XXII. 3, 10, 16.

rak-yōmeh 𐬺𐬀𐬀 or *rak-yōm* 𐬺𐬀 (comp. of 𐬺 thirty and 𐬀 day), the 30th day after the death of a person, when 'Sirozah' 'Afringāu,' 'Vāj' and 'Yasna' ceremonies are performed in his name.

ramak 𐬺𐬀 (Pers. 𐬰𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀), a flock, herd, collection, company. XVIII. 27 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀); *hā-ramak* 𐬺𐬀𐬀 (i. e., of good flock, an epithet of Jamahid). II. 2 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀 2.

rāmashn, rāmishn րամաշն (Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀; Sans. 𐬰𐬀𐬀), delight, pleasure, cheer, joy, happiness, enjoyment. I. 2; III. 1 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀); V. 21; VII. 56 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀); XI. 7 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 7; XIII. 45; XVIII. 27; XIX. 11 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

rāmashn-dēhashn րամաշն-դեհաշն (comp. of 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 joy and 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 giving), lit. joy-giving; hence, delightful, charming, pleasant. I. 1, 2 (𐬀𐬺𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

rāmashnīh ʾuṣṣṣ (Pers. رامشنى), joy, merriment. XV. 18.

rāmīnēš ʾuṣṣṣ, pleased, satisfied. V. 21 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

ramēštān ʾuṣṣṣ (Ar. رمى; Ary. syn. *afgādan* ʾuṣṣṣ), to throw, cast off, hurl, fling, lay or put down. Aor. ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ III. 14; ʾuṣṣṣṣ 35 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 41 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ IV. 52 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣṣ V. 44; ʾuṣṣṣṣ 4, 51; ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ 49; ʾuṣṣṣṣ VII. 52; ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ 13; ʾuṣṣṣṣ 2; ʾuṣṣṣṣ VIII. 29 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 3, 7; ʾuṣṣṣṣ IX. 32; ʾuṣṣṣṣ XIII. 48; ʾuṣṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣṣ XIV. 16; ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ XV. 11; ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣṣ 14 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ XVII. 4; ʾuṣṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣṣ XVIII. 74 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣṣ 74 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

rān ʾuṣṣṣ (Av. ʾuṣṣṣṣ; Pers. ران), the thigh. VII. 57; VIII. 59-61 (ʾuṣṣṣṣ); IX. 21, 22 (ʾuṣṣṣṣ).

rānjan ʾuṣṣṣ (Pers. راندان), to drive away, expel. Causal *rānīdan* ʾuṣṣṣṣ, to expel, to cause to get away. ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ XIII. 49 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣṣ 40 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

rāneh ʾuṣṣṣ (from *rānjan*, *q. v.*), a discharge, emission (as of blood or sperm). ʾuṣṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣṣ XVIII. 46 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

rang-pāk ʾuṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣṣ (comp. of ʾuṣṣṣ colour and ʾuṣṣṣ preparer), lit., one who boils or prepares colours, a dyer, a painter. VII. 82 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

ranj ʾuṣṣṣ (Pers. رنج), trouble, difficulty, sorrow, sadness, grief, vexation. ʾuṣṣṣṣ IV. 2.

rān-pān ʾuṣṣṣṣ (comp. of *rān*, *q. v.* and *pān*, protector; Av. ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ), thigh-protector, armour for the legs or thighs, greaves. XIV. 9 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ).

rayitōn ʾuṣṣṣṣ or ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ (Av. ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ), mid-day, noon; the south, southern. ʾuṣṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ (southwards, in the southern direction).^o II. 10, 14, 18 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); V. 19; ʾuṣṣṣṣ ʾuṣṣṣṣṣ (more southwards) IX. 32; ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣ XIX. 5.

rapūk ʾuṣṣṣṣ (Pers. روبه), a fox. XIV. 17.

raptan ʾuṣṣṣṣ, see *raftan*.

rās ʾuṣṣṣṣ (Pers. راس or راس), a road, path, manner, custom, mode. I. 14, 18; II. 10, 14, 18 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); III. 11 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 11, 14; 18 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); IV. 43 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ 7-9, 49; 46 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ); VII. 59 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 16; VIII. 5, 14-19, 21 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 14, 104, 100 (ʾuṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣṣ), 18, 21, 24; 24

(𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 32; XIII. 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 48 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 49; XV. 22; XVI. 2, 11 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 44; XIX. 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XX. 1; XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 4, 8, 12, 16.

rāsan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (traditionally read *rāsūn* and understood as sandal-wood). I read it *rāsan* (Pers. راسن) meaning elecampane, a plant whose root has a pungent taste and was at one time well-known as a stomachic; a juniper, an evergreen coniferous shrub or tree of the genus *Juniperus*. "The common Juniper is a shrub of a low, spreading form, having awl-shaped rigid leaves in whorls of threes, and bearing small purplish blue berries. A resin exudes from the bark by incision which has commonly been considered as Sandarach and is used as pounce. The wood of Juniper is of a reddish colour, hard and durable and is used in cabinet-work and veneering" (Webster). VIII. 2, 3, 79; IX. 32; XIV. 3; XVIII. 71 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

rdz-dār 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. راه دار; comp. of 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 road and 𐭠𐭣𐭥 keeper), lit., a road-keeper; hence, a highwayman, robber. VIII. 74.

Rashn 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; Pers. رشن), name of the angel presiding over justice and truth. He keeps the account of the good and bad actions, of meritorious deeds and sins of the people, weighs them when the souls come to the Chinvat Bridge and deals out reward or punishment accordingly. + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 IV. 54, 55 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 22.

rasīdan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. رسیدن; Sem. syn. *yāmīntān* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, to reach, arrive, come, get, attain. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 IV. 44 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 20; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 52, 53, 55, 58, 61, 62, 65, 68 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 66 (reaching, coming, arrival) IX. 6, 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (should bring up, support) XIV. 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XV. 26 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XIX. 29; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

raspāk 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. راسو), a weasel; some also take it in the sense of the Indian mongoose. I. 17; V. 34.

rdst 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. راست), right, true, just, straight, even, equal. IV. 54, 55; V. 44; VII. 43, 52; VIII. 10; XV. 22; XVI. 4; XVII. 6; 10 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

rasteh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. رسته), a rule, custom, principle. IV. 43.

rdst-gáfár 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), a truth-speaker, a just man. IX. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

radāh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (abst. n. from *rad* 𐬨𐬀, v.), truth, justice, correctness. VII. 43.

ratmaman (*latmaman*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, here, in this place, in this world (as opposed to *ratmaman*, i. e., there, in that place, in the other world). II. 23, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 27, 29, 32, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 43; VIII. 20-22; 30 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 7; XIII. 22, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XX. 11; XXI. 6, 10, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 5, 9, 13; (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) XXII. 7.

Ratōsh-tāid 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, name of a Nask. VII. 43. *

Ratōshkar 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of the priest who assists the other priests in performing the Vendidad, Visparad and Yasna ceremonies. Nowadays these ceremonies are performed by only two priests, viz., the Zaothar (Zotī) and the Raethwishkar (Rāthvi), the latter doing the work which was once assigned to Aberet, Fraberetar, Atarevakhsh, &c. V. 57, 58 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 17, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

raz 𐬨𐬀, the numerical cipher 100; a hundred. II. 20, 41; 30, 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VI. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 23, 24, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 2; XV. 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 12; XVI. 12, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXII. 2, 6, 9, 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

razin (*lachin*) 𐬨𐬀 (Pers. رزین), hard, strong, harsh, inferior. V. 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

razin-pishvīh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀 inferior and 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 food), inferior, low or injurious food. XIII. 20-27 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

razūr 𐬨𐬀, a plain, jungle, forest. XIII. 8.

re 𐬨𐬀, the numerical cipher 20; twenty. VIII. 96; XVII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

reshlagīh (*reshlakīh*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. رخشه, sick or diseased or رخشکی), scattering, dispersion; hence, a drought, dearth or famine; it is generally coupled with *margīh* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌. V. 4, 56.

resh (*riśh*) 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. ریش or ریس), a wound, sore, hurt. IV. 26, 30, 34, 37, 40; VI. 35; VII. 11, 27; 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 10, 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 31, 34, 37 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 12, 13, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 4.

reshidan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. ریشیدن; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to wound, hurt. VII. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 8, 31-34 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 12, 13, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

6, 8, 12 (அவையுடைய), 48; 6, 8, 16 (அவையுடைய); 11 (அவையுடைய), 16 (அவையுடைய), 12, 22 (அவையுடைய), 48 (அவையுடைய); 22 (அவையுடைய).

részashn, rējashn (from inf. *rīkhtan*, Pers. *ریختن*, to pour), pouring, should pour. VI. 32, 35.

riḍak (Pers. *ریذک*), a new-born of any bird or animal; a child prematurely born. VII. 77; VIII. 22; XV. 11.

riḍan (Pers. *ریذان*; Av. *rt. ڍان*), to void excrement, to ease nature. V. 1 (அவையுடைய); 56 VII. 13, 14 (அவையுடைய).

rīsteh-patmān (comp. of *patmān*, Ar. *رقت*, breaking, being broken or being cut off and *rīsteh* a promise), a promise-breaker. XIII. 46, 48 (அவையுடைய).

riḡ (Ar. *رعى*, fugacity), wandering, straying, roaming about. XIII. 48 (அவையுடைய).

riḡ (Pers. *ریگ*), sand, gravel, dust. + 9, 9 VI. 5.

rīkhtan (Pers. *ریختن*), to infuse, pour, cast; to scatter, disperse. Aor. *riḡ* (Pers. *ریزد*) V. 44; VI. 32; 3; VII. 79; XVIII. 44.

rīm (Pers. *ریم* or *رم*), impurity, filth, pus, matter. V. 44.

rīman (Pers. *ریمان*; from *rīm*, *q. v.*), impure, unclean, defiled, contaminated, polluted; one who is polluted or defiled by coming in contact with dead matter ('*nasā*'). III. 14, 40; V. 3, 6, 12, 34, 37, 38, 44, 49, 56, 59; 34; 27; VI. 29, 35; 29; 30, 32, 33, 36, 39; VII. 5, 11, 19, 24, 26, 46, 68, 79; 6, 10, 11, 25; 2; VIII. 3, 10, 34, 40; 71; IX. 1, 15, 32; 26; 1; X. 6; XI. 9, 12; XIV. 6; XVI. 2, 4, 12; XIX. 12, 20.

rīsh, see *rēsh*.

rīshah, rīshah (Pers. *ریش*), a fibre, hair of a body. VI. 29.

rīstak, rīstak (Av. *ریستاک*), dead, defunct, deceased; a dead body, corpse. III. 8, 9, 12, 13, 36-38 (அவையுடைய), 14 (அவையுடைய); V. 1, 11 (அவையுடைய), 49, 61 (அவையுடைய), 44; VI. 27, 46 (அவையுடைய), 27 (அவையுடைய), 27; 44, 49 (அவையுடைய); VII. 1, 54 (அவையுடைய), 21 (அவையுடைய), 45-49 (அவையுடைய); VIII. 2, 3, 23-25 (அவையுடைய), 10; 11

(հիսթափառ), 14 (ափառ), 100, 103 (ոստափառ); IX. 1 (հիփառ) 45, 47 (ափառ), 32; ևս 66 12, 29, 31, 41 (ափառ-յառ), 42, 43 (հիփառ-յառ); X. 1, 17 (ափառ), ևս 66 5, 6 (ոստառ-յառ).

rist-kish ևս ևս (Av. ափառ-հիփառ), one who knowingly or carelessly touches, drags or carries dead bodies against the dictates of the religion. See also III. § 15, n. 2. III. 15 (ոստառ-հիփառ).

rôchna ևս (Av. ափառ; Pers. روشن; Sans. रौचन), light, brilliance. II. 39 (ափառ); XVIII. 16 (հիփառ).

rôshman ևս (Ar. راس; Ary. syn. sar ևս; antonym ի i. e., origin, beginning), the head, top, summit; extremity, end. II. 8, 12, 16, 20; III. 20; V. 8, 14, 34, 44; VII. 2, 52; IX. 32, 49; XIII. 2; XIV. 7; XIX. 7.

rôgan ևս, ևս (Av. ափառ; Pers. روغن), oil, clarified butter, grease. ևս XXI. 7, 11, 15 (յառափառ).

rôin, *rôin* (*levin*) ևս (Ary. syn. *pish* ևս), before, in front, former, foregoing, hereafter, foremost. II. 11, 15, 19 (առ), 21, 24 (հիառ), 24 (առառ), 24, 29, 37; III. 14, 19, 35, 40; IV. 20 (պառառ), 45 (առառ), 47 (հիառ); ևս 45 (առառ), 43, 47; V. 9, 15, 60; VI. 40 ևս 35, 41, 43 (պառառ); VII. 5, 20, 37 (հիառ), 52, 77; VIII. 3, 10, 21, 36, 58, 75, 76, 78; 38, 39 (ափառառ), 40, 41, 58, 59 (հիառ); ևս 37 (ափառառ), 86 (առ); IX. 9 (հիսթափառառ), 15, 21 (հիառ), 56 (առ), 21, 29, 32; ևս 14 (պափառառ); XIII. 45, 48 (ափառառ), 55 (առ), 55; XIV. 9; XV. 8, 45; XVI. 2; XVII. 8; XVIII. 26 (հիառ), 40 (առ), 44; XIX. 2, 28; XXI. 3; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

rôin-dakhshakih ևս-ևս ևս (comp. of ևս before and ևս, token, sign) signalling, announcing or making known beforehand; warning; presentiment.

rôin-yâr ևս ևս (Pers. پیشاب, پیشیار), urine. It is made up of ևս and ևս *yâr*, but *y* is added merely for the sake of euphony, the original components being *rôin* (*pish*) and *âr* (same as *âv* or *âb*); hence, *pishâb*. XVI. 2.

rôishu ևս or *rôish* ևս (abst. n. from *rôistan* ևս, to grow), growth, development. VII. 35; XIII. 52 (հիառ).

rôj ևս (Av. ափառ; Pers. روز; Sem. syn. *yâm* ևս), a day. II. 41 (առառ); VIII. 2, ևս XIII. 2; XVI. 11.

GLOSSARY INDEX.

rōjan րօյան, *rōjāneh* րօյանե (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. روز), a window to admit light into the room, an aperture in the roof for allowing the smoke to escape or for letting in light and air, a ventilator; day-light. II. 80, 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVI. 2.

rōman րօմ, see *lanman*.

rōshan րօշան (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. روشن or روشان), bright; splendid, luminous, resplendent; clear, evident, manifest. III. 14; V. 34, 44, 62; VI. 5; XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Rōshan րօշան, name of a Pahlavi commentator of the Vendidad. VII. 22; XVII. 14.

rōshaneh րօշանե (see *rōshan*), clear, evident, known; bright, splendid. II. 20, III. 7, 14, 42; IV. 4; V. 19, 32, 34; VIII. 78; XIII. 2, 6; XIV. 18; XV. 22; XVIII. 44.

rōshanīh րօշանի, *rōshanīk* րօշանիկ (Pers. روشنی; see *rōshan*), light, radiance, splendor, brilliance. II. 10, 14, 18, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); VI. 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 45, 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XI. 1, 2, 12, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIV. 2; XVIII. 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIX. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀), 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀), 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀).

rōshanīh nagirēd րօշանի-նաղիրեդ (comp. of րօշան and րօշան past participle; of րօշան to see), lit., seen by the light; hence, exposed to the sun or light. XVIII. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀-նաղիրեդ).

rōshnīnīdan րօշնան (causal from րօշան), to give light, to illumine. րօշնան II. 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀-ն); րօշնան XIX. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀-ն).

rōstan, *rōdīdan* րօշտան (Pers. روستان, روستا or روستا; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀; Sem. syn. *kedkhānastan* 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀), to grow, appear, come forth, develop. րօշտան V. 4; րօշտան 12; րօշտան 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); VI. 6; րօշտան 5; րօշտան VII. 9; րօշտան 40-42; րօշտան IX. 15, 16; րօշտան XIX. 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀), 30.

rōtman, (*levatman*) րօտման, with, together with, in company of, accompanied by, along with, in accordance with. I. 4; րօտման 4; II. 1, 2, 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); III. 1, 14, 25, 26, 28, 40-42; IV. 2, 43, 49; V. 9, 15, 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀), 36, 49; VI. 5, 27; VII. 11, 16, 25, 77; VIII. 8, 20, 29, 70, 71; IX. 25, 26, 32, 56; XI. 5, XII. 22, 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀), 55; XIV. 1, 8-10, 14, 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVI. 7, 14, XVII. 6; XVIII. 29, 64, 70; XIX. 23, 25, 30; XXI. 2.

rōtman րօտման (Pers. روستا or روستا), of brass, made of brass, րօտման.

sa Ե, the numerical cipher 40, forty. II. 41 (հաճախակի); V. 49; VIII. 93 (հաճախակի).

sachidan ԲԱԿԱ or *sichidan* ԲԱԿԱ, ԲԱԿԱ (Av. rt. ԲԱԿԱ), to pass, go away, elapse. ԲԱԿԱ VI. 43 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ); ԲԱԿԱ-ԱՅՈՒ IX. 33-35 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ); ԲԱԿԱ XIII. 40 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ); ԲԱԿԱ-ԱՅՈՒ or ԲԱԿԱ-ԱՅՈՒ XVI. 8-11 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ); ԲԱԿԱ-ԱՅՈՒ XIX. 23 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ); ԲԱԿԱ ԵՄ 28 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ).

sađ ԲԱ (Av. ԲԱԿԱ; Sans. शत; Pers. ԲԱ; Sem. syn. *raz* ԲԱ), a hundred, 100. *sedigar-sađ* ԲԱ Ե (three hundred) II. 8 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ); ԲԱ ԵՄ *shashum-sađ* (six hundred) 12 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); ԲԱ ԵՄ *nahum-sađ* (nine hundred) 16 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ).

sag ԲԱ, ԲԱԿԱ, *saug* ԲԱԿԱ (Pers. سنگ), a stone, rock. VI. 5; ԲԱԿԱ-ԱՅՈՒ (small stones, particles of dust), 5; ԲԱԿԱ or ԲԱԿԱ (stony, of stone, hard; Pers. سنگین), 5, 32; 46 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ), 51 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); VII. 46; ԲԱԿԱ 75 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ), VIII. 8 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); ԲԱԿԱ 10 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ); IX. 32; pl. ԲԱԿԱ 11 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ); XVII. 9, 10 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ); XIX. 4 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱ); ԲԱԿԱ 4.

sag ԲԱ (Pers. سگ; Av. ԲԱԿԱԿԱ; Sem. syn. ԲԱԿԱ *kalbā*), a dog. See *kalbā*.

sag-khrūhak ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ (cf. Pers. خروک), coral. VII. 75.

sahm ԲԱԿԱ (Pers. سهم), fear, dread, terror. VII. 26; XIII. 51.

sak ԲԱԿԱ, the numeral 50, fifty. II. 41; IV. 19, 31 (հաճախակի); V. 27 (հաճախակի); VI. 13 (հաճախակի); VII. 6, 48 (հաճախակի); 50; XIII. 27 (հաճախակի); XVI. 15 (հաճախակի); XVII. 4 (հաճախակի);

sakht ԲԱԿԱ (Pers. سخت), hard, rough, difficult, strong, violent, severe. II. 10, 14, 18; V. 1 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); VII. 31 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ), 56; ԲԱԿԱ 31 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); VIII. 8 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); IX. 11 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); XIII. 30, 37 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); XIV. 2 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); XV. 47 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); XVII. 5 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); XVIII. 71 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ); XIX. 24, 26 (ԲԱԿԱԿԱԿԱ), 4; ԲԱԿԱ 14.

sakhān 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. ساختن), to make, form, prepare. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 44; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 44; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 prepared. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 32.

sakhān 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. سخن or سخن; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sem. syn. *melyā* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), a word, utterance, speech, discourse, saying; learning, education. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (ignorant, illiterate) XVIII. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

sakīnā 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ar. سكين), a knife. VI. 29; XVII. 9, 10 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

sāl 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. سال; Sem. syn. *shant* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), a year. Adj. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 32.

salyā 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *saryā*.

Sāmān 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of *Sām* the famous Persian hero, the ancestor of Rustom, Thrita and others, and 𐬰 the suffix), of the family of *Sām*, belonging to *Sām*. XX. 2.

sandh, *sanehd* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), an instrument, weapon, arm. IV. 17, 40, 42 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 26, 29 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 43; V. 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 13 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); X. 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 12-15 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 43; XIV. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 15 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

sang 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. سنگ; see *sag*), a stone. XV. 14.

sanvar 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), a bow. XIV. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVII. 9, 10 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

sapēt, *sapit* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. سپید or سفید), white. V. 49; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (white-eyed) 24 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 16-19 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XX. 4.

Sapūgar (*Spēnjagar*) 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. سپوژگر), the demon of thunder-storm and an opponent of Tishtrya. XIX. 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

sar 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. سر; Sem. syn. *rōtshman* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), the head, top, summit; the chief, leader. VI. 45; VII. 29, 31, 33-35, 52; VIII. 98; IX. 32; XIII. 3, 4; XX. 3.

saraskacha 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; all MSS. have 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 which I think is not correct. 𐬰 is wrongly inserted in the middle, and 𐬰 is mistaken for 𐬰). Scholars disagree as regards the meaning of this word. Justi, Haug, Bunsen and Kanga take it in the sense of 'hail', Spiegel of 'slothfulness' and Darmesteter of 'tears' and compares it with Pers. سرشک. Agreeing with the *Timur*

sar-khūdā سارخودا (comp. of سار and خودا), a capital, head-quarter, chief place, seat of government. I. 19.

sarv سارو (Pers. سرو), the cypress tree. II. 28, 36; pl. سارو V. 24.

sārvār ساروار (Av. ساروار), a helmet, a defensive armour for the head, a beaver. XIV. 9 (ساروار).

sarvīn ساروین (comp. of سار and وین; Av. سارو; Pers. سرب lead), leaden, made up of lead. IX. 14 (ساروین); XVI. 6 (ساروین).

sarγā (traditionally read *salyā*) سارو (Ar. شر 'evil'; Ary. syn. vad واد), bad, evil, wicked, base. I. 8, 16 (سارو); 11-14, 17 (سارو); II. 22 (سارو); IV. 10; XIII. 28, 45, 46.

Sarzdān سارزدان (comp. of سارزد name of a renowned Persian hero and ان the suffix), of the family of Sarzd, a descendent of Sarzd. XX. 2.

sask ساسک, the numerical cipher 90, ninety. IV. 19 (ساسک); VI. 17 (ساسک); XIII. 25 (ساسک).

sāstār ساستار (Av. ساستار), a tyrant, despot, dictator, oppressor. IV. 49 (ساستار); XXI. 1 (ساستار).

Satvēsh ساتوش, *Satōs* ساتوش (Av. ساتوش), name of a star. According to the Av. it is the leader of the western stars, receives the waters of the ocean and distributes them on the earth. V. 19.

satūn ساتون (Av. ساتون; Pers. ستون), a pillar, prop, post, support. XVIII. 28 (ساتون).

sātāntan ساتانتان, to proceed, go, walk, flow, move, remove. Causal *sātāntāntān* ساتانتانتان. I. 16; II. 11, 14, 18 (ساتانتان); 11, 15, 20 (ساتانتان); 10, 14, 18 (ساتانتان); 11, 14, 19 (ساتانتان); 31, 32 (ساتانتان); IV. 17 (ساتانتان), 47 (ساتانتان); 17; V. 2 (ساتانتان); 37 (ساتانتان); VI. 10, 12; 16, 18, 22 (ساتانتان); 26 (ساتانتان); 5; VII. 14; 18 (ساتانتان); VIII. 103; 75; 73 (ساتانتان); 75-78 (ساتانتان); IX. 53 (ساتانتان); 40 (ساتانتان); XIII. 18 (ساتانتان); 49 (ساتانتان); 49; XIV. 15.

XIV. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 22 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 45, 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 28 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XX. 2.

Sêdûsh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *Sêdûsh* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pāz. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, for Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of the ceremony in honour of the angel Sraosha, who protects the soul of a dead person, for the first three nights after his death VII. 52; VIII. 22; XIX. 40.

sê-gâm 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), three steps. V. 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 61 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 44.

sê-rax 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), three hundred, 300. IV. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

sê-rôj 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, three days. XIII. 6.

sê-shapeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), three nights. V. 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VI. 67 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 33 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

sê-tîk, *sê-tâh* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, three only, only three. IX. 14; XIV. 14.

setâyishn, *stâyishn* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. ستایش), praise, thanks-giving, benediction. II. 1; VII. 1; IX. 1; XIV. 1.

sê-yôm, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, three days. IX. 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

sê-zarmân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), lit. three springs; hence, three years. XVIII. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

shaht 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. शेत), a medicine or herb that has the power of producing abortion. XV. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

shakbaktāntan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 to bury. lay down, conceal. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 8, 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 25 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 7; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 5, 29; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 45-49 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2, 46; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIV. 14; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 17, 20 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVIII. 26 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌),

shakritzeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شکریتزه), a kind of sweetmeat. XIX. 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

shâmeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, a drop, Pers. شام, drinking, draught), a drop. V. 51 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 64 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌). Note: *shâmeh* is the reading of the oldest index. Modern codices have 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 in which case it would be equal to Pers. شام. See *avashmeh*.

shamshir 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شمشیر), a sword. XIV. 9.

shân 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شان), 3rd pers. pl., they, their. I. 12, 17; II. 4^c, 43; V. 4, 44, 62; VII. 22, 24, 52; VIII. 13, 21, 31, 34; XI. 6; XV. 12, 13, 15, 46, 48; XVI. 2, 18; XVII. 11; XIX. 19, 27.

shânch, shânak 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شان), a comb, fork, pitch fork, shoulder-blade I. 9; VIII. 10.

shant 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (traditionally read *shât*; Ary. syn. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 *shl*), a year, era. II. 20. 41; Pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 41; IV. 5-10; V. 36 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 29-31, 33-35, 46, 48, 50, 71; VIII. 33 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 46 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); X. 18; XIII. 42, 43; XIV. 15 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XV. 45 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 54, 59 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 9; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

shant-darânî 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 and 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 long), a year long, as long as a year. V. 14 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VI. 1-4, 43 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 5, 43; VII. 46, 77 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

shantigân-yûmeh 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, the anniversary of a departed dead. VIII. 22.

shap 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, *shapeh* 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. क्षपि; Pers. شب, شف or شو; Huz. Syn. *shlyi* 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥), a night. I. 9; IV. 1 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 45 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); V. 12, 43, 54-56; VII. 52, 67; VIII. 3, 9, 22; IX. 32; 33-35 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 2, 6; XVI. 8, 10, 11 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 7, 11; pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 11; XIX. 23 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 24 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

shapâk, shafâk 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Ar. شفاک one who sheds blood), venomous, deadly, 'darting' (Haug), 'gliding' (Darm.). XVIII. 65 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

shapsh 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شپش or شوش), a kind of soft black stone, a black coral, agate. VII. 75. *

shapestân 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شپستان), a bed-chamber, dormitory. VIII. 96.

shapik 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, (Pers. شبی a night shirt), the Sudreh or the sacred garment worn next to the skin by the Parsis. XVIII. 9. *

shapir 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Ary. syn. *shâk* 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥), good, excellent, beautiful. III. 42 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 42 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IV. 10; V. 21, 22 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 22-24 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 9, 21; pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4, 44; VI. 9; VII. 44; pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 35; VIII. 2, 3, 19, 22, 74; 20, 30 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 30 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 41-69 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 32, 41, 57; X. 18; XIV. 2-4, 6-10, 12-16 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 4 (𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XV. 22;

XVI. 17 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗ), 17; pl. ᲕᲗᲗᲗ 2; XVIII. 9 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 10, 13, 60, 66 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗ), 28, 34, 37, 70-72 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 70, 73 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 12, 13, 15, 23, 60, 66; pl. ᲕᲗᲗᲗ 12; XIX. 2 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 18 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗ), 19 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 39; XX. 3, 9; XXI. 5, 9, 13; XXII. 1, 8, 14 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ), 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (ᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗ).

Shapir Dāitih شاپر دایت، name of the celebrated river of Iran; Veh-
Dāitih or the good Dāitih. I. 3 (𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎧𐎡𐏁𐎧𐎢𐎽𐎰𐎥𐎲𐎠𐎹).

shapir-din 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, the good religion, i. e., the Mazdayasnian religion.

shupîrîh شۇبۇر (abst. n. from شوبور), goodness, excellence. XVII. 7.

shapîr-zîvashnûh, good living XIX. 7.

shariti שרית, (it is) proper, fit; can, could, able; sometimes synonymous with *shdynl* (*q. v.*). IV. 43; V. 4, 14, 26, 52, 56; 26 (שׂריתוּם־הַיָּד); VI. 29, 32, 35; שׂריתוּם־הַיָּד 29; VII. 35, 65; VIII. 7, 19, 22, 74, 108; שׂריתוּם־הַיָּד 7; XV. 8, 10, 12, 14, 45; XVI. 2, 7, 11; שׂריתוּם־הַיָּד XVIII. 44.

sharīṭāntan शरीटान्तु, to loosen, open, untie. VI. 35.

sharn 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. شرم), shame, disgrace; modesty, shyness.
 XV, 9-12 (𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹).

sharmeh-sarveh שרמה סרבה, one having a long and slender head or horn; 'with long and thin muzzle' (Darm.); 'with woolly muzzle' (Spiegel); 'with a broad head' (Kanga). See Text XIII. § 2, n. 5. XIII. 2 (שרמה סרבה).

sharm-gáh شرمگاه (Pers. شرم گاه), the secret part of a female. XVI. 2.

shash شش or سر or سن سن (Ar. شش; Sans. षष्टि; Pers. شش), six, 6. II. 30, 38 (شش), 20; IV. 2 (شش), 2, 40; V. 51 (شش); VI. 35; VII. 15, 64 (شش), 71; VIII. 24 (شش), 18; IX. 11, 34 (شش); XIII. 34; XIV. 14 (شش) XV. 45 (شش), 45; XVI. 9 (شش); XVII. 6, 8 (شش).

shash bār سَـ سَـ, six times. VII. 15, 75; VIII. 17.

śhaṣṭh gāṁ षट्सु, six steps. VI 31, 40 (षट्सु—सप्तसु).

shrah mahlak. 3-56 4-11 (Ar. 3-56-4-11 26), of six months, (a child in the womb) of six months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of six months. V. 51 (3-56-4-11 26); VII, 58 (3-56-4-11 26).

shash rāz 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, 600, six hundred. IV. 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 6; VI. 23 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

shash shap 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, six nights. IX. 34 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

shashām 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ششم), sixth, 6th. I. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 19 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 77 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

shashām-sad-zam 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 six, 𐬰𐬀 hundred and 𐬰𐬀, winter; 'here, a year), six hundred winters, i. e., six hundred years. II. 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

shahād 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, a side, ha'f, middle. IX. 29, 33-35 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Shatrivar, Shatvērō, Shatvairō 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. شتروار), name of the Ameshaspand, who presides over metals. It is also the name of the sixth month, and of the fourth day of every month of the 'Parsi Calendar. I. 4; IX. 10 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XX. 3 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

shatrō 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. kshetra; Pers. شهر), a town, city. XV. 22.

shāyad 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شاید; inf. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 *shāyastan*, to be proper, to be necessary), it ought to be, it is proper, let it be, it may, might or should be perhaps. I. 2; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 II. 37, 43; IV. 46, 47, 53; V. 4, 9, 14, 44, 51, 56, 62; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 44; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 4, 44, 51, 56; VI. 1, 5, 32, 35; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 35; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 32, 35; VII. 11, 22, 31, 35; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 35, 71; VIII. 10, 16, 18, 22, 74; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 3; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 11, 78; IX. 32, 57; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 32; X. 18; XIII. 48, 55; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 49; XIV. 2, 17; XVI. 2, 4, 7; XVIII. 26, 44; XIX. 38.

shēdā (traditionally read *shahā*) 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ar. شيطان and from it شيطان; Ary. syn. 𐬰 or 𐬰𐬀 *dev*), a demon, evil spirit, devil, Satan. Pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 I. 2, 8; VII. 53-55 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 53, 54 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 53, 54, 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (a demon-worshipper, an idolator), 53, 54 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 21, 31, 32; pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 21 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 31, 32, 80 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 107; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 31, 32 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 48; pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 13 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 9, 13 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀) 9, 10; 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 6, 7, (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 14, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 10; XVI. 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 16, 24, 53, 59, (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 31, 34, 87.

40, 43, 46, 49, 54, 57 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XIX. 1, 29, 44 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 3, 20, 33 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 40, 41 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 1, 15, 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 28, 45, 47 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 11, 47; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

* *shédáán-dáđ* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬱𐬀, i. e., made or created), lit., made or produced by the demons; hence, pernicious, injurious, deadly. I. 3, 8, 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 27 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 19, 21, 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XIX. 5 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

shédáán-zvđ 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬱𐬀 from 𐬱𐬀 to strike or kill), struck or killed by demons or spell. XIX. 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

shem 𐬱𐬀 (Ar. اسم; Ary. syn. 𐬱𐬀 *nám*), name, title, fame, renown VII. 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 2-4, 6, 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVII. 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 29.

shekdāftan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شکافتن), to flap, clap. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XV. 5; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 15.

shikanjeh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شیکانج), a press (either of a book-binder, or of any other artizan), a rack. V. 44.

shikāstan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شکستن; Huz. syn. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), to break, shatter, destroy. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 II. 29, 37; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VI. 43; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XIII. 10, 11.

shikndi 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Pers. شکنو from شکستن to break), breaking, break; a wound, cut; unfit. V. 59 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 19 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

shikāfti 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, *shikāfteh* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شکافت or شکفت from شکستن to wonder), admirable, wonderful, surpassing; (2) crooked, uneven; (3) strong, swift. III. 41 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 42 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 29 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 30 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 14 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

shikāntan, *shedkāntan* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, to throw, quit, leave, forsake, let fall, hang, suspend. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 I. 9; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 II. 38; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 30; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 V. 26; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 61; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 4; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 51; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 60, 61; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 16; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 18; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VI. 2-5, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 5, 29; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 66. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 5; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 29; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VII. 77; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 46; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 64; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 20; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 21; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VIII. 2; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 66. 23-25; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 82; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 IX. 32

𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 XI. 4; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 𐭮𐭥𐭲 XIII. 46; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 49; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 𐭮𐭥𐭲 XV. 7, 8; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 𐭮𐭥𐭲 45; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 𐭮𐭥𐭲 45; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 𐭮𐭥𐭲 XVI. 17; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 XVIII. 38, 65; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 𐭮𐭥𐭲 67, 69; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 𐭮𐭥𐭲 19, 21, 22; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 XX. 1.

shir 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 (Sansk. शिर; Pers. شیر; Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲; Sem. syn. *khaldd* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲), milk. XV. 8; XXI. 7, 11, 15; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 7, 11, 15 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲).

shirín 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 (Pers. شیرین), sweet, delicious, pleasant. XIII. 28 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲).

shirínih 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 (Pers. شیرینی; abst. n. from *shirín* *q. v.*) sweetness, pleasantness; and hence, taken in the sense of 'abundance, prosperity.' IX. 55-57 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲); XIII. 52-54 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲).

shirk, *shark* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 (Pers. شری), lit., a piece or strip of linen in which some medicine is rolled or wrapped up, a wrapper; hence, it means a drug. Here it means a drug which has the power to produce abortion. XV. 14.

shndvar 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 (Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲), the arm-string (of a sling). XIV. 9; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 9 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲).

shndyīdan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 (Av. rt. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲), to please, satisfy, respect, esteem, honour. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 VII. 52; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 IX. 42 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲).

shndyīndārīh 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲, satisfaction, propitiation. XI. 4.

shndk 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲, see *jāndk*.

shnūman 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 (Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲), propitiation, the invocation or praise of a particular angel; a particular formula or form of prayer by which a certain angel is specially invoked. IX. 32, 57; XIII. 55; XVI. 7; XVII. 6, 8.

shōēdar 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲, soup, gruel, pottage; meat, victuals; 'liquor' (Darm.); 'seed-fruits' (Sp.); 'vegetable food' (Kanga). Note: It is usually read *shōsar*, but it seems to me that it is a corrupt transcript of the Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲; hence, I read it *shōēdar*. XVI. 7 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲).

shōsar 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 (Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲; Sans. शूरा), the seminal fluid, seed. VII. 13, 14; 16 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲); VIII. 32 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲), 32 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲); XV. 7, 8 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲); XVI. 17 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲), 2; XVIII. 32, 35, 41, 47 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲), 46, 62, 67, 69 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲), 46.

shōsar 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲, see *shōēdar*.

shōskar 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲 (some MSS. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲), ploughed (as a field or a piece of land) prepared for sowing. II. 31, 32 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭥𐭲).

shâd 345 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𑖦𑖯𑖱), hunger. VII. 69 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

shâd 345 (from *shâstan* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 to wash, 'clean), lit, washing, cleaning, purifying; purifying a 'riman' person with the 'Bareshtnum' ceremony. VII. 24, 26, 35; VIII. 8, 20, 31, 32, 96; IX. 32, 41.

shâd 345 (Pers. شوی), a husband. XV. 8-10.

shâd 345 (see *shâd*), washable, purifiable. IX. 32; with neg. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 75.

shâdâh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شکی), majesty, pomp, magnificence, dignity. XVIII. 64.

shâdâh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شای), a shepherd, pastor. VIII. 95.

shâstan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شستن), to wash, clean, purify. V. 49, 56; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 34, 49, 56; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 57, 58 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 56, 59; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32, 49, 56; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 49; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 14, 15, 74, 75 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 17, 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 31, 35; VIII. 10, 100, 108; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 11-13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 13; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 40 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 40 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 98, 99 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 98, 99 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 32; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 15 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIV. 6; XVI. 7, 11; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 7, 11; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 7, 11; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 19, 21, 22, 26 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 25; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 22, (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 22 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

shâd 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. شای), black, dark, gloomy. VII. 2.

sichîlan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *sachîlan*.

sijdareh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, XIII. 2. See Preface.

sinch-masâd 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 chest, Pers. شین and 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 length) as large as a chest. XXI. 1.

sir 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. سیر), satisfied, full, pleased, content. IV. 48, 49; XIV. 17; XVI. 7.

sirih 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (abst. n. from *sir* q. v.), satiety, repletion, fullness. III. 25; XVI. 7; XVIII. 26.

sirishan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. سیریش), to mix (as water and flour), to knead. VII. 35 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 35.

Sistân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. سیستان), Sâjastan, (the ancient Drangiana), a 'country lying to the east of Fâristan or Fôrâ proper.' I. 14.

sizagush 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), disguised, ugly, of a frightful appearance. II. 20, 37.

sitavra 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), thick, hard, stiff, huge, aged. VII. 31; IX. 32.

siz (𐭠𐭣𐭥) 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥), vehement, hard; suffering, perishing, perishable. XVIII. 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 1, 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sizdahâm 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), thirteenth, 13th. I. 17 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); V. 32; XIII. heading.

siz-hûmand 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *siz*. VII. 52 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 52 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 31 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 64 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

snešhar 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *snēšhar* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. rt. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, to snow), pouring, pelting, driving or falling of snow. II. 22 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (hall and storm) 22 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 4 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 40.

sôstan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), to bore, perforate, exude. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 II. 10, 14, 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sôg 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), grief, sorrow, anguish, mourning. IV. 49.

sôjak 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (from 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 *sôkhtan*, to burn), burning, blazing, flaming. II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 33 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sôjaahu 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; abst. n. from 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 the imp. of 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), burning, conflagration. V. 4, IX. 56; XIII. 55.

sôjiniđan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (causal from *sôkhtan*, to burn), to set on fire. V. 4; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 75 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sôka, *sôk* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), advantage, benefit, good fortune. XIX. 37 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sôktra 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), red, red-hot. II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 33 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sôpt, *sôpt* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), the shoulder. VIII. 46-48 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 17 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 18.

Sôhyôsh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, or *Sôkhdas* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, the name of a learned commentator of the Vendidad. IV. 2; V. 14, 26, 33, 40, 52; VI. 9, 29, 35; VII. 2, 52, 65; VIII. 10, 20, 106; IX. 50; X. 7; XII. 2, 4, 7, 11, 12; XVII. 44.

Sūshyōsh ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ, name of one of the three prophets who are to regenerate the world before resurrection. XIX. 34.

spānahē ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ, an Av. quotation in XIII. 48.

spārhāntan ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ, to kick, to tread down, to crush. ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ I. 14; ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ II. 20.

Spendid ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ or *Spend-did* ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ (Av. ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ; Pers. *spand* or *spand*), name of a son of King Gushtāsp; he was a celebrated Persian hero and was well known as *roostan*, i. e., 'iron-body'. Cf. the Pahlavi commentary ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ. He was invulnerable from all points except the eyes. Rustom being aware of this, shot him through the eyes. XX. 1.

Spendarman ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ (Av. ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ; Pers. *spandarmān* or *spandarmān*), the Amesha-spenta who has special charge of the earth and women. Sometimes it means the mother earth. It is also the name of the 12th month of the Parsi year, and of the 5th day of the Parsi month. II. 10, 14, 18 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ); VIII. 21; IX. 12 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ); XVIII. 5 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ), 51 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ), 64 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ); XIX. 11 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ), 13, 16 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ).

spīšik ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ (Pers. *spīsh*), a mixture of meat, onion, butter, olive and dry cheese; a kind of food. XIII. 28.

spīnāk ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ (Av. rt. ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ to increase), an increaser, a propagator. See *Spīnāk-mīnōē*. XIII. 1, 2, 28 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ), 5, 6 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ).

Spīnāk-mīnōē ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ (Av. ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ), the good or beneficent spirit, the opponent of Angra-mainyu, the Evil-spirit. V. 33-36 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ); IX. 49 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ); XIII. 1, 2 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ), 16 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ); XIX. 9 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ).

spīsh ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ (Av. ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ; Pers. *spīsh*), a louse. XVII. 3 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ).

Spītāmā ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ (Av. ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ), of the Spitama family, a descendant of Spitama. Spitama was the ninth paternal ancestor of Zarathushtra the Prophet, and was well known for his piety and honesty. I. 1 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ), 1, 2 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ); II. 42; IV. 47; V. 22, 24, 28-32, 36, 38, 40; VI. 45; VII. 2, 7-9, 16, 44, 48, 50, 54, 55; VIII. 16-18, 79; IX. 2, 40-42, 46, 48, 52, 55; XIII. 3, 6, 7, 28, 40, 51, 52, 54; XVIII. 15, 23, 65 (ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ); XIX. 3

as the destroyer of the fiendish *Azhi-dahâk*, but not as a physician, while *Thrita* is there called 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 the most beneficent (on account of his skill in curing diseases). Again in the same place (Yasna IX. 10) *Urvôkhsa* and *Keresâpa* are mentioned as *Thrita's* sons, and we know for certain that these two had no such connection with *Thraetaona* (Faridun) whose three sons were *Salam*, *Tur*, and *Jraj*. *Azhi-dahâk* (Zohak) was believed to have the evil power of producing all sorts of diseases in the world, and as Faridun overpowered Zohâk, he was considered the preventer of diseases (Yasht XIII. 131).

Srôsh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; lit., one who obeys or hears), name of the angel who protects mankind at night against the attacks of the *Daevas*, and guards the souls of the deceased persons for the first three nights after death. Like Gabriel of the Semetic mythology, he is said to be the messenger of God. He is generally styled *ahîôbô*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 *Srôsh-i ahîôbô* i. e., 'Srosh the pious or righteous.' Metaphorically it also means 'obedience.' VIII. 20 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22; IX. 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32, 57; XIII. 3 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 55; XVI. 7; XVII. 6, 8; XVIII. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 28, 30, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 54 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 13, 41 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 40, 41 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30, 40.

Srôshâvare 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), one who executes or enforces punishment, a judge's assistant who punishes the criminal according to the judge's decision. "The *Sraoshâ-varez* is the priest who superintends the sacrifice. He receives the confession of the guilty and wields the *Sraoshâ-chârana*." V. 23 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 57, 58 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 17, 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 69 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Srôshâ-charnâm 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of an instrument used by the *Sraoshâ-varez* for inflicting stripes on the criminal. "It seems" says Darmesteter, "that *Aspahe-ashtra* and *Sraoshâ-chârana* are one and the same instrument, designated with two names, first in reference to its shape and then its use." III. 36, 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 11-16, 19-21, 25, 31, 53 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 49; V. 44 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9; VII. 52, 71; VIII. 22-25, 105, 107 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 4, 12-15, 24-27 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 2, 8 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18; XV. 51; XVI. 15, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9; XVII. 4; XVIII. 26, 55, 74 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 68, 75.

srāb སྲཱལ (Av. .སྲཱལ; Pers. سراج), a nail, horn, prong. III. 14 (སྲཱལ); VII. 24, 27 (སྲཱལ); IX. 41; XVII. 2, 4 (སྲཱལ); སྲཱལ 7 (སྲཱལ), 9, 10 (སྲཱལ); སྲཱལ 2, 4 (སྲཱལ).

srāb སྲཱལ (Av. .སྲཱལ; Sans. शब्द), a word, saying, speech, utterance, report, rumour. IV. 45 (སྲཱལ); V. 22-24 (སྲཱལ); VII. 21, 27 (སྲཱལ), 24, 27; སྲཱལ XIX. 44.

srājan སྲཱལ (Pers. سران; Av. .སྲཱལ causal of སྲཱལ, to hear; Sem. syn. *zembrāntan* སྲཱལ), to sing, chant, recite, repeat. སྲཱལ XVII. 7 (སྲཱལ); སྲཱལ XVIII. 43, 49 (སྲཱལ); སྲཱལ XIX. 2, 10, (སྲཱལ).

srātir སྲཱལ (agen. n. from *srājan*, q. v.), a singer, chanter of the Gathas. Neg. སྲཱལ, one who does not recite the Gathas. XVIII. 5 (སྲཱལ).

srāti-lachashn སྲཱལ-ལམ, running water, a stream of running water. XVIII. 63 (སྲཱལ-ལམ).

skimeh སྲཱལ (Pers. ستم), severe, vehement, oppressive; violence, injury. Comp. སྲཱལ I. 3, 4, 18-20; སྲཱལ II. 38; སྲཱལ 22 (སྲཱལ); VIII. 18; སྲཱལ IX. 47; སྲཱལ XVI. 7; སྲཱལ XIX. 46.

star སྲཱལ (Av. .སྲཱལ; Sans. तार; Pers. ستاره), a star, constellation. II. 40 (སྲཱལ); VII. 52 (སྲཱལ); IX. 41 (སྲཱལ); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (སྲཱལ); XIX. 30 (སྲཱལ), 37 (སྲཱལ); XXI. 13 (སྲཱལ).

stareh, staraž སྲཱལ (Av. .སྲཱལ), confounded, stupefied, disconcerted XIX. 2 (སྲཱལ).

Star-pākh སྲཱལ, name of one of the heavens, situated below the *Mih-pākh*. XXI. 18.

stigiān སྲཱལ (Pers. ستیغ; Av. .སྲཱལ), to praise, eulogize, bless, utter thanks-givings. སྲཱལ XVIII. 16, 24 (སྲཱལ); སྲཱལ 49 (སྲཱལ); སྲཱལ 43 (སྲཱལ),

stāyishn སྲཱལ, see *retāyishn*.

stak སྲཱལ (Pers. است, i. e., food or anything kept all night over; Av. st. to lie, remain; hence), stale or rotten. III. 22 (སྲཱལ).

sti 𐬰𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀; a variant of *stih* 𐬰𐬀 or *gttik* 𐬰𐬀), the world, creation. X. 5, 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬀).

sti-dhdt 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), worldly, belonging to this world, corporeal. II. 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

stir 𐬰𐬀 (Pers. ستیر), a weight of 6½ drachms; "as much as 4 dinhems" (Darm.). IV. 2; VII. 41.

stiptirūk 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), an insect, a flea, vermin. XIV. 17 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

stōr 𐬰𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. ستور), cattle, a quadruped, a beast of burden. (In Persian it also means a horse, mule, ass). II. 8, 9, 11-14, 16, 17, 20 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 8-10, 12-14, 16-18 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); IV. 2; V. 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VII. 41, 43 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 59 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 33; VIII. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 10; pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 12-15 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); IX. 8, 39 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 30.

stōrg 𐬰𐬀𐬀 (Pers. ستړگ), vehement, severe; large, great. II. 22.

stōr-mas 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (comp. of 𐬰𐬀 and 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀), of the value of a cattle. IV. 4, 8, 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

stib 𐬰𐬀𐬀, *stih*, *stid* 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. ستبر), helpless, distressed, confounded, stunned, stupefied. IX. 45; X. 1; XIX. 8-10.

stih 𐬰𐬀, see *stib*.

stī 𐬰𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀; Pers. ست), benefit, advantage, profit, gain. IV. 2, 45; XIX. 26.

stīnīlan 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (verb from *sāl q v*), to benefit, to do good, to advance in prosperity. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 IV. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 XIX. 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Sāgdeh 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀, Pers. سغد), Sogdiana, the capital of *Gura* or *Atium*. I. 5. * *Note*: This word is generally written 𐬰𐬀𐬀 and read *Sārīk*, the middle *r* 𐬰 was, I believe, mistaken for *g* 𐬰 in the original. The amended form agrees well with the Av. and Pers. forms of the word, which are 𐬰𐬀𐬀 and سغد respectively.

stakhtan 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. سوزان, Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀), to burn, kindle, inflame. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 XVII. 4

sukurun சுருன (the same as Av. *சுருன*, Pahl. *سور*, Pers. *کور*), a blind dog, a puppy of 9 or 10 days, till its eyes are opened. V. 31.

sālik சாலிக, *sālik* சாலிக (Pers. *سولاج*, *سوراخ*, or *سولاج*), a hole, aperture. I. 7; V. 8; VIII. 3, 10; XVII. 2.

sālik hāmand சாலிக ஹமந்த (comp. of *sālik* hole and *hāmand* with), lit. with a hole; hence, a ring. II. 6 (*சாலிகம்*), 1, 14, 18, 30, 33 (*சாலிகம்*). *Note*: Here it means the ring of Jamshid, *خاتم چم* or *خاتم سليمان* (as Solomon and Jamshid were considered to be one and the same by the Persian writers). Spiegel takes it in the sense of a 'plough'; Windischmann: 'a shovel'; Roth: "a fan or winnowing machine"; and Darmesteter: 'seal'.

sār-chashmīh சார்சம்மீ (comp. of *சார்* evil and *சம்மீ* eying, seeing), evil eye, malignant eye. XX. 3, 9.

sāyā சாயா (Ary. syn. *asp* *பாயா*), a horse, stallion. V. 52 (*சாயா*); VII. 63 (*சாயா*); IX. 37 (*சாயா*); XIV. 11 (*சாயா*); XVIII. 12; *சாயா* 12 (*சாயா*); XXII. 3, 10, 16, 20 (*சாயா*).

tabni 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬌 (Ar. تبن), straw. VII. 35.

tabrināstan, *tablānāstan* 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬌𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ary. syn. *shikrātan* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), to break, destroy. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬌 XVIII. 33.

tabāreh 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬌𐬀, *tanbārek* 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تنبور or تنبورای) a tambourine, guitar. I. 9.

tāchashn-hāmand 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), abortive, producing abortion, causing miscarriage. XV. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tīstan 𐬔𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬱𐬀 (Pers. تافتن; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬱𐬀), to burn, scorch, warm, set on fire, make hot. P. p. 𐬔𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬱𐬀 (heated) III. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬱𐬀).

tag 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تگ), *tagīk* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, strong, swift, powerful, brave. III. 33; XVIII. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 14, 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 3, 10, 16.

tagarg, *takarg* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تگرگ), storm, tempest, hail. I. 15; VI. 36 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tagīktām 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, superl. of *tagīk* (see *tag*). III. 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tahīk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *tāhik*.

tāi 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), a thief, robber. XIII. 29.

tajik 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Inf. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. تاجید, Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, to flow, discharge), flowing, running. VI. 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 1, 11; XIX. 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tajdk-khān 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); a green wound, a wound from which blood runs out. IV. 34, 36 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tajashnih, *tachashnih* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (abst. n. from *tajishan* q. v.), flowing, running. II. 24 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (flowing of blood) 78 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tajilan, *tachidan* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تاجیدن; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), to flow, discharge, run, walk. Aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI. 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 100-102 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 100, 102 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 75 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tik ٲٲ (Ar. ٲٲ; Pers. ٲٲ or ٲٲ), a part or fold of anything, fibre, twig. V. 4; VI. 5; VII. 14, 15; VIII. 74, 75; XVII. 4.

talān ٲٲ (Ar. ٲٲ), two, a couple, pair. V. 44.

talāneh ٲٲ (Pers. ٲٲ), poverty, want, scantiness. III. 32.

tam ٲٲ, see *tām*.

tamman or *tameman* ٲٲ, there, thither, in that place, sometimes used for the other world or heaven. I. 4; II. 20 (ٲٲ), 29, 37 (ٲٲ), 41; 42 (ٲٲ); III. 14, 17; IV. 1, 50-54 (ٲٲ); VI. 8, 9, 19 (ٲٲ); VII. 46, 52; 54 (ٲٲ); VIII. 20; XI. 7; XIII. 54 (ٲٲ); XVII. 5 (ٲٲ), 4, 7; XIX. 28; XX. 11.

tan, *tanā* ٲٲ (Ar. ٲٲ; Pers. ٲٲ; Sans. ٲٲ), body, person. I. 10; II. 29, 37 (ٲٲ), 5, 27, 29, 35, 37; III. 14, 21; IV. 50, 51 (ٲٲ), 50-52 (ٲٲ), 42, 53; V. 42, 54, 56 (ٲٲ); 4, 19, 26, 32, 34, 49, 51, 56; VI. 24, 27, 41 (ٲٲ); VII. 51 (ٲٲ), 67 (ٲٲ), 63 (ٲٲ); VIII. 9, 36-40, 93, 100, 108 (ٲٲ), 11-13 (ٲٲ), 81-96 (ٲٲ), 10, 13, 19, 22; IX. 1, 15, 31 (ٲٲ), 31 (ٲٲ), 43 (ٲٲ), 23, 32; X. 5, 6 (ٲٲ); XI. 3 (ٲٲ), 6; XIII. 19 (ٲٲ); XV. 49, 50; ٲٲ (pregnant) 50; XVI. 7 (ٲٲ); XVII. 4, 5; XVIII. 14, 44; 29 (ٲٲ); XIX. 4, 7, 11, 28; 7 (ٲٲ), 20 (ٲٲ); XX. 1 (ٲٲ), 3, 5, 9 (ٲٲ); XXII. 1, 4, 8, 11, 14, 17.

tan-pasān, *tanā-pasān* ٲٲ (comp. of *tan*, body and *pasān*, final; i. e., the final body or existence), the future existence, the reanimating of the dead body at the time of resurrection. II. 20; VII. 52; XVIII. 51.

Tandpāhar, *tanvāḥal*, *tandvandr* (trad.) ٲٲ (Ar. ٲٲ; Pers. ٲٲ), a sin on account of which a man cannot cross the Chinvat Bridge; it is next to *Margardā*; a sinner whose soul cannot pass the Chinvat Bridge and hence remains in hell. III. 14, 36, 37, 42; IV. 17 (ٲٲ), 43; pl. ٲٲ 20 (ٲٲ), ٲٲ 21, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42 (ٲٲ); V. 14, 44, 56; ٲٲ 4, 7 (ٲٲ), 4, 11; ٲٲ 44 (ٲٲ); VI. 5, 9, 29, 35; ٲٲ 5, 9, 19, 48 (ٲٲ); VII. 51, 52; ٲٲ 71 (ٲٲ); VIII. 31 (ٲٲ); ٲٲ IX. 44; XII. 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 (ٲٲ); XIII. 7, 12, 24; 38 (ٲٲ); ٲٲ 14 (ٲٲ); XIV. 2; XV. 1, 2, 4, 5 (ٲٲ), 10.

XVI. 2, 12; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀);
XVII. 4; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 11 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 12, 41, 55; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 62
(𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), (neg.) 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 62 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tangih 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ټنگی), narrowness, difficulty, want, poverty. VII. 4.
(𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tanhē 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ټانه), alone, solitary, lonely. III. 14.

tanhir 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. ټنور, an oven, stove. VIII. 91
(𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 7.

tap 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. ټپ; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀, Sans. ३१), fever, heat. VII. 56;
XX. 3, 7, 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tapih 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, *tōp ih*, *tāpāh* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ټپا, ټپ, ټپا), ruined,
destroyed, laid waste, polluted, rotten, useless. II. 22; V. 4, 44, 49; VI. 5;
VIII. 3.

tapang 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ټپنگ), a large tray, a mould. VII. 46.

tapashn 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, heat, perturbation; fever. VII. 56 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 63
(𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XX. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tapāshnāh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. ३१ to warm, to boil), heating,
boiling. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 46 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tar 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. ټر), moist, wet; fresh, green; tender, soft, juicy. II. 26, 34;
V. 44; VI. 5; VIII. 22, 33.

tarah, *tarag* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, a quiver. XIV. 9.

tarast 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), over, against, opposite; beyond, outside; in
front. III. 29 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 16 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 9, 10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀);
XVIII. 71 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 33 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXI. 5, 9, 13
(𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tārik 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ټریک), dark, obscure. V. 62; VII. 22; 79 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀
𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 76.

tārikāh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ټریکی), darkness, obscurity. V. 62; VII. 22;
VIII. 4.

tārik-kāmāh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *tārik* g. v. and *kāmāh*, wishing), one who
likes darkness, an evil doer. XIII. 47 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tarsidan ٲٲٲٲ (Av. rt. ٲٲٲٲ; Pers. ٲٲٲٲ), to fear, dread; to be afraid or terrified. Aor. with ٲٲٲ, ٲٲٲ XIX. 33 (ٲٲٲٲٲٲٲٲٲ), ٲٲٲٲٲٲٲ, 33 (ٲٲٲٲٲٲٲٲٲ).

tars-kds ٲٲٲٲٲ (adj. from *tars-kdsih* q. v.), devoted, obedient. VIII. 31, 32.

tars-kdsih ٲٲٲٲٲٲ (comp. of ٲٲ fear and ٲٲٲ knowledge), knowledge or consciousness of fear; hence, a sense of veneration, respect, devotion, obedience. , IV. 45; XI. 6, 7; XVII. 5; XX. 11.

tarruñār ٲٲٲٲ, a destroyer. XIX. 3 [Av. ٲٲٲ, 'baneful' (Darm), 'misleader' (Haug), 'blind in intellect' (Kanga), 'tormentor' (Sp.)].

tashn ٲٲٲ (from *tashtan* q. v.), form, strength. XXI. 6, 10, 14 (ٲٲٲ strength).

tashtan ٲٲٲٲ, *tashidan* ٲٲٲٲ (Av. rt. ٲٲٲ), to pare, peel, mend, hew, mould, shape, make. ٲٲٲ V. 2 (ٲٲٲ); ٲٲٲٲ 4, 44; ٲٲٲ XIII. 30, 37 (ٲٲٲ).

tashyā ٲٲٲ, *tashya* ٲٲٲ, nine, 9. V. 44; ٲٲٲ (ninth) 28 (ٲٲٲ); ٲٲٲ VII. 7 (ٲٲٲ); XXII. 20 (ٲٲٲ).

tasht ٲٲ, *tasht* ٲٲ (Av. ٲٲ, Pers. ٲٲ), a saucer, dish, plate, basin; a vessel. V. 39, 40 (ٲٲٲ); VII. 72 (ٲٲٲ); XIV. 8 (ٲٲٲ); XVI. 6; XIX. 9 (ٲٲٲ).

tasht ٲٲ, fourth. I. 7 (ٲٲ); III. 5, 10, 23 (ٲٲ), IV. 2 (ٲٲ), 19 (ٲٲ), V. 5 (ٲٲ); ٲٲ 30 (ٲٲ); ٲٲ VII. 9 (ٲٲ); VIII. 22; XIII. 33 (ٲٲ); XIV. 9 (ٲٲ); XV. 7 (ٲٲ); XVI. 11; XVIII. 9, 44, 53; 53, 54 (ٲٲ).

tatak (trad. *tateh*) ٲٲ (Pers. ٲٲ, a veil, curtain; hence), any covering of cloth; cotton and woven cloth. III. 40; VII. 15; VIII. 23-25 (ٲٲ).

Taurécha ٲٲ, *Tarécha* ٲٲ (Av. ٲٲ), name of the demon who opposes Haurvatāt and poisons the waters. X. 10 (ٲٲ).

tizeh ٲٲ (Pers. ٲٲ), fresh, pure, green. VIII. 23; XVI. 7.

tiḡ, tiḡ ٲٲ (Av. ٲٲ; Sans. ٲٲ or ٲٲ; Pers. ٲٲ), a sharp-pointed weapon, knife, sword. III. 35 (ٲٲ); IX. 10 (ٲٲ), 32.

tiḡ ٲٲ, ٲٲ (Pers. ٲٲ), bottom, depth, inner part; down, below. III. 35; VIII. 74; XIX. 5.

tir 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Sans. तीर; Pers. تیر; Sem. syn. *khetyd* 𐤏𐤓𐤕), an arrow. IX. 46 (𐬔𐬀); XVII. (𐬔𐬀) 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀).

Tir-e-khōdakht 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀, lit., a well-shot arrow, a well-darted arrow. Here it stands as the name of a demon who causes instantaneous death, like a well-aimed arrow. IV. 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀).

tir-lahmā 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀, meaning uncertain; "chicken soup" (Justi), "food obtained from living creatures" (Sp.); "bread" (Harlez); "thin bread" (Darm.) "leavened bread" (Killers). XVI. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀).

tish 𐬔𐬀, *tishoh* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Pers. تیش), a hatchet, axe; a pick, mattock. XIV. 7 (𐬔𐬀); XX. 1.

tishn 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. तृष्ण; Pers. تیش), thirst. VII. 68 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Tishtar, *Tishtra* 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 Av. (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀) name of an angel who presides over rain and brings it down upon the earth for the welfare of mankind. V. 20; XIX. 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tishyā 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *tashyā*.

tiz, *tiz* 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Pers. تیز), sharp, swift, keen, acute; quickly, swiftly, at once, immediately; III. 42 (𐬔𐬀); VII. 2 (𐬔𐬀); VIII. 39 (𐬔𐬀); XV. 14; XVIII. 55, 59 (𐬔𐬀); XXII. 19 (𐬔𐬀).

tiz-kakā 𐬔𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀 (comp. of *tiz* *q. v.* and *kakā* tooth), sharp-toothed, having sharp teeth. XIII. 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀), 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀).

tiz-rōbāshnīk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *tiz* *q. v.*, and *rōbāshnīk* going), fast going, quickly moving. V. 4, 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 34, (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tiz-shnūk 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *tiz* *q. v.*, and *shnūk* edge), sharp-edged, sharp-pointed. XIV. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tiztar 𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *tiz* *q. v.*), swifter, faster, sharper. VIII. 75-78 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tōhīk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *tuhīk* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. توی), vacant, empty, hollow. XVI. 14.

tōjashna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, *tōjashnīk* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, repentance, expiation, atonement, punishment for misdeeds. III. 21, 36-39 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21, 42; IV. 5-10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11-16, 18, 20-22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-42, 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 3, 5, 26, 43 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 69 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 70 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀);

atábán **آتابان** (Pers. توان; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬎; Sans. त्रु), able, competent, capable; can, may, possible. II. 8, 7, 80, 33; III. 33 (**𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬎**), 14, 33; V. 9; VI. 27, 29, 51; VII. 56, 57; VIII. 2, 3, 7, 20, 22, 100-103; IX. 2, 23; XIII. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9-11, 13, 34, 40, 50; XIV. 5; XV. 2; XVI. 11; XVIII. 15, 23; XIX. 3, 29; XX. 2; XXII. 6; *atábán* (incompetent, unable, powerless) VII. 71; *atábāngarīh* (poverty) XV. 22.

tubangar توانگر (another form of توانگر; Pers. توانگر or توانگر), rich, wealthy, able. XIX. 30.

tūb īngar ثوبى (Pers. ثوابگر), rich, wealthy, opulent, XV. 22.

ttbbnngân 𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰, the powerful, the rich. III. 41; VIII. 20; XX. 1.

tib inik ᑕᑭᑦ*, effective, competent, powerful, wealthy. V. 32 (ᑕᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ),
51 (ᑕᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ); IX, 39 (ᑕᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ).

tiš hahāh ٲٲٲٲٲٲ (Pers. تیشا; Av. rt. ٲٲٲٲٲٲ), energetic, industrious, diligent. I. 14; III. 30; VI. 51; XIII. (ٲٲٲٲٲٲ), 39; 46.

tikkahālik ʾṯṯṯṯṯṯ, energy, industry, diligence, perseverance. V. 9;
XXII. 19 (ʾṯṯṯṯṯṯṯṯṯ).

lālahāhālām ܠܐܠܗܐܠܐܡ, suppl. of ܠܐܠܗܐܡ, most energetic, most diligent
VIII. 10 (ܠܐܠܗܐܠܐܡܐܠܐܡܐܠܐܡ); XVII. 1.

𐎧𐎡𐎴. It is merely a rendering of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 which appears to have been taken in its original sense of 'a swift goer' (from the rt. 𐬔𐬀, to go) and hence 'a thief', (cf. Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), a thief, rogue. VII. 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tandik ^{ṭṭṭṭṭṭ} (Pers. ^{ṭṭṭṭṭṭ} to put forth flowers, buds or leaves), the appearing of flowers, buds or leaves. XVIII. 64 [^{ṭṭṭṭṭṭ} 'grass' (Darm.); 'covering' (Sp. and Kanga); Haug reads it *atangik* and renders it by 'freedom from scarcity']

Tibain 𐭕𐭕𐭕, belonging to or of Turan. XIII. 30 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

Urvāhī (Av. *urwāhī*), name of the 6th of the goodly created places according to Vendidad I. 11 (*urwāhī*).

uś (see *uśh*), grease, fat, matter coming out of a dead body. VI. 10 (*uśh*); XVI. 17 (*uśh*).

ushastar (Av. *ushastar*; Sans. उशस् + तर i. e., the side or direction where the light of the dawn appears), the east. XIX. 5 (*ushastar*), 5 (*ushastar*).

ushtrastān (comp. of *ush*, Av. *ush*; Sans. उश्, Pers. اشر a camel and *stān*, Sans. स्थान; Pers. اطاق a place), a place for camels, camel-stall, camel-stable. XIV. 23 (*ushtrastān*), 24 (*ushtrastān*), 24 (*ushtrastān*).

Ushtamād (instead of *Ushtavād*, Av. *ushtamād*), name of the second Gāthā. XIX. 38 (*ushtamād*).

ustadr (Av. *ustadr*; Pers. ائدار), firm, strong; trustworthy, faithful. III. 42; XV. 10; XIX. 10.

uśh (Av. *uśh*; Sans. उश् (?) rising, or springing up; hence, grease, matter, pus &c.), grease, matter, pus. VI. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 (*uśh*).

uśh-rōbushnīh (*uśh*), flowing or coming out of greasy matter. VI. 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24 (*uśh*).

ushshnīh (*ushshnīh*), rising up, going up. XIX. 28; *ushshnīh* (XXI. 5, 9, 13, 17 (*ushshnīh*)).

ushshnīh (*ushshnīh*), with *lālī*, rises up, goes up. XIX. 28 (*ushshnīh*); XXI. 5, 9, 13, 17 (*ushshnīh*); with *hūmand*, XXII. 1, 8, 14 (*ushshnīh*).

ushshnīh (comp. of *ush*, out of, without, and *ushnīh* life), lifeless, dead. V. 45 (*ushshnīh*); VII. 58 (*ushshnīh*).

v

N. B.—Under this letter, the reader will observe that many words which begin with *v* in Pahlavi, commence with *b* in Persian *e. g.*, Pahl. *vaddm*, Pers. *bāddm*; Pahl. *vad*, Pers. *bad*, &c. Also the initial *v* or *f* of many Semetic words is changed into *v* or *f* in Huzvaresh.

The initial *v* of some Pahlavi words, which represents the Semetic *v* or *f* is read by some *ū*, *e. g.*, 𐬕𐬀 *ūlman*, 𐬕𐬀 *ūl*, &c., instead of *vulman* and *ral*.

va (Pers. *و*, Marathi *व*), and, or, also. VII. 36 (𐬕𐬀); XVI. 2 (𐬕𐬀). This word occurs in numerous places in the Vendidad.

vuchek 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. *بچه*); an infant, child, young one of a human being or an animal. VII. 77.

val (also read *nad*) 𐬕𐬀 (Paz. syn. *andā* 𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *andāh* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀), till, until; whilst, so that, in order that, because, since; as far as, even to; unless, except; as long as; together with; to the end that, in such a manner that. I. 2, 8; II. 5, 20, 36; III. 8, 14, 18, 21, 33, 37, 39, 40, 42; IV. 10, 43, 45, 49; V. 3, 4, 9, 10, 12-14, 26, 32, 34, 39, 45, 49, 51, 56; VI. 5-7, 9, 26-29, 31, 34, 35, 37, 40, 43, 46; VII. 5, 9, 13, 14, 43, 48, 50, 52, 56, 53, 62, 69; VIII. 1, 4, 8-10, 13, 16-18, 22, 37-42, 46, 50, 71, 73, 74, 78, 103; IX. 7, 15-24, 31, 41; 50, 56; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀 31, 33-35 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀 (up to the place) X. 9, 10, 13, 14; XI. 1; XIII. 2, 29, 33, 36, 55; XIV. 13, 17; XV. 45 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀), 10, 12, 45-48; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 48; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), 48 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVI. 1, 2, 11, 12; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀 8-10, 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 17, 25, 55; 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀 27 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 5, 28, 36; 23 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬕𐬀 5 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 28; XX. 1; XXII. 5, 18.

vaš 𐬕𐬀, *vašak*, *važeh* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. *بَد*; Pāz. *𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀*), bad, wicked, evil. I. 9; VII. 11, 27 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 107; IX. 32; XIV. 18; XVIII. 11 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀).

vāz 𐬕𐬀 (Av. *𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀*; Pers. *بَاز* or *بَاز*; Sans. *वात*; Sem. syn. *vāh* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), wind, breeze, air. II. 5 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); III. 42 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 12, 13 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), 15, 17 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 9, 10, 30, 80 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀), 4; XIX. 13, 16 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Vadaghana 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀, *Vāghan* 𐬕𐬀𐬯𐬀 (Av. *𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀*), a proper name. It is traditionally applied to Zōhāk. In Avesta, Zōhāk is named *An-dahāka* and in Persian the epithet *Bivar-as* is applied to him, and not *Vadaghana*,

hence I hesitate to apply the word *Vadaghana* to *Zōhāk*. He may have been a wicked tyrannical king and an instrument of Ahriman. XIX. 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀).

vaḍākhhtan 𐬨𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 (Pers. *گذاختن*; Av. rt. *vi + tach* to flow, p.p. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀), to melt, liquify, dissolve. P.p. *vaḍākhht*, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 VI. 38.

rāšōm 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. *بادام*), an almond. V. 1; VII. 35.

vaḥarjan 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 (Pers. *گذاشتن*, *گذاشتن*, *گذاشتن*; Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 + 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀; Sem. syn. *vabrūtān* 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀), to go away, pass away, die, depart; to pass by, cross. 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 V. 41-43 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 27, 39 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 44; 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 4, 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 VI. 1-4 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 42 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 VII. 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 12, 23, 25, 32, 72, 76 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 2 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 VIII. 1, 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 8; 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 35 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 34 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 IX. 32; 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 XIII. 50 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 9 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 9; 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 XIX. 30 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀 28 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 33 (𐬵𐬀𐬬𐬀𐬢𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

vaḍary 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 (Pers. *گذر* or *گذار*), a pass, passage, ford, bridge. II. 30, 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀).

vāḍ-bārdā 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀, carried by wind. V. 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

vaḍeh, *vaḍah* 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀, see *vaḍ*.

vaḍ-him 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 (comp. of *vaḍ* and *him* *q. v.*; Pers. *بد*), of bad or wicked nature, ill-natured, ill-tempered. (cf. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 XIII. 42, 43.

vidintan 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀, causal of 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 or 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 to marry), to marry, unite in matrimony; to carry, lead. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 IV. 44 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 VIII. 16, 17 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 66 XIV. 15 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 XIX. 29 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

vaḍ-khāḥ 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. *بد خو* or *بدخوی*), of bad habits, rude, ill-bred, vicious, wicked. XIII. 41.

vāḍrang 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. *پادرنج*), an orange, citron. II. 28, 36; VII. 35.

vaḍtagtar 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, more destructive, more wickedly or wrongly rushing upon others. XIII. 42, 43.

vaJ. dītar વાજ. દીતર, more brutal, more violent. XIII. 18, 42, 43.

vā', *vā'* વા' (Av. *·vā-* or *·vā-*; Sans. *वा*), a bird, flying creature. Pl. *·vā'* or *·vā'* II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 33 (*·vā-*); III. 20 (*·vā-*); V. 8, 9, 12, 13 (*·vā-*); VI. 45-47 (*·vā-*); VII. 29, 30, 33, 34 (*·vā-*); VIII. 36, 37, 98, 99 (*·vā-*); IX. 49 (*·vā-*); pl. 32.

va'm *·va'm* (Av. *·va-*), a precipice deep descent. IV 52 (*·va-*); XIII 38 (*·va-*); XV 6 (*·va-*).

va'm-zal વામઝલ, a. e., killed by falling from a precipice VII 4 (*·va-*).

va'sa, *va'sa* વાસા (Av. *·va-*), lit it means one who lives in a street, a street-fellow, 'villager' (Spiegel and Justi); a minstrel, a strolling singer, XIII. 46. (*·va-*), pl. *·va'sa* 46 (*·va-*).

va'sia વાસિયા (Av. *·va-*; Pers. *بارف*), ice, snow II 22 (*·va-*), 24 (*·va-*), VIII. 4.

va'khlin વાખલિન (Av. *·va-*), a head (of a good being) Some Dastūrs understood by it simply 'the head', others 'the face with forehead' and others again, simply 'the forehead' IV 22 (*·va-*), V. 11 (*·va-*); VIII. 39 (*·va-*), 40-43 (*·va-*), IX 15, 16 (*·va-*), 30 (*·va-*).

va'qhtan વાજ. હાન, see *va'khidān*

Vahisht qesht વાહિષ્ટ કૈષ્ટ (Av. *·va-*), Yasna LIII is called the Vahishtō ishtō Gāthā, which is the last of the five Gāthās XIX 39 (*·va-*).

va', *va'* વા' (Av. *·va-*), a flier (used in both the sense of good and of evil, *va'* *·va'* *salutar* or *vātar* વાજ. or વાજ. *·va'*, a. e., the evil flier, a name of *Ashū* *·va'* *·va'* the demon of death V 8, *vā' v'h* or *shapū* વાજ. or વાજ. a. e., the good flier, an epithet of Rām Yazad.

va', *va'* વા' (Av. *·va-* or *·va-*, 'words'; Sans. *वाच*; Pers. *واز* or *واج*), a word, phrase, sentence; a short prayer or formula recited before and after meals; a grace, blessing; a ceremony performed in honour of angels, Farohars, &c; noise, sound I. 9; II. 29, 37; IV. 10, 44; V. 15, 56; IX. 32; XIII. 45; XVI. 2, 11; XVII. 6, 8, XIX 33.

vajarkan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. گزاردن; Av. it. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), to pass, cause to pass; pay, atone for; perform, transact; shear or dress the hair; separate, solve, reverse; explain, interpret. I. 11; III. 33; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 14; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 42; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 61; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 36; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 21, 51, 107; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 52; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 52; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 3, 30, 46; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 7; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XIV. 18; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 2: 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XV. 1; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 12; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 12; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XVII. 2; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 4; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 44, 68; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 75; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XIX. 30 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥).

vajeh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. وجہ), price, value. XIV. 11.

vajir, vachir 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Pers. وجر or وچر; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀), a decree, decision, judgment, an order, mandate, command both religious and secular. V. 1, 25; VII. 13; VIII. 74.

vahid (also read *nahid* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, a female, feminine, a female of any animal. II. 11 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); III. 7; V. 51; pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), VIII. 58 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 31; IX. 21 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XI. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 51 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 28 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 6; pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 32, 35, 41, 47 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

vahidāntan, vāgāntan (trad.) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Ary. syn. *geraphan* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), to take, take hold of, seize, catch, hold, retain. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 42; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 40; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 IV. 1; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 1 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 18, 21 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 1, 43, 53; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 56; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 4, 14; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 50; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 25 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 25 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 29. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 7; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 10; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 78; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 76; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 70, 71 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 70, 71 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 32 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 37, 38 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 IX. 25, 26 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 25, 25 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XIII. 19; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 46; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 49; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XV. 32; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 8; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XVII. 6, 8; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 10; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 44; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 10 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 XIX. 23, 25 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 25.

vakhsh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (from inf. *vakhshīlan* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 to grow, increase), growth, increase; a part, portion; an instalment (of money or debt); interest on money. III. 41; VIII. 29.

• *vakhsh* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, a rising or hilly ground (where there is no water). III. 28; VI. 26.

vāh·hāh 𐎱𐎠𐎡𐎹 or *vāh·vāh* 𐎱𐎠𐎡𐎹, growing, flourishing. I. 21.

vakhshidan ॥வக்சிடன (Av. rt. வக்சிட), to grow, increase, develop, wax (as moon). மக்சு IV. 45 (வக்சிட); மக்சு V. 13 (வக்சிட); அக்சு 12 (வக்சிட); மக்சு VIII. 10 (வக்சிட); அக்சு IX. 53-55, 57 (வக்சிட); அக்சு XI. 6 (வக்சிட); அக்சு XIII. 52-54 (வக்சிட); மக்சு XVI. 2; அக்சு 2, 11 (வக்சிட); அக்சு XVII. 5 (வக்சிட); அக்சு XVIII. 63 (வக்சிட); அக்சு XXI. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 (வக்சிட).

avākhū (Per. *ماخو*), in Persian, it means either "the east or west," but I take it also in the sense of 'the south' as its antonym *apikhtu* means 'the north.' See III, § 42, n. 11. III. 12 (*دشمن*); VIII. 30 (*دشمن*).

vakhteh 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌, *nukhtâi*.

val, ran 𐎠𐎡 (Ary. *ryu avō r*), a particle meaning "to, for, on, upon, above over, by, from, in, into, with." I 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 11; II. 1-3, 6, 18, 20-22, 29, 37, 38, 42; III. 7, 14, 20, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 39, 40-42; IV. 5-7, 9, 10, 17, 21, 26, 30, 34, 37, 39, 40, 42-44, 47-49, 53; V. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24-26, 32-36, 41-43, 45, 55-58, 62; VI 5, 24, 27, 29, 32, 40, 51, VII. 17, 18, 22, 24, 27, 35, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 58, 69; VIII. 10, 11, 20, 21, 29, 34, 37, 41-52, 73, 75, 81, 87, 93, 102; IX. 12, 16-21, 24, 26, 30, 32-37, 39, 41, 12 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 54, 55, 57; X. 1; XI. 7; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 31, 38, 46, 43, 54; XIV. 2-5, 6, 9, 10, 13-16; XV. 2, 6, 10, 14, 39, 42, 43, 48; XVI. 2; XVII. 3; XVIII. 29, 32, 37, 43, 46, 47, 49, 53, 54, 57, 65; XIX. 2, 3, 5, 10, 14, 18, 24, 25, 27, 30, 40; XX. 11; XXI. 1, 7, 11, 15; XII. 8, 14.

vulman, virmān ३, 3rd pers. pronoun. He, she, it; that, that one. pl. *vulman, virmān* ३. I. 1-4, 9, 10, 14, 15; II 2-4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 24, 28, 30, 32, 36, 38-43; III. 14, 15, 18-21, 24, 25, 29-32, 35, 36, 38-42. IV. 1, 2, 5-18, 20-22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32-34, 36-45, 47-55; V. 1, 2, 4-20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38-40, 49, 51, 57-59, 61; VI. 8-8, 19, 26-28, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47; VII. 2, 4, 6, 9-14, 16-18, 21, 23-28, 32, 36, 50-52, 54-59, 62, 64, 63, 69, 72, 76, VIII. 1, 4, 6, 8-20, 22-25, 27-30, 33-35, 37-71, 73-75, 97, 100-103; IX. 1, 12, 15-26, 29-32, 34, 39-41, 43-51; X. 1, 3, 7, 11, 15-17; XI. 6, 12; XII. 1-3, 5-8, 10, 13, 20-23, 29, 30, 33-37, 40-43, 49-51; XIV. 4, 7-10, 13; XV. 1-3, 5, 7-10, 18, 14, 16, 21, 22, 27, 33, 39, 42, 44-47; XVI. 1, 2, 7, 11-14, 18; XVII. 1, 5, 10, 11; XVIII. 3, 32-34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 54, 57, 65, 70, 72, 73; XIX. 1-4, 6-9, 12, 13, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32, 33, 36, 45; XX. 1, 3, 8; XXI. 1-3, 17; XXII. 5, 6, 12, 18.

24 (𐎠𐎼𐎡𐎹), 24 (𐎠𐎼𐎡𐎹).

annihilare ʾḥḥad (Ar. *ḥ*. ʾḥḥ) to perish, decay, to destroy, ruin, devastate
annihilate. ʾḥḥad (Ar. *ḥ*. ʾḥḥ) XVIII. 55, 59 (ʾḥḥad (Ar. *ḥ*. ʾḥḥ)).

vanashārikh ^{فان شريك}, infidelity, criminality, wickedness. I. 15, II. 20; III 7, 32, 42; VII. 24, 26, 27; XLII. 39; XV. 12; XVII. 1; XVIII. 40, 44; XXII. 4, 11, 17.

vanast lak i १३३ ॐ (comp. of *vanast*, *q. v.*, and *lak i* teeth), broken, spoiled or decayed teeth. 11, 20, 37 (१३३-१३३-१३३).

Vand-Aûhmâz 𐬯𐬁𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 Vand-Aûhmaz I, name of a Pahlavi Commentator,
VI. 35.

ing ۱۰۰ (Pers. بانگی; Sem. syn. ۱۰۰ ۱۰۰), a cry, exclamation, clamour,
noise. XV 5; XVIII. 15.

Tanghâparem (𐎧𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎥𐎡𐎴), (accusative sing. of 𐎧𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎥𐎡𐎴𐎥𐎡𐎴; comp. of *vangha* good and *parus* wings, of good wings), with a shining, brilliant or beautiful back, with downy wings. Darmesteter takes it for "the hedge-dog." XIII. 2-4 (𐎧𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎥𐎡𐎴).

vangharya .*vanḡaryā*, a corrupt transcript of the Av. .*vanḡaryā*, a disease which affects the dog. XIV. 17 (.*vanḡaryā*).

var 𐬕𐬀 (Av. (.*var* 𐬕𐬀), an enclosure; cave, subterranean dwelling II. 25, 30, 31, 33, 38 (.*var* 𐬕𐬀), 21, 38; VI. 32.

var 𐬕𐬀, an ordeal. IV. 55.

var 𐬕𐬀, height, top, summit. VIII. 7.

var 𐬕𐬀 (Av. .*var* 𐬕𐬀; Pers. *var* or *var*; Sans. *वर्*), the chest, breast, bosom. II. 29, 37; VIII. 50, 51; IX. 18.

vārān 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. .*vārān* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. *vārān*; Sam. syn. *matrī*, *matrā* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀, ruin. VI. 50 (.*vārān* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 29; VIII. 4 (.*vārān* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 7; IX. 32; XXI. 2, 3

varas 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 [Av. .*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. *varas* (thread)], hair, hair-locks, curls. III. 40; VI. 7, 8 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 29 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 46 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀); VII. 56 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 12, 13 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 33 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀), 11; IX. 30 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀) 32; XVI. 4; XVII. 2, 4 (.*varas* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀).

vārashna-deheshnūh 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. .*vārashna-deheshnūh*), growth, increase, giving fertility. IX. 51 (.*vārashna-deheshnūh*), 53-55, 57 (.*vārashna-deheshnūh*); XIII. 52-54 (.*vārashna-deheshnūh*); XXI. 1 (.*vārashna-deheshnūh*).

varāz 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. *varāz*), plough-gear; ornament, decoration. XIII. 70.

vardashna, vardashnūh 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, turning away, separating, departure, dismissal. VI. 41; VIII. 81-96; IX. 43; XIX. 7.

varfeh 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀, turned, destroyed, lost; *vardagih* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 turning off, destruction. V. 37 (.*varfeh* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 4 (.*vardagih* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 4 (.*vardagih* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 4 (.*vardagih* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 12 (.*vardagih* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

varjān 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. *varjān*), to turn, whirl, revolve, go astray, 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 V. 19; 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 IX. 40 (.*varjān* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 XIII. 34; 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 XIV. 16 (.*varjān* 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀); XV. 48; XVI. 11.

Varēna 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. .*Varēna*), the 14th of the goodly created places of Ahura-mazda, according to the Vendidad. I. 18 (.*Varēna*).

Varēnāh 𐬕𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. .*Varēnāh*), the Varen Demon; 'the Daeva of rain' (Sp) 'Varēna [Gilān]' (Darm.). X. 14 (.*Varēnāh*).

varj 𐬕𐬀𐬀 (Pers. *varj*; Ar. *ورق*), a leaf of a tree, a blade of grass. V. 41 VII. 35.

Vaharim 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢, *Vaharān* 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢, *Vāhrem* 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢, name of the angel of victory, otherwise called Behram. Ar. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢; Sans. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢; V. 4, 51; VIII. 78, 80, 81; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 XIX. 37.

varhāmand 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢, doubtful, uncertain III 14; V. 1; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 14 32, 49; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 XV. 10, 18; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 XVI. 2.

vārdan 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 (Ar. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢, Sans. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢; Pers. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢), to rain, pour down water. Causal 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 *vārdan* 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 XXI. 3 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 2.

vārdan 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 (Ar. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢; Sans. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢, Pers. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢), to increase, grow. Causal 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 *vārdan*. Imp 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 II. 1 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢) 1st p. 1 sing 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢).

var-mānashkūn 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 (comp. of *var* enclosure and *mānashkūn* residents, dwellers; residents of the *Var*. II. 28, 30, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢).

var 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 (Ar. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢; Pers. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 or 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢) agriculture, husbandry; a sown field. VI. 32.

varzān 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 (Ar. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢; Pers. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 or 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢), to perform, practise, exercise, labour; to till, cultivate; to accustom, use. 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 III 34, 35, (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 41 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 25, 26, 28 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 26, 28 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 21 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 10 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 42 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 33; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 IV. 20, 40, 40 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 22, 25; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 21, 25, 33, 36, 39, 42 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 20, 24, 28, 29, 32, 35, 37, 41 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 V. 10, 39, 45 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 40; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 26 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 14 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 VI. 6, 26, 28 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 VII. 51 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 54 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢), 62; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 VIII. 1, 4, 73 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 20 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 30 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 24 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 IX. 50 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 XI. 4 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 XIII. 23 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 3 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢), 7 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 29, 35, 36 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 XV. 1 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢), 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢), 46 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢), 47; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 13 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 1 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 1 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 17, 20 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 XVI. 17 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 13 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢); 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 1, 2 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢), 2, 12; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 XVIII. 10 (𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢), 30; 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎢 68, 75

(-*ash*-); 19, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53 (*ash*-); 36, 37, 42, 43, 48, 49, 57 (*ash*-).

vish - (Av. *ash*-; Sans. *विह*; lit, that which carries), a carriage, vehicle. VII. 41 (*ash*-).

vish id-dub irashu *ash*- (comp of *ash* open, bare and *ash* running, going), walking or going uncovered; name of a sin of walking without the 'Sudreh' and 'Kusti.' V. 59; VII. 19.

vashkar, nashkar (tand) *ash*- (Pers. *کار* a plain), a desert, waste or barren land. VI. 32; VIII. 97 (*ash*-); IX. 32; XV. 10; XVI. 13; XIX. 21.

vashmāmāntan *ash*- (Ar. *عاش*; Ary. syn. *ashmān* *ash*-), to hear, listen to, attend. *ash*- II. 21; *ash*- III. 40 (*ash*-); *ash*- 40 (*ash*-); *ash*- VIII. 28 (*ash*-); *ash*- 28 (*ash*-).

vashmāmāntan *ash*- (Ary. syn. *khālan* *ash*-), to eat, drink, devour, consume, gnaw. *ash*- II. 26; *ash*- III. 33, 40; *ash*- IV. 49; V. 4, 34, 40, 52; *ash*- 51; *ash*- 53, 54; *ash*- 20, 51; *ash*- 1; *ash*- 8; *ash*- 40; *ash*- 4, 41; VI. 34; VII. 67; *ash*- 69, 77; *ash*- 67; *ash*- 66, 67; *ash*- 67; *ash*- 55; *ash*- 63, 69; *ash*- XIII. 47; XV. 14; XVI. 7; *ash*- 7; *ash*- 7; *ash*- XIX. 31.

vashmāmāntan *ash*- (Av. *ash*- + *ash*-; Pers. *آشفتن*), to decay, rot, destroy devastate, ruin. *ash*- V. 4; VII. 46; *ash*- 46; *ash*- 46; *ash*- 1; *ash*- 46; *ash*- IX. 32.

vashmāmāntan or *vashmāmāntan* *ash*- (Av. *ash*-; Sans. *वस्त्र*), clothes, garment. III. 14, 40; 18 (*ash*-), 19 (*ash*-); IV. 46 (*ash*-); 49 (*ash*-); V. 55, 57, 58 (*ash*-), 38 (*ash*-), 49 (*ash*-); VI. 27 (*ash*-), 29; VII. 12, 17, 18 (*ash*-), 13, 14 (*ash*-), 9, 13, 17, 19; 62 (*ash*-); 67 (*ash*-); VIII. 23-25 (*ash*-); 10 (*ash*-); 25 (*ash*-); IX. 32 (*ash*-); 49 (*ash*-); 33-35 (*ash*-); XVI. 2, 7; XVII. 3 (*ash*-); XVIII. 41; 19, 21 (*ash*-); XIX. 23-25.

vastarjan, *vastarjan* ခြေထွက် (Av. *vas-* + *tarjan* to spread; Pers. *vastardan*), to spread, expand, diffuse, arrange, cover. *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ III. 15 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 16, 17 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ V. 43 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 47, 48 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); VII. 59 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 60, 61 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 6, 7 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ IX. 3 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 4 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ 56 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ XIV. 4 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ 4 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* XV. 43 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ XVI. 3, 4 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ XVII. 4 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ XVIII. 72 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* ဗုဒ္ဓ 72 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်).

vastud *vastud* ခြေထွက် (Pers. *vastur* or *vastur*), a bed, bedding, bolster, covering, carpet. V. 27 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 59 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); VII 6 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 9, 10, 19 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); XIV. 14 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်).

vastirind ခြေထွက်, feeds, gives food or fodder. XIV. 17 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်).

vastia ခြေထွက် (Av. *vas-*), pasture, grass, hay, fodder. I. 5, 11; II. 24 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 25; III. 3 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 4, 23 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); V. 20 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); VII. 32 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 35; *ခြေထွက်* IX. 53-55, 57 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); XI. 6; *ခြေထွက်* XIII 52-54 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); XV. 41 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 42 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 42 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်).

vistiyosh ခြေထွက် (Av. *vas-*), a cultivator, peasant, planter, farmer, one belonging to the 3rd class of the Mazdayasnan community, the first being the *athavan*, the priest, and the 2nd, the *rathashtir*, the warrior. I. 16; V. 28 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 57, 58 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); VII. 7 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်), 17, 18 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); XIII. 46 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); pl. *ခြေထွက်* 41, 46 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); *ခြေထွက်* XIV. 10 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); pl. *ခြေထွက်* 10 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); XVIII. 21 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်).

vittgar ခြေထွက်, same as *vitik-shaedi*, q. v., X. 14.

Vitik-shaedi ခြေထွက်, name of the demon of storm and tempest. X. 14 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်).

vitrigin ခြေထွက်, complete, full; completely, entirely. III. 42 (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်); VII. 3. (သံဃာ့ခြေထွက်).

vīrīgān વિરિગાન, with *pap* and *without pap* (Darm.); ‘With rind and without rind’ (Haug); ‘Large and small fruit’ (Sp. and Kanga). V. 52 (વિરિગાન-ફલ); and (વિરિગાન-પા).

vīrīgānīh વિરિગાનિ, with *precept, ordinance, teaching*. IV. 43 (વિરિગાનિ-પ્રત્યક્ષ).

var વાર (Av. *var*), (an ox) useful for yoking; a swift-running ox (?). Traditionally it means a cow two and a half years old, a young cow. ‘A cow that bears burden’ (Kanga and Spiegel); ‘A draught cow (doubtful)’ [Darm]. IX. 38 (વાર).

varag વર (Av. *varag*; Pers. *varag* or *varag* or *varag*), a frog. V. 36 (વર); XIV. 5 (વર); 5 (land frog) 5 (વર); XVIII. 65 (વર), 73 (વર).

vardvar વર્ધવ (Av. *vardvar*), great and good. IX. 41 (વર્ધવ).

vāzesh વાઝેશ (Av. *vāzesh*), name of a fire; the fire of electricity. XIX. 49 (વાઝેશ).

vazra વઝરા (Av. *vazra*; Sans. *vajra*; Pers. *vazra*), a mace, battle-axe. XIV. 9 (વઝરા); XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (વઝરા).

vazrāntan, *vazrāntan*, *vazrāntan* વઝરાંતન (Ary. syn. *shāntan* શાંતન), to go, pass, go forward, proceed; to be, become. I. 2; 9; 4; II. 10, 13, 18; 21; 22, 42; 9, 10, 18; IV. 17; 10, 17, 47; V. 4, 8, 10, 32, 49; 12; 13; 13; VI. 6; 29, 35; 5; 29; VII. 5; 2, 11, 52; 53; VIII. 3, 9, 10, 17, 74, 103; IX. 32; 28; 32; XIII. 46; 13; 49; XIV. 7; XV. 45; 18; 45; 19 (વઝરાંતન); XVI. 2; 11; 2, 12; XVIII. 41; XIX. 5; 27; 41; XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16; 2 (વઝરાંતન).

vazrānt-marg વઝરાંત-મર્ગ (comp. of *vazrānt*, departed or gone and *marg*, marrow), one who has lost his marrow i. e., vitality; an impotent person. XIII. 50 (વઝરાંત-મર્ગ).

vāz, *vāz*, *vāz* વાઝ (Av. *vāz*; Pers. *vāz*), a willow, ‘a twig’ (Darm.), ‘an apple’ (Kanga) V. 1; XX. 20 (વાઝ).

vīh 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. वीह; Pers. 𐬨𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀; Sem. syn. *shapir* 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), good, better, excellent. II. 5; III. 25; VIII. 44, 47, 53, 54, 58, 59, 66, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); IX. 41; XVI. 17; XIX. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), 13.

vīchūn 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (pl. of *vīh*, *q. v.*), the good, the pious. II. 1.

Vīh-dīn 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (comp. of *vīh*, *q. v.* and *dīn* religion; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), one belonging to the good religion, a Zoroastrian. III. 40; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 42; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (the good religion, the Zoroastrian religion) 42.

Vīh-rāh 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (comp. of *vīh* good and *rāh* river), lit., good river, name of the celebrated river of Persia, otherwise known as *Ich-dūt* or *Shapir-dūt*. I. 14.

vīh-zāyashuh 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, good birth, gentility, nobleness. XVIII. 18.

• *vīkhtagīh* 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, see *nashlagīh*.

vīsh 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. विश; Pers. 𐬨𐬀), much, more, many, most, large, great, exceedingly; well, good, proper. I. 9, 15, II. 4, 5, 20, 40; 10, 14, 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); III. 31, 33, 37, 41; IV. 2, 43; V. 40, 52; 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); VI. 9; VII. 52, 53, 56, 57, 65; IX. 32; XIII. 6, 20; XV. 45; XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 8, 55, 60, 66; XIX. 15, 31, 37; XXI. 1.

vīsh 𐬨𐬀, see *vīsh*.

• *vīsh* 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, a measure of length. IX. 32.

vīchīnad 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (inf. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), culls out, selects, weeds out. XVI. 2, 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

vīsh 𐬨𐬀, see *vīsh*.

Vīshafsh 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), name of the fourth of the seven regions into which the world was divided. See *leshvar*. XIX. 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

vidast 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀, see *vidast*.

vīhestan 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), to commit unnatural intercourse. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 VIII. 26, 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); causal aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 VIII. 26, 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); n. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (a pathic, catamite) VIII. 26.

vīm, *vaem* (trad.) 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. 𐬨𐬀), fear, dread, terror. See also *bīm*. IV. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XIII. 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XV. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

vīmand 𐬨𐬀, *vīmand* 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), a limit, boundary, frontier. XVIII. 62.

v'mār 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), sick, infirm, afflicted. XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); *neg.* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vīm-az 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *vīm*, *q. v.* and *az*, struck or killed), terror-struck. VII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

g'ndāh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 from 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 to see; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), seeing, knowing, observing. VII. 55; abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), adv. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 67, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 13.

vindristan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *pināristan*.

vinashn 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 from 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, to see), seeing, sight, vision. II. 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 56; XVI. 4.

vīsteh, vīsteh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), one who practises unnatural intercourse. VIII. 32. (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

z. var 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. वीर; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), a hero, warrior, man IV 2, 4, 9, 15, 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2, 10; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI 32, 35, 38, 41. (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 39; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

visātan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, to adorn, embellish, decorate, arrange. V. 14; XVI. 2; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 20.

vis 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. विह), a street, an abode V. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII 41-43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 37 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 5, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 10, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 11, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11, 18, 4) (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18; XIX. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vishekuhar 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, meaning unsettled; 'a means' (3p), 'a medicine obtained by squeezing the juice of plants' (Kanga), 'a source of remedies' (Darm), 'a weapon' (Haug) XX. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

viskeh, vīshch 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), a forest, wood, wilderness, desert. V. 19, 44; VIII. 10; XIII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

visāh-wān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; comp. of *visāh* a street or abode and *hān* from Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 to protect), a dog which keeps watch in a street or an abode; a house dog. V. 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2; XIII. 8, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 13, 21, 25

(𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 18, 19 (𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 10; 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬵𐬀 8; XV. 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 51.

vish-hāshk 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, *vish-kh ishkh* 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (comp. of 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 poison, venom and 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 dried up), (a frog) whose venom is dried up V. 36 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XII. 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Vish-kar-pasht 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), name of the person who brought and propagated the Mazdayasnan religion in the *Var-i Jam-kard* i. e., the enclosure made by Jamshīd. *Vishkaspis't* was traditionally supposed to be a bird, and was read *Vie-i kar-pasht*. The reason why this being was considered to be a bird is probably this: it was thought that extremely pious and godly persons could communicate with Ahura Mazda and the angels, and for this purpose they travelled in and out of this earth in the shape of birds. Darmesteter says, "As the bird, because of the swiftness of his flight, was often considered an incarnation of lightning, and as thunder was supposed to be the voice of God speaking from above, the song of the bird was often thought to be the utterance of God and a revelation." II. 42 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Vishtāsp 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), lit, one whose wealth consists in horses; name of the Persian king, in whose reign Zoroaster propagated the Mazdayasnan religion. VIII. 20.

vīspat 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), the head or chief of a street. VII. 41, 42 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); IX. 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); X. 5, 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

vīst 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sans. 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬀𐬀), twenty, 20; *vīstām* (20th) XX heading.

vistareh 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬀𐬀 or 𐬀𐬀𐬀), a bed, pillow, cushion, carpet III. 25 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

vīstō-atāhm 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬀𐬀 𐬀𐬀𐬀), 21st, twenty-first. XXI. heading.

vīstō-dīvām 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬀𐬀 𐬀𐬀𐬀), 22nd, twenty-second. XXII. heading.

vīlār 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), a compartment, a storey of a house. XIV. 14 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

vīlārēt 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), stretched or lengthened out; wider, more expansive; across. V. 11 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

vīst 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, *vīst* 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, *v'dust* 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sans. 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬀𐬀), a span, a measure of length. II. 22; 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 VII. 29 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 78; 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 76 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); IX. 32; XIV. 14 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVII. 5 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Vivanghānān 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 descended from or son of *Vivanghān* (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), the ancestor of King Jamshied. II. 3, 9, 13, 17, 22, 31 (𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀) 5, 21.

Vraesh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), name of a demon XIX. 29 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 41.

vī.akhkheh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, a hermaphrodite. II. 29, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀) — 'jealous' (Darm), 'dishonest' (Kanga).

Vī.ush 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 or 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀), a species of dog. V. 32 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 32; XIII. 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Vōghan, *Vōghin* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀. Traditionally so, for *vudaghan* q. v. XIX. 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

vōghnū 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (a corrupt transcript of Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀), hardship, severity, calamity, disaster. I. 4 [𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 'plagues' (Darm)].

vohū-gīn 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. of *vohū* good and *gīn* smell), of good smell, odoriferous, fragrant. XIX. 24 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Vohu Vshathra 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, name of the fourth Gāthā (Yasna LI). XIX. 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Vōhūman 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. वृह-मन; Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀; comp. of *vohū* good and *man* mind), lit., of good mind; the supreme intelligence; the angel or personification of the good mind, name of the Ameshaśpand Behman I. 4; IV. 48 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VIII. 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 19; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 19 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XI. 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVIII. 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIX. 11 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 20, 23, 25, 31 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 32; XX 11 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Vohūmag 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), a species of dog; 'blood hound' (Sp.), 'a dog that goes in search of blood, that is, one who eats carcasses' (Kanga), 'the dog without a master; the vagrant dog' (Darm.) V. 30 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 9 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 2; XIII. 8, 42 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 14, 22, 26 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 19 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Vōrūbarsht 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), name of the 5th of the seven regions of the world. See *kāshvar*. XIX. 39 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Vōrūjarsht 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), name of the 6th of the seven regions of the world. See *kāshvar*. XIX. 39 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

y

yadudin, *yadūn*, *yahūn* (trad.) یزدان (Pers. یزدان; Av. sing. 𐬨𐬁𐬎𐬌),
angels, good spirits, often used for God' VIII. 103; XVIII. 14; XIX. 30
(𐬨𐬁𐬎𐬌).

yardman 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹 (Ar. 𐎧𐎠; Ary. syn. *dust* 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹), the hand, fore-arm 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹
V. 19; VI 29; VII. 21, 22, 46, 47, 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹 19; VIII. 10, 74, 98, 99;
IX 15, 49 (𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹), 15 (𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹), 39, 32, XIV. 10; XV 5, 32
XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11; XVIII. 19, 21 (𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹), 19, 21, 26 (𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹);
XIX. 4, 19 (𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹), 15 (𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎹), 14, 25 35; XXII 20.

yadman-gu in རྩལ་ཁུ (comp. of *yadman* hand, *gu* holder and *in* the pl. suffix), lit. holders of hand; hence, supporters, protectors, helpers. XIX. 31.

yadman-marsh ရှပ်ရှပ် (comp. of *yadman* hand and *marsh* rubbed) lit, rubbed by the hand, a contract or promise made by the contracting parties pressing or clapping one another's hands. IV 2 (၇၃-၇၄-၇၅-၇၆).

[illegible]

(𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 30 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 32; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XIII 10, 11, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 23 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 30, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 35; XIV 10, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 17, 32, 35 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 10; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 20, 23, 26, 29, 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 17, 22, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 43 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 66 XVI 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 5, 6, 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XVII 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 55 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVIII 19, 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 70 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 44; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 44, 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 21, 24, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XX 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XXI 6, 10, 14 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XXII 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

gahbāntan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Ar وهب), to give, bestow grant confer, to create 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 1 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀) 1 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 2 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 2, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 II. 20, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 III. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 42, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 41; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 9, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); IV. 1, 47, 48, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 44, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 1; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 1 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 1, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 V 60 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 11, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 VI 43 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 51 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 44, 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); VII 35; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 46, 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 54 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 27; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 52, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 2), 30 31, 33-35 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 21, 41, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), VIII 20, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 19, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 75, 76, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 75, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 IX 41; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 41, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 32; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XI 6, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XIII. 10, 11, 40, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 20-23 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 20-24, 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 28, 45, 47, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 47; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XV 12; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 21, 24, 27, 30, 31, 3, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 12; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 12, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 8, 12; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, Sana 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 given to a husband, i. e., married); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀) unmarried; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 13; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVI. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVIII. 7, 12, 30, 31, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 28, 29, 34 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 38, 62; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 7, 13,

60, 66; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 9 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 9, 26; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 9 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 27 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXI. 1, 12 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

Note: The Dastūrs read it *dihōnstan* (perhaps to bring it closer to its Aryan equivalent *dāfan*); but the Chaldean root shows beyond doubt that the correct reading is *hkhūntan* or *yakhūntan*.

yakhūntan 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, to be; to become; to exist (like Pers. 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥). 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 I. 16; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 2; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 16; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 3-5, 7, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 14; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 II. 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17; 11, 15, 19, 21, 24, 31, 38; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 5 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 10, 18, 26; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 20, 28, 30, 36, 38; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 10, 14, 18; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 14; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 10; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 10 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. भवति), 14; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 1, 11, 14 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. भवति; Pers. 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 14, 21, 25, 29, 31, 32 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 40, 42; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 14, 40, 42; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 3, 25, 42; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 14, 18, 19 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 27; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32, 42; 22 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 21; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IV. 43 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 2; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 1 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. भवति), 4, 10, 17, 43, 48; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 43; V. 14; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4, 59; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 38; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 38; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4, 8, 9, 14, 21, 26, 32, 34, 36, 44, 49, 52, 56, 59; 61 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 62; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 21, 49; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 14, 34, 33, 49; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 for 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 10, 13, 39, 45, 49, 59; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (like Pers. 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥) 7; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 38; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 38; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 4, 7; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 4; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 23, 44; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 5, 27, 29, 32, 35; 32, 35, 38, 41 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 5; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 6, 7, 26, 28, 46; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 19, 51, 75; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 24, 26, 27, 45-19, 54, 56 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 2, 5, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 24, 26, 31, 35, 41, 43, 52, 65, 71, 75, 77-79; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 13, 29, 33, 73, 77; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 26, 43, 52; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 13, 14, 19, 57, 58, 62, 69; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 41; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 21, 22, 74; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 3, 19, 22, 74, 73; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 98; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 74; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 1, 4, 8, 10, 13; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 21; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 32; 49, 51 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥), 49; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 13, 28 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 32, 37, 41 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 50; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 48; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 30, 31 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 47; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 37; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 49; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 50; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 X. 6; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XI. 2 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥), 7; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 9, 12; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 1; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 48; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 55; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 49; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 3, 7, 12, 16, 24, 29, 33 (𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 29, 38, 55; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 40, 45; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 55; 𐭪𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭲𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 33,

42, 43 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); 51 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); 29, 33, 36; יאיתנאנ XIV. 1; יאיתנאנ 66 17 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); יאיתנאנ XV. 22, 51; 14; 1, 2, 6-8 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); Sans. अर्चति), 43, 44, 45 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); יאיתנאנ 1, 2, 4 (יִצְחָק-אֵל), 6, 8, 10, 12, 22; יאיתנאנ 4; יאיתנאנ 46, 47; 66 יאיתנאנ XVI. 2; יאיתנאנ 7, 11, 13, 14 (יִצְחָק-אֵל), 14; יאיתנאנ 2, 11, 18; יאיתנאנ 1, 2; יאיתנאנ XVII. 11; 1 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); 3 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); יאיתנאנ 1, 4, 6, 11; יאיתנאנ 4; יאיתנאנ 9; 1 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); 16, 24; יאיתנאנ 1, 38, 44, 51, 55, 76; יאיתנאנ 17, 27; 29 (יִצְחָק-אֵל instead of יִצְחָק-אֵל), 33, 41; יאיתנאנ 7, 13, 60, 66 (יִצְחָק-אֵל), 30; יאיתנאנ XIX. 12; 20 (יִצְחָק-אֵל), 36, 45; 9; 27 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); 35 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); יאיתנאנ 23, 25 (יִצְחָק-אֵל), 25; יאיתנאנ 34 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); יאיתנאנ 28; יאיתנאנ 29; 66, 27 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); יאיתנאנ XX. 1, 2; יאיתנאנ 11; יאיתנאנ 11; יאיתנאנ XXI. 4; יאיתנאנ 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15; יאיתנאנ XXII. 19 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); 5, 12, 18.

Note: The Dastûrs read it *jânônatan*, but without any sound reason. The reading *yahvântan* is on the authority of the Chaldaean root which has the same meaning and pronunciation.

yâityântan יאיתנאנ, to bring; to produce. יאיתנאנ II. 26, 29, 37; V. 4, 14; יאיתנאנ 14, 25; יאיתנאנ 14; VI. 29; יאיתנאנ 29; יאיתנאנ 29; 29; 29; 29; יאיתנאנ VII. 9, 48; יאיתנאנ 18, 53; יאיתנאנ VIII. 7, 10, 78; יאיתנאנ 74; יאיתנאנ IX. 11, 12 (יִצְחָק-אֵל), 32; יאיתנאנ XIV. 7, 8; יאיתנאנ XV. 45.

yakhsenuntan, yakhsântan יאחשנאנ (Ary. syn. יאחשנאנ), to have, possess, keep, hold. יאחשנאנ I. 7; 7, 20; 9; יאחשנאנ III. 29, 37; 18; יאחשנאנ III. 40, 41; יאחשנאנ 20, 42; יאחשנאנ IV. 43, 45; יאחשנאנ 45; יאחשנאנ 10; יאחשנאנ or יאחשנאנ V. 21, 25, 26, 32; יאחשנאנ 4, 32, 34, 44, 49, 56; יאחשנאנ VII. 16, 35, 69, 78; יאחשנאנ VIII. 20; יאחשנאנ 21; יאחשנאנ IX. 19, 32; יאחשנאנ X. 18; יאחשנאנ XIII. 17; יאחשנאנ 45; יאחשנאנ XV. 12; יאחשנאנ XVII. 11; יאחשנאנ 4, 6; יאחשנאנ XVIII. 9, 28; יאחשנאנ 30, 33; יאחשנאנ XIX. 15 (יִצְחָק-אֵל); יאחשנאנ XXI. 6, 10, 14.

yakhsântan יאחשנאנ (the Dastûrs read it *juktârônatan*; Ar. يَكْتُل, يَكْتُل). The primary idea is that of cutting; to kill, slay, destroy, murder. יאחשנאנ II. 21, III. 41; יאחשנאנ 14; V. 9; יאחשנאנ 34;

𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 VII. 24; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 VIII. 74; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 74; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XIII. 24
𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 34, 35; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XV. 14.

𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴, to write; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 IV. 37.

yakvimintan 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 (Ar. قام, قام; this قام was according to the Arabic grammarians originally قام), to stand; be, become, exist; to stay. It is commonly used just like the Persian auxiliaries است, بود, &c. 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 I. 20; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 18, 21; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 2; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 II. 29, 37, 43; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 34 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 26 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 5, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 III. 14, 20, 40, 41, 42; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 29 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 IV. 53 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 20, 41; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 17 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 V. 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 19, 32, 34, 44, 51, 59, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 19; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 14; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 19 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 VI. 5, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 32, 35, 42, 43; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 [PAZ. 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴] VII. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11-14, 19, 22, 24, 26-28, 31, 32, 35, 45, 46, 49-52, 54, 72, 76, 77, 79, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 52; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 52; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 53; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 VIII. 3, 4, 7, 13, 22; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 100, 103 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 and 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 66 97 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 IX 14-19, 21, 23, 26, 32, 41, 49; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 32; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 12 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XIII. 12, 22, 24, 28 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴), 40, 46, 55; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 45, 46, 48; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴-𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 7; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 42, 43 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 We ter. for 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 49 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 or 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XIV. 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 18 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴), 18; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XV. 1, 9, 10, 12, 14, 21, 22, 45; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XVI. 2, 11; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 6 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XVII. 7, 11; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 8; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XVIII. 1, 10, 16, 24, 72; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 41; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 55; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XIX. 2-4, 12, 30, 35; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XX. 2; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 1; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 3; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 3 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 XXI. 1, 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 16; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴); 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴 1; 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴. XXII. 4, 11, 17.

Note.—The Dasturs read it *yakvimintan*, but I agree with the European scholars in reading it *yakvimintan*. It is mostly used as an auxiliary verb just like Persian است, بود, باشد, &c.

yamallintan, yamantintan, yamarrintan 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴, 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴, i. e. to say, speak; to state, announce, relate; to tell; to call. 𐎶𐎠𐎥𐎢𐎡𐎴

I. 2-4, 7-10, 14-16, 18-20; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 8; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 15; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 2, 3, 7, 21; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩
 II. 20, 25, 28, 29, 35-38, 40, 41; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 22; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 33, 37; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 III. 23
 .𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩, Sans. 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 20 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩;
 Westerg. 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩), 26 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩), 27, 32, 37, 39, 41, 42; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩
 IV. 1, 2; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 1, 2-4, 17, 43, 48, 54, 55; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 54, 55 (-𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩
 .𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 43, 54, 55; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 47 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 46; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩
 46; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 46 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 V. 15, 18; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 1, 5, 9,
 14, 16, 19, 25, 32, 34, 44, 49, 51, 57; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 15, 17, 21 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩;
 Wester. 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 21, 52, 56, 60; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 VI. 5, 32, 43; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩
 VII. 2, 11, 17, 20, 24, 26, 27, 35, 41, 43, 52, 65, 75, 79; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 69;
 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 69; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 VIII. 3, 19, 22, 75, 76, 78, 80, 103, 107;
 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 20 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 19 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 11
 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 10, 20, 21, 74; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 20; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 23, 32, 37, 41, 47;
 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 IX. 12 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 20; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 49
 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 46 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 32; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 X. 2, 3,
 7, 9, 11, 13 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 5 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 18;
 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 XI. 1, 4, 12; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 3, 8, 11; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 4-7 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩);
 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 XIII. 2-4, 6, 7 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 18, 28, 34, 38, 40,
 45, 48, 49, 55; XIV. 2, 6, 8, 12, 18; XV. 2, 13 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩), 51;
 XVI. 2, 7, 11; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 XVI. 2; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 XVII. 3 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩
 4, 8, 10; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 5 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 7 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩
 XVIII. 1-5 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩), 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17, 24-26, 51
 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩), 29, 30, 32, 38, 43, 44, 49, 55, 65, 67, 69; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 15, 23
 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩), 15 23; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 65 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 1-6 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩
 XIX. 4-6, 9, 10, 15, 34, 35 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 46; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩
 25, 31 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 18 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 10 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩),
 10; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 XX 1-3; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 7 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩); 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 XXI. 1, 5,
 9, 13; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 2 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩), 3; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 XXII. 1, 8, 14; 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 7,
 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩).

Note:—The Dastūrs read the first letter 𐭪 of this word j; some read it
 jamarrunatan which, it seems to me, was originally yamallūntan, as l is optionally
 changed into r; yamannūntan is another reading of yamarrunatan, as in Pahlavi
 r is often changed into n.

𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩, (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩), a manufacturer of glass vessels; a
 potter. (Dastūr, 𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩 VIII. 85 (𐭪𐭩𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭩)).

yamūtān မြောက် (Ar. *amūt*, fut. *amūt*, *amūt* and *amūt*; "so in all the Phœnicio-Semitic languages the middle radicals appear to be softened from the liquid *r*; so that the original stock would be *mr*; compare Sans. *mri* to die *mrta* dead, death; also *mīh*, *māh*, *mīh*, *mēh*, *mīd*, *mēd*, to kill, and to die; Av. *mrēt*, *meretē*; Pahl. *mrēh*, *mrē*, a mortal, a man; Pers. *amūt*, to die; Lat. *mors*, *mortis*, *morta*; Germ. *mord*, old Germ. used not "only for killing, but also for death"), to die, perish, be destroyed, expire; မြောက် II. 41, 43; III. 14, 33; မြောက် 42; မြောက် 42; မြောက် 33 (မြောက်-မြောက်); မြောက် IV. 10, 48; မြောက်-မြောက် V. 9; မြောက် 37, 33 (မြောက်), 38, 49; မြောက် 12, 61 (မြောက်); မြောက် 9; 36 (မြောက်), 41; မြောက် 5; မြောက် VII. 2, 21 (မြောက်); မြောက် 13, 52; မြောက် 52; မြောက် 37 (မြောက်); မြောက် 46; မြောက် 3; 22; မြောက် 74; မြောက်-မြောက် IX. 40; မြောက် 66 X. 5, 6 (မြောက်-မြောက်); မြောက် XIII. 38; မြောက် XV. 4, 12, 22; မြောက် 6, 8, 14, 22; မြောက် XIX. 28; မြောက် 29.

yāntūtān မြောက် (Sam. syn. *rasīlan* မြောက်), to come, reach, arrive; to attain; to happen; to be furnished. မြောက် I. 15 (မြောက်); မြောက် 15 (မြောက်); မြောက် II. 22 (မြောက်), 38; မြောက် 23 (မြောက်); မြောက် III. 42; မြောက် IV. 44 (မြောက်); မြောက် 17 (မြောက်-မြောက်); မြောက် V. 4, 9, 14, 19, 44, 45 (မြောက်), 56; မြောက် 9 (မြောက်) 9, 45 (မြောက်); မြောက် 36; မြောက် 8, 9 (မြောက်), 27 (မြောက်); မြောက် 66 4; မြောက် VI. 9, 20; မြောက် 27 (မြောက်), 32; မြောက် 29, 30, 33, 36, 39 (မြောက်); မြောက် 26 (မြောက်); မြောက် 46, 47 (မြောက်); မြောက် VII. 11-13, 35, 56, 58 (မြောက်); မြောက် (5) 63 (မြောက် (မြောက်)); မြောက် 58 (မြောက်); မြောက် 6, 10, 11 (မြောက်); မြောက် 6 44 (မြောက်); မြောက် 39 (မြောက်), 68 (မြောက်); မြောက် VIII. 3, 7, 10; မြောက် 80 (မြောက်-မြောက်); မြောက် 74; မြောက် 20 (မြောက်), 22; မြောက် 4 (မြောက်); မြောက်-မြောက် 73 (မြောက်); မြောက် IX. 38; မြောက် 12, 31, 32 (မြောက်-မြောက်); မြောက် 64, 55, 57 (မြောက်-မြောက်); မြောက် 33-36 (မြောက်); မြောက် 6, 9 (မြောက်-မြောက်); မြောက် XI. 9, 12, 64 (မြောက်).

yāštār 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Agen. n. from *yashtan* q. v.), one who prays. With neg. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XVIII 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀).

yashtavān 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (yashu + vān), the vessels or utensils of sacrifice or the instruments used by the Parsi priests in performing the Vendidad, Yasna and Visparad ceremonies. They are numbered 33 and the passage in Yasna I. 10. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 is applied to them by the Dastūrs. The list of these 33 articles is given differently by different Dastūrs. These are like यज्ञपात्राणि of the Hindūs. Nowadays the Parsi priests call them 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, *astimā* or *astirā*, which, I presume, are corruptions of *yashtvān* or *yashtmān*. V. 41-43.

yavk 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), sickness; pain; a disease; murrain; plague. IX. 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); XX. 1, 2, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 1, 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 3, 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 10, 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); XXI. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); XXII. 2, 6, 9, 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Yatūhūveryō 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), the celebrated Gāthā prayer called Ahunavar (Av. *ahuna-vairyā*). It is called *yathā-ahū-vairyō* because it commences with these words. II. 18; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 VIII. 19; IX. 32; XI. 3, 8, 11, 14, 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVIII. 44, 49.

Yathā 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 an abbreviation for the *yathā-ahū-vairyō* prayer. XVI. 7; XIX. 2, 4, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀).

yāthāntan 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, to sit, sit down. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 II. 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 VIII. 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 81, 96; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 IX. 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 33-35 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 32; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XIII. 48; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 45; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XIV. 5; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XV. 10; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XVI. 8-10 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 7, 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀-66 15 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XVIII. 44.

yātāntan 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Ar. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, fut. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), to come, arrive; to enter. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 I. 3, 5; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 II. 42; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 V. 10; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 8, 9, 49; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 12; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 20; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 VI. 35; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 VII. 5, 16; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 16; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 VIII. 13; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 9; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 IX. 32; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XI. 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XIII. 1, 2, 40, 42; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 38, 45, 46; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 5, 6; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XIV. 9; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XV. 8; 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 XVI. 2, 14.

භවතු 2, 7; භවතු-භවතු XIX. 5; භවතු 27, භවතු යව XVIII. 1, 41, 46; භවතු 1, 2; භවතු භවතු 15.

yavasecha යවසෙඡා (Av. word), for ever; an abbreviated quotation of the often occurring phrase, යවසෙඡා යවසෙඡා යවසෙඡා යවසෙඡා VII. 52.

yaveh-pahmâ යවෙභ-පාම (comp. of *yaveh* + *pahmâ*), of *yaveh*-breadth (a measure as thick as barley, 'a barley-corn thick' (Hung. Darm)) XIX 19 (යවෙභ-පාම).

ya.ashna යාශන (Av. යාශන, root යා, Sans यज्ञ, to worship), worship; prayers, the praise of God or of the angels in the form of invocation, supplication, &c.; the part of the sacred texts called the Yasna; a sacrificial prayer with the offerings, Haoma, Gâh-yjyâm, &c; the recital of the whole Yasna with certain ceremonies called the Yazashna ceremony. II 31 යාශන යාශන the performance of the Yazashna ceremony 31 (යාශන-යාශන); V. 25, 44; VII. 18, 31, 35, 52, 53; VIII. 22, 103; XIV. 2; XVI 11 (යාශන-යාශන); XVII. 4; XVIII. 1, 5, XIX 17 (යාශන), 13, 19.

ya. bahîstan or *ya. bahîstan* යාභාස්ත or යාභාස්ත (Ar. بَهْ), to sacrifice; to worship, invoke. යාභාස්ත VII 52; යාභාස්ත IX 32; යාභාස්ත 16 (යාභාස්ත-යාභාස්ත); යාභාස්ත 46, යාභාස්ත 32; යාභාස්ත X 2; යාභාස්ත XI. 5 (යාභාස්ත-යාභාස්ත); යාභාස්ත 2; යාභාස්ත XIII. 55 (යාභාස්ත-යාභාස්ත); යාභාස්ත XVII 7 (යාභාස්ත-යාභාස්ත); යාභාස්ත XIX. 2 (යාභාස්ත-යාභාස්ත); යාභාස්ත 10 (යාභාස්ත-යාභාස්ත); යාභාස්ත 13; යාභාස්ත 6; යාභාස්ත 41 (යාභාස්ත-යාභාස්ත); යාභාස්ත 17 (යාභාස්ත-යාභාස්ත).

ya. bamânastan යාභාමාස්ත, to wish, desire, long for; to be inclined; to attain an object. යාභාමාස්ත II. 18, VIII. 22

yâzdeh යාදෙහ (Pers. یازده), eleven; the numeral cipher for eleven is යා; *yâzdehân* යාදෙහාන (Pers. یازدهم) eleventh I. 32; *yâzdehân* යාදෙහාන eleventh 27 (යාදෙහාන-යාදෙහාන); ord. num. යාදෙහාන XIV. 9 (යාදෙහාන-යාදෙහාන);] 4. 32; යාදෙහාන (eleventh) 28 (යාදෙහාන-යාදෙහාන); VII. 7.

ya. lîntin, *ya. rîntin* යාලින්ත or යාරින්ත to draw out; to carry, take, draw. යාලින්ත II. 37; යාරින්ත V. 8, 9 (යාරින්ත-යාරින්ත), Sans. नयति; root नी य); යාරින්ත 66 (යාරින්ත-යාරින්ත).

yazāntan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, see *yazāntan*.

yān 𐬨𐬀, *in*, *into*; *under*; *inside*; it is a preposition denoting the locative case; I. 2, 4, 11, 18; II. 5, 20, 22, 24, 29, 37, 38, 39, 41; III. 3, 7, 9, 12-14, 31, 32, 35-38, 40, 42; IV. 1, 3, 4, 11, 17, 43, 46, 49-54; V. 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 19, 24, 26, 32, 39, 42, 44-46, 49, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59; VI. 5, 29, 32, 35, 38, 48; VII. 2, 5, 13, 18, 19, 35, 48-50, 54-56, 53, 59, 65, 77, 79; 𐬨𐬀 2; 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀 35; VIII. 3, 5, 7, 20-22, 74-76, 78, 81-96, 104, 106, 107; IX. 10, 11, 21, 32, 52, 56; XI. 4; XIII. 9, 20-23, 28, 29, 35, 41-43, 46, 48; XIV. 6, 9, 18; XV. 1, 4, 8-10, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 43, 49; XVI. 1, 2, 7, 11, 13, 18; XVII. 2-4, 8; XVIII. 1, 6, 9, 32, 35, 41, 44, 47, 55, 65; 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 55; XIX. 3, 4, 13, 15, 27, 29, 37, 46; XX. 1; XXII. 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18.

Note:—This word was traditionally read *dīn* or *dayen*; some scholars also read it *der* or *dar* and some *bain*. But I have followed the suggestion of my learned friend Dr. Haug who rightly compares it with the Assyrian *in*. The Dastūrs and other scholars read it *dēn* or *dayen* which they thought to be identical with Pers. 𐬔𐬀, Pāz. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; but how they could account for such an extraordinary change, I am unable to understand. Once I also had the notion that this word was perhaps the origin of the Pers. 𐬔𐬀; but when we look to the Av. and Sans. *antar*, and Latin *inter*, we can easily trace the Persian *dar* to them. This word 𐬨𐬀 must be of Sem. origin and we can exactly trace it to the Assyrian *in*. See Dr. Haug's remarks in the "Old Zend-Pahlavi Glossary", Introduction p. XXXI., note 1.

yeñhe-kādm 𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, the well-known prayer occurring at the end of almost all chapters of the Yasna, Nyâesh, and Yashta. III. 31; XVIII. 43, 49.

yionacha, *deq* *iyônacha*.

yō, *yen* (traditionally read *ghō*) 𐬨𐬀 (Pāz. 𐬨𐬀; Av. 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 and 𐬨𐬀; Pers. 𐬨𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀). European scholars read it *ghal*. It is a particle commonly used in the beginning of verbs in different moods and tenses. Traditionally it is taken to mean 'surely', 'self'. From the latter meaning as well as from its usual Pāzend translation 𐬨𐬀, I believe it must be of Aryan, and not of Semitic origin. In all probability it is the origin of Pers. 𐬨𐬀; consequently I read the first letter 𐬨𐬀 as *e* (as in 𐬨𐬀 *nek*, 𐬨𐬀 *gek*, 𐬨𐬀 *afek*, 𐬨𐬀 being a part of the Av. letter 𐬨𐬀; 𐬨𐬀 or the Gothic 𐬨𐬀) and the second letter *y* as *g*; thus we can read 𐬨𐬀 as *yō* without any difficulty.

It is often used as the third pers. pron. sing. meaning 'he, she, or it'; it is then equivalent to Pers. او. But when used as a relative pron. meaning 'that', 'that one', it is equivalent to Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (exactly resembling in sound to its reading adopted here). When this particle is used with a verb, it makes its meaning more definite or emphatic, like the particle 𐬭𐬀; in this case it is equivalent to Pers. او. Sometimes it is also used (evidently owing to the Pâzend method of reading Pahlavi words) instead of the particle 𐬨𐬀 to denote the accusative and dative cases. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀 I. 14; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬭𐬀, also he, she or it, also that; II. 20, 38; 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀); III. 14, 18, 32; V. 4, 49, 59; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI. 50 (𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 2, 6, 51, 63; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 51; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 19; IX. 32, XIII. 23, 40; XVI. 4; XIX. 10.

Note.—The Dastûrs read it *ghô*, some also *ghan*; but I do not see any reason for reading it so. The Semitic *ghan* means perhaps *ghar* 'free', 'at liberty' neither of which is applicable to the instances occurring in Pahlavi MSS.. The first letter is misread 'gh' on account of the similarity in form of 𐬨𐬀 and 𐬨𐬀, but on closer examination we find that it is nothing but a part of the Avesta letter 𐬭𐬀 or another form of the Gâthâ letter { e, which is written { or 𐬨𐬀 in old MSS.. Hence both the readings *ghô* and *ghan* of this word 𐬨𐬀 are erroneous; similarly also it is erroneous to read 𐬨𐬀 as *âgh* or *âgh* instead of 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀 + 𐬭𐬀.

yôg ୨୯ (Pers. چوگ or چوگ; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. युग), a yoke for oxen. See *ayâg*. XIV. 10.

yôgîdan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. چوگدان), to yoke oxen. P. Part. *yôgîdah* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (yoked oxen) V. 51.

yôlkshant 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), a metal. IX. 32.

yôm, *y'im* 6୯ (Ar. يوم), a day. IV. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अहनि); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 49; VIII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 22; IX. 32, 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. روز) 32; XIII. 6𐬀𐬭𐬀 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 2, 11.

yôm-kashest 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 6୯ (*yôm* + *kashest*), the shortest day; post meridian. XIX. 5.

yôm-mahesh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 6୯ (*yôm* + *mahest*), the longest day; ante-meridian.
XIX. 4

yôshdâna ॐ (Av. ॐ), the fire-vessel in which the sacred fire is kept. XIV. 7 'A broom (to cleanse the Âtesh-dân or fire-vessel)'—Darm.; 'an instrument to cleanse the fire vessel'—Kānga.

yôsh-dîsra ॐ (Av. ॐ), clean, pure, neat; as good or clean as is required; washed or purified; ॐ, impure, unclean III. 14 (ॐ); ॐ 38, 39 (ॐ); ॐ 15 (ॐ); V. 51, 56 (ॐ), 57, 58 (ॐ), 57; ॐ 46 (ॐ); ॐ 19 (ॐ), 21 (ॐ), 21; VI. 32, 35, 38, 41 (ॐ); VII. 12, 13, 17, 18, 23, 25, 28-35, 67, 72-77 (ॐ), 17, 20; ॐ 24, 26 (ॐ), 21, 25, 27, 75 (ॐ); VIII. 22 97, 98 (ॐ); ॐ 100, 103 (ॐ); ॐ 5 (ॐ); ॐ 100-103, (ॐ); IX. 33-35 (ॐ); ॐ 15 (ॐ), 41 (ॐ); ॐ 3 (ॐ); ॐ; ॐ X. 18 (ॐ), 18, 19 (ॐ); XI. 2 (ॐ); ॐ 2 (ॐ); XIV. 4 (ॐ); ॐ XVIII. 19, 21, 22, 26, 72 (ॐ), 27 (ॐ); XIX. 20 (ॐ), 23, 25 (ॐ); ॐ 12 (ॐ), 21 (ॐ), 33 (ॐ).

yôshdâsragar ॐ (Av. ॐ; comp. of *yôshdâsra* + *gar*, one who gives purity), orig., the priest who purifies or cleanses defiled persons, &c.: the priest who performs the ceremonies of Yasna, Vendidad, Darûn, &c., which can be performed only by those who have purified themselves by the Baresnûm ceremony. IX. 2, 32; 39, 40. 42 (ॐ), 41; ॐ, the business of ॐ *yôshdâsragar* 49; ॐ 2, 47, 52 (ॐ); XIX. 21 (ॐ), 22.

yôshdâsrînîḍan ॐ (see supra), to purify, cleanse, wash (as by some prescribed ceremonies, &c.). ॐ V. 21 (ॐ); ॐ VII. 16 (ॐ); ॐ VIII. 98, 103 (ॐ); ॐ 103 (ॐ); ॐ IX. 1 (ॐ); ॐ 31 (ॐ), 87 38 (ॐ); ॐ 31 (ॐ);

ဗုဒ္ဓဗျူဟ X. 18, 19 (အာရံသေဝေသေ), 19 (အာရံသေဝေသေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗျူဟ
 XI. 4-7 (အာရံသေဝေသေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗျူဟ 3 (အာရံသေဝေသေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗျူဟ ၁၄
 XIV. 17 (အာရံသေဝေသေ-သေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗျူဟ ၁၄ XVIII. 72 (အာရံသေဝေသေ-
 သေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗျူဟ XIX. 12 (အာရံသေဝေသေ); ဗုဒ္ဓဗျူဟ
 XXI. 6, 10, 14 (အာရံသေဝေသေ).

yâjînt နာမဉ်း, a measure of unknown length. "It seems to be the
 average distance of fourteen houses"—Darm. XIII. 17 (အာရံသေဝေသေ).

2

zadan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. जन, Pers. زاد), to give birth. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀 XIII. 33 (good birth).

zalan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. हन, Pers. زد), to strike, beat; to kill (rare); to drive away as noxious animals, &c. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 I. 18 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); III. 42; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 17 (Pers. زنج); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 [from 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 causal of 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. زداند] 49 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀 (Pers. بزنجش), 18-21, 25, 30, 36, 37, 55 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀 11-16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀 11-16, 18-21, 25, 30, 36, 37, 55 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀 V. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 59 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀 44 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀 VI. 43; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 48 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀 VII. 34 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 27 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 71 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀 VIII. 74 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 20; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 23-26, 105, 107 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 19; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 56 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIII. 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. دزد); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 42, 43 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀 55 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 4, 12-15, 21-27 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 41 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 51 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 5, 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 2 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 50 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 51 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVI. 13, 15, 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 for 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, which correction is necessary as the word 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 occurs in the Avesta XVII. 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 73 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 74 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 65 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 2 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

zadantan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 to buy, purchase. VIII. 10.

zafā 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. زاف), a rainy cloud. II. 24.

zafangal 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. زونگال, زنگال; if taken for Ar. زونقل it means 'short and dwarfish'), a hump-backed person; a despicable person. II. 20, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

zarkūtan mōyēs (Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. मृत्यु, Pers. مردگان) to give birth. mōyēs I. 18 (𐬀𐬙𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); mōyēs 1; mōyēs

41 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬚𐬀𐬎𐬀-𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, III. 5 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬚𐬀𐬎𐬀-𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 20; 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 IV. 10; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 𐬵𐬀 V. 21; 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 𐬵𐬀 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 VII 77, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀-𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀 18, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 18 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 XIII 23; 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 XIX. 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 5 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬚𐬀𐬎𐬀-𐬵𐬀). 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 1, 8, 12 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀), 6, 10, (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀-𐬵𐬀 1, neg 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 1 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀).

Zarhūn dāt 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬚𐬀𐬎𐬀, a proper name, quoted as the type of a wicked tyrant. IV. 49.

Zircha 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀, Par. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀), the demon *Zaur* or *Zurk*. 'Zaur opposes Amaretā and poisons the plants'. (Dum). X. 10 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀).

zarin-gān 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 (comp. of *arin* + *gān*, Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀, *zarin*, golden, from *ar*, gold, and *gān*, colour), golden-coloured, fresh, refreshing, delicious II 26, 34 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), XVIII. 63 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

zarātūtan 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 and from it 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀), to sow, to scatter seeds, to till, cultivate, to grow (as a tree or plant), to draw lines or furrows on the ground by means of a sharp or pointed instrument, as the Parsi priests do while cleansing a defiled person by the Barshnum ceremony. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 III 30 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 31, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 1 23 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 24, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 31 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 V. 1, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 4; 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 VI 2-4 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 VII. 46 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 3, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 VII. 46 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (draws lines or furrows) IX 32 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 10, 11 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 32, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 XV 42, 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 XIX 21 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 XXII. 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

zarān 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀, Sans. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀, Pers. 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀, an old man, a decrepit old man or woman. III. 19, 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀 (old age)

𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀), spring (the season) XVIII 9; 𐬵𐬀𐬚𐬀𐬵𐬀

Zaumtir 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), the name of a demon; another name of the demon *Zaurimytka* "Zaumyanguia seems to mean 'the verdure-devourer'" (Darm) XIII 6. 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

ca

in-patun 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 'magie' (Darm) XIII. 46, 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

42 *Zartisht* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (always written thus, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *Peis.* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, In Spiegel's edition 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 is corrected throughout into 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), the Prophet of Irân (Persia) celebrated for his doctrine, high moral principles and precepts and philosophical sentiments, the Prophet of the Persians known by the name of Zoroaster among the ancient Greeks and the European world, the well-known founder of the Mazdeism (Zoroastrian) religion who flourished in the time of Ku Gushasp the Persian king 1 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 10; II 1 43 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 1 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2 5, 12, 13 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), III 1 1 7, 11, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 41, 42 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), IV 2 47 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 17, 21 23, 24 24 32, 36, 34 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 21 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 21-24 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), VI 1, 27, 13 15 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), VII 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2 7-9, 13 16, 24, 26, 27, 33 44 46 48 50 52 54, 55, 73, 77, 79 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 50 VIII 16 18, 29, 30, 32 4, 30 73, 98 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX 1, 43, 45 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2, 12, 11, 40 42 46, 48, 52, 53, 55 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32, X 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), XI. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), XII 3, 6, 7, 28, 30-41, 51, 52, 54 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), XIV 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), XV. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2, 4, 5 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4; XVII. 1-6, 9, 15 23, 24, 62-65 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 8 14, 61, 67 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 1, 6, 13, 14, 18, 21, 26, 29, 34 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2-5, 7, 9, 10, 15, 17, 20, 28, 33, 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 15, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 35; XX. 1; 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXI. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXII. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19.

Note —Dr. Spiegel remarks that it is wrong to write this name 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, but in almost all MSS. we invariably find it written 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 and very seldom 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, as the learned doctor has corrected. In general rule those alphabets which have no distinct letter to express the sound *h* are liable to the addition of the sound 'h' to the beginning of the word, and

indvand ʾindvand (vin + d + vand), strong, courageous. Superl. ʾindvand; VIII. 10 (ʾindvand); XIII. 39, 40 (ʾindvand), 46 (ʾindvand); ʾindvand ʾindvand, strong and sleepless (i. e., watchful) 39 (ʾindvand-ʾindvand).

zareh, zareh ʾzareh (Av. ʾzareh, Pers. زره), a coat of mail. XIV. 9 (ʾzareh), 9.

zistan, zivastan or *zidan* ʾzistan, ʾzistan (Av. rt. ʾzistan or ʾzistan; Sans. जिज्ञे; Pers. زیستن, زنده), to live, survive. ʾzistan II. 41 (ʾzistan), 41; ʾzistan-ʾzistan 41; ʾzistan III. 33 (ʾzistan); ʾzistan, alive, being. V. 11, 11, 36-38 (ʾzistan), 38, 49, 61 (ʾzistan), 11 ʾzistan ʾzistan; ʾzistan (Pers. زنده, i. e. life) 9; ʾzistan XVIII. 27 (ʾzistan), 27 (ʾzistan), 27; ʾzistan ʾzistan (long life) XIX. 7; ʾzistan ʾzistan (good life) 7.

zvand-dakhshak ʾzvand ʾzvand (Av. ʾzvand-ʾzvand), lit., relating to the sign of life, that is, relating to the sexual inclination of animals. XV. 46 (ʾzvand-ʾzvand).

zundeh ʾzundeh (from *zidan*, *zivastan* or *zidan*, Pers. زنده), alive, living. V. 36-38 (ʾzundeh), 61 (ʾzundeh); VII. 21 (ʾzundeh), 2, 52; ʾzundeh 46; ʾzundeh VIII. 10, 71, IX. 15, 47 (ʾzundeh); X. 1, 17 (ʾzundeh); XIII. 3 (ʾzundeh), XV 12; ʾzundeh (Pers. زنده), life 13, XVIII. 10.

zafar ʾzafar (Av. ʾzafar, Sans. हविर्, one who offers sacrifices or performs ceremonies, rt. ʾzafar, ʾzafar), the chief officiating priest, the priest who presides at the *ya ashna* and other ceremonies, commonly called a *zoti*. V. 57, 58 (ʾzafar); VII. 17, 18 (ʾzafar).

zar or *zhar* ʾzar (a mistranscription for ʾzar ʾzar? q. v., Av. ʾzar), the consecrated water (unmixed with *zivdm*, *haoma*, &c.), used in the ‘*Ya ashna*’ ceremony. Hence also, the performance of the *Yazashna*, *Vinperad* or *Vendiklād* ceremony, *zivdm* or drops of milk mixed with the consecrated water; in this latter sense it is written ʾzar; ‘a pair’ (sometimes); ʾzar, strength (seldom). VII. 79 (ʾzar), 79; + 9, ʾzar 77 (ʾzar); VIII. 22; IX. 32; XIV. 4 (ʾzar); ʾzar, the goblet or small cup which holds the *znotra*-water 8; ʾzar XVI. 4; XVIII. 22; XIX. 40 (ʾzar).

* Note:—When this word is used for ‘a pair’,

ʾafar ʾafar, see ʾafar.

zôr ذ (Sans. rt. जुड़, to lie together; Guj., Mar. *zod*, *zodi*; Hindi. (جڑا), a pair; in pairs; by twos; by two persons; jointly. III. 14.

zôr ذ (Av. ذس, Arab. جور, Pers. زور, violence, force), violence; injustice; tyranny. VII. 4. (ذس-زور).

zôbarâm ذس, a small saucer containing *Zuothra* or *Zôr* (consecrated water) used in the Yazashna, Vendidad and Visperad ceremonies. VI. 43.

Zôra ذس (see *zôr* or *zôhar*; Av. ذس), the consecrated water. XVI. 4; XVIII. 70 (ذس), 72 (ذس); XIX. 24 (ذس).

Zôth ذس (Av. ذس, Sans. होतार), the chief officiating priest; the priest who presides at the Yazashna, Visperad, Vendidad, Afringân and other ceremonies. XVIII. 12.

zôch ذ (instead of *dôch* Av. ذس; Pers. زوز weeping), an owl (which hoots or produces a sound like that of a crying child or human weeping). IV. 34; XIII. 2-4 (ذس).

zôl ذ (Pers. زود), quick, soon; quickly. I. 20; V. 4, 7; VIII. 34; XIII. 46.

Errata.

Page 10, line 9, for "Usep" read "Used."

„ 27, bracket at the end of line 28 should be at the end of line 27.

„ 31, line 3 from bottom, for "t he" read "the."

„ 46 „ 3, for "ལུ་ལུ་" read "ལུ་ལུ་ལུ་."

„ 50 „ 21 „ "on" „ "an."

„ 92 „ 14 „ "fom" „ "from."

„ 96 „ 4 „ "creator" „ "creator."

„ 117 „ 9 „ "འདྲེན་པ་ལྟར་" „ "འདྲེན་པ་ལྟར་."

„ " " " " "contended" „ "contented."

„ 135 „ 12 „ "ལུ་ལུ་" „ "ལུ་ལུ་."

„ 137 „ 23 „ "ལུ་ལུ་" „ "ལུ་ལུ་."

„ 179 „ 13 „ "p idy iv" „ "pa ly in."

„ 201 „ 25 „ "developc" „ "develop."

„ 226 „ 3 „ "ལུ་ལུ་" „ "ལུ་ལུ་."

